FORTY-EIGHT PAGES.
SIX SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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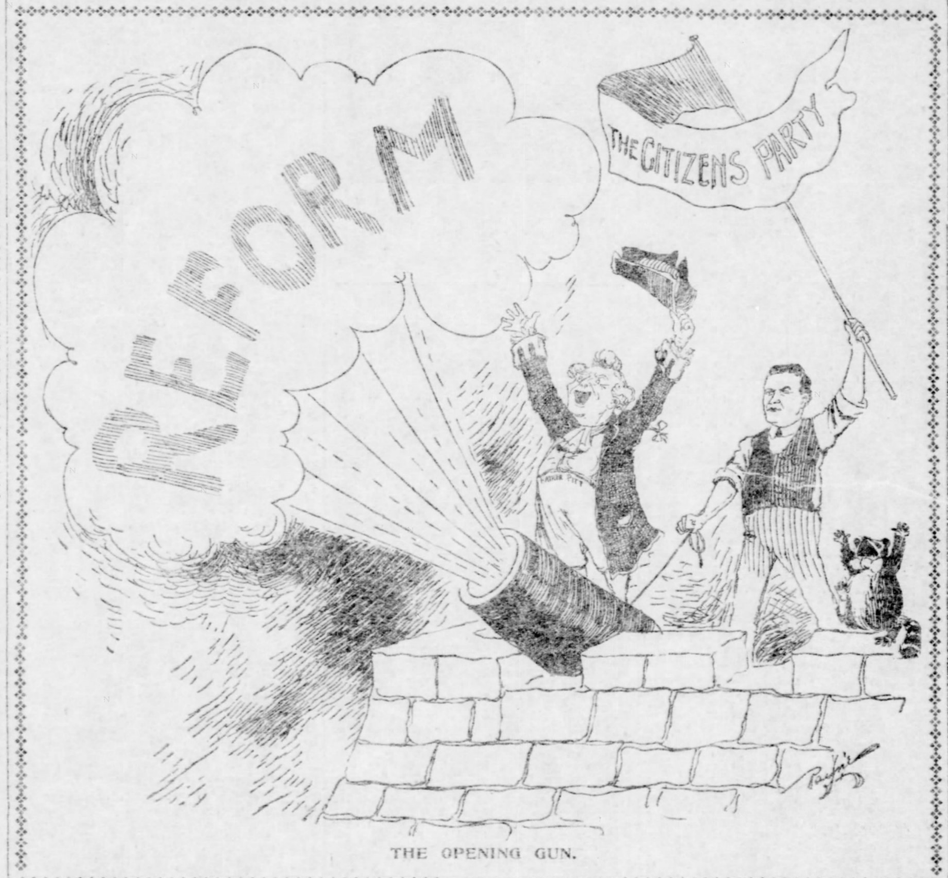
OPENING OF CITIZENS PARTY CAMPAIGN A STUPENDOUS AFFAIR

H. KIRKE PORTER.

JAMES W. BROWN.

GEORGE SHIRAS III.

Three of the Four Candidates the Citizens Party Proposes to Send to Congress From Allegheny County.



THE OPENING GUN.

W. B. RODGERS,

WILLIAM J. BRENNEN.

Two Prominent Attorneys Who Delivered Telling Blows Against Machine Domination at Last Night's Meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY

POLITICAL.

Republican Congressional Chairman Babcock thinks the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson will bring sharply before the public the tariff question.

President Roosevelt says trusts thrive without the aid of protective tariffs.

DOMESTIC.

Owing to its legal victory in New Jersey's highest court, the United States Steel Corporation with renewed energy is perfecting its program of improvements.

The cruiser Des Moines is launched at Quincy, Mass.

Attorney General Knox, who went to Paris to examine the Panama Canal Company's title, landed in New York.

Secretary Moody has decided to reinforce American marines on isthmus of Panama, and has ordered Commander McLean to not permit railroads to be used for hostile purposes.

LOCAL.

Charles H. Seaton, appointed as referee in the Fayette-Greene senatorial district, made short work of long deadlock yesterday, by voting in favor of W. E. Crow of Fayette, from which county Seaton also comes; local political news.

Board of viewers' report on the Diamond street widening exceptions assesses $12,804 86 against the city of Pittsburgh, this amount being taken from the amount originally assessed against the property of Judge Marcus W. Acheson.

Judge Buffington, in the United States circuit court, handed down an opinion in which the Pittsburgh & Western railroad is sustained in possession of Allegheny land claimed by the heirs of Judge John M. Snowden. The court declares their claim founded on an invalid patent.

City councils will seek Mrs. Schenley's permission to use a part of Schenley park as the site of the new polytechnic school.

A remarkable feature about the new Pittsburgh exposition this year is the marked increase in attendance, particularly that of out-of-town visitors, the patronage in that direction showing an increase of 200 per cent.

The Rev. Father Louis Leininger, lately of St. Pierre, is in Pittsburgh and tells of awful eruption that will cause it to remain forever a second Pompeii.

LEGAL.

Annie Hogan, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, gets one year in the workhouse.

Defendants deny fraud in equity suit of the Shanropin Brick and Sand Company.

Father charges undertaker with breaking dead child's bones to get body into a short coffin.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week broke all records for similar periods and gained $4,197,000 over the same week last year.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday was fairly active and steady to firm. Banking shares were again features.

Review of the week on the Pittsburgh stock exchange shows a remarkable increase in the market's valuation of banking shares and quite a broad scope to the trading, with a firmer feeling prevailing. The volume of business was somewhat smaller.

Bad weather strengthens all grains in Chicago.

Shrinking in bank reserves has depressed influence on stocks in Wall street.

SECOND SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Cable.
Page 2—Started Rockefeller in the Oil Business.
Page 3—Beauties of the Capital.
Page 4—Society.
Page 5—In the Palace of the Czar.
Page 6, 7 and 8—General News.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Sporting and Financial.

FOURTH SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Nuf Ced.
Page 2—Pittsburgh Theaters.
Page 3—New York Theatricals.
Page 4—Fashions.
Page 5—Books and Bookmen.
Page 6—Typhoid Fever Successfully Treated by Surgery.
Page 7—St. Paul's Tumbling Down.
Page 8—What Boni Thinks of Gold.

MAGAZINE SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—A Handsome Pittsburgh Matron.
Page 2—Hound of the Baskervilles.
Page 3—Early Iron Industry.
Page 4—Japan Losing Rice Trade.
Page 5—Trapping Lobsters for Commerce.
Page 6—A Giant King.
Page 7—Moonshining on Laurel Mountain.
Page 8—Triumphs of the Men Behind the Camera.

COMIC SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Coon Hollow Folks at the Expo.
Page 2—Children's.
Page 3—New York Cousin Letter.
Page 4—A Warning to Small Boys.
Page 5—Mysterious Disappearance.
Page 6—Imperialism.
Page 7—Jimmy Jones.
Page 8—Simon Simple.

Free Art Supplement—A Beautiful Portrait of Lulu Glaser, Pittsburgh's Famous Actress, Mounted Ready For Framing.

GREATEST TRUSTS THRIVE WITHOUT HELP OF TARIFF

President Roosevelt Cites Standard Oil Co. and Anthracite Combine to Prove That Free Trade Is Not Proper Remedy.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES BLOW TO PROSPERITY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt, before a great and enthusiastic audience in the Music hall tonight took two more long strides in advance of his party which he is leading on the trust question. He tore into tatters the arguments that a remodeling of the tariff duties on all trust-made articles would drive the trusts out of business and leave the field for the small and independent competitors. He declared that the abolition of these duties might ruin the trusts, but would first ruin the small corporations and cause distress to the entire country. He pointed out that two of the most successful trusts, the Standard Oil Company and the anthracite coal combination, would not be affected by tariff changes because they enjoy no protection now. His naming the coal trust as a combination that "has control of the anthracite output" was the most striking paragraph in his speech.

The other notable feature of the president's speech had to do with the adoption of a constitutional amendment to give the federal government control of the trusts. He made practically a flat declaration in favor of amending the Constitution in these words:

Obstacles Can Be Overcome.

"I am aware that the process would be slow. I know that the people are reluctant to take such a step for the best of reasons, but in this instance I am confident the reasons exist. The very fact that there must be delay insures full discussion and calm consideration to prevent any ill-considered action. I have no intention to outline such an amendment, because I have felt that it should come as a matter of agreement and discussion. But I believe all obstacles can be met if we face them with determination to overcome them in ways which shall not damage industrial development."

Cincinnati never contained more visitors in one day and never had a more enthusiastic and satisfactory holiday. President Roosevelt was the attraction as well as the guest of honor, and he served his hosts with untiring willingness continuously from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. without consulting his own convenience or comfort. The directors of the fall festival had arranged an elaborate program for every hour of the day and evening, and the president was always ready, so that none of the events was behind time. The president was kept on his feet and busy for more than 12 hours, with the exception of the time at the noon luncheon and the evening banquet. The president in his speech at Music hall tonight said:

Not All on Trusts.

"Today I wish to speak to you on the subject or group of subjects which we mean when we talk of the trusts. The word is used very loosely and almost always with technical inaccuracy. But the average man when he speaks of the trusts means rather vaguely all of the very big corporations, the growth of which has been so signal a feature of our modern times, and especially those big corporations which, though organized in one state, do business in several states, and some of which have a tendency to monopoly.

"This whole subject of the trusts is of vital concern to us because it presents one, and perhaps the most conspicuous, of the many problems forced upon our attention by the tremendous industrial development which has taken place during the last half century in all civilized countries, and notably our own. Many factors have concurred in bringing about these changed industrial conditions. Of these steam and electricity are the chief. The extraordinary changed methods of the transportation of merchandise and of the transmission of intelligence has rendered not only possible but inevitable the growth of industrial centers, that is, of great cities.

Result Is Specialization.

"Hence has resulted the specialization of industries and the unexampled opportunities for the employment of huge amounts of capital, and therefore for the rise in the business world of those master minds, through whom alone it is possible for such vast sums of capital to be employed with profit.

"Now, it matters very little whether or not we like these new conditions, the creation of these new opportunities. Many admirable qualities which were developed in the older, simpler, less progressive life have to some degree atrophied under the conditions of our rather feverish, high pressure, complex and specialized life of today. But our likes and dislikes have very little to do with the matter. The new conditions are here. They have produced both good and evil. We cannot get rid of them, even if it were not undesirable to get rid of them; and our instant duty is to try to accommodate our social, economic and legislative life to them and to frame a system of law and conduct under which we shall get out of them the utmost benefit and the least amount of harm. It is foolish to pride ourselves on our marvelous progress and prosperity, upon our commanding position in the international world, and at the same time have nothing but denunciation for the men to whose business ability we, in part, owe this very progress and prosperity, this commanding position.

Guide Mainly Is Needed.

"Whenever great social or industrial changes take place, no matter how much good there may be to them, there is sure to be some evil; and it usually takes mankind a number of years and a good deal of experimenting before they find the right ways in which so far as possible to control the new evil without at the same time nullifying the new good. In these circumstances the effort to bring the new tendencies to a standstill is always futile and generally mischievous, but it is possible somewhat to develop them aright. Law can to a degree guide, protect and control industrial development, but it can never cause it or play more than a subordinate part in its healthy development. Unfortunately, it is easy enough by bad laws to bring it to an almost complete stop.

"In dealing with the big corporations we intend to proceed not by revolution but by evolution. We wish to get at the facts, declining to have our vision blinded either by the folly of those who say there are no evils or by the more dangerous folly of those who either see, or make believe that they see, nothing but evil in all the existing system, and who, if given their way, would destroy the evil by the simple process of bringing ruin and disaster to the entire country. The evils attendant upon over capitalization alone are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant a far closer supervision and control than now exists over the great corporations.

Monopoly Should Be Controlled.

"Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try out utmost to devise an expedient by which it can be controlled. Doubtless some of the evils existing in or because the great corporations cannot be cured by any legislation which has yet been proposed and doubtless others, which have really been incident to the sudden development in the formation of corporations of all kinds, will in the end cure themselves. But others will remain that can be cured, if we only set about curing them with sanity.

"The surest way to prevent the possibility of curing any of the evils is to approach the subject in a spirit of rancor, complicated with total ignorance of business conditions and of fundamental incapacity or unwillingness to look at them in the right light. No problem, and least of all, so difficult a problem as this, can be solved if the qualities brought to its solution are panic, fear, hatred and ignorance. And there can exist in a free republic no man more wicked, or dangerous to the people, that he who would arouse these feelings. Corporations that are handled honestly and fairly, so far from being an evil, are a natural business evolution and make for the general prosperity of our land. We do not wish to destroy corporations. We wish to make them subserve the public good.

Demand Obedience to Law.

"All individuals, rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land, and the government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interest is indeed short-sighted. When we make him obey the law we insure for him the absolute protection of the law.

"Before speaking, however, of what can be done by way of remedy, let me say a word or two as to certain proposed remedies which in my judgment would be ineffective or mischievous. The first thing to remember is that if we are to accomplish any good at all, it must be by resolutely keeping in mind the intention to do away with any evil in the conduct of big corporations, while steadfastly refusing to assent to indiscriminate assault upon all forms of corporate capital as such. The line of demarkation we draw must always be on conduct, not on wealth; our objection to any given corporation must be, not that it is big, but

Continued on 7th Page, 1st Column.

FIRE BREAKS OUT DURING SPEECH OF PRESIDENT

Department Called to the Building Adjoining Cincinnati Music Hall.

BAND STRIKES UP TO PREVENT PANIC

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—The unusually successful celebration attending President Roosevelt's visit here came very near being marred tonight with a panic that would have caused a countless loss of life. It is estimated that there were over 8,000 people packed into the auditorium when the president began speaking. At the same time the adjoining exposition halls were crowded with people viewing the exhibits as they were unable to gain admittance in the music hall.

After the president had been speaking about 15 minutes there was a great commotion in Mechanical hall, adjacent to Music hall on the north. The sparks from an electric wire had set a curtain on fire and the fire department had been called to the scene. The police and attendants of the exposition soon put out the fire, but they had much more trouble in controlling the alarmed crowd, and it was with great difficulty that Capt. J. B. Foraker, son of the senator and one of the officers of the day, headed off the fire department from rushing into the building.

Happily one of the bands struck up and those who left the auditorium were supposed to be going out to stop the band rather than to head of a panic. Very few in the auditorium where the president was speaking knew anything about the incident, and the president suffered only a slight interruption without knowing what caused it.

The aisles of the auditorium and all of the standing room about the exits were packed with people, as well as the great balcony and the gallery. Had there been a cry of fire or any knowledge of what was going on among those in the auditorium, the fatal results could not be estimated.

The information regarding the incident in the adjoining hall was carefully kept until after the hall was cleared, and even then it caused a shuddering sensation about the grounds and throughout the city.

P. C. KNOX RETURNS BUT IS SILENT UPON THE PANAMA CANAL

His Assistant, Russell, Intimates There Is One Point Remaining to Be Made Good.

FIRE ON BOARD STEAMER

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Attorney General P. C. Knox arrived in this city today on the Morgan liner St. Paul and went at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mrs. Knox was expecting him. He will go to Washington either tomorrow or Monday and prepare a short report to President Roosevelt about the status of the Panama Canal Company.

"I spent just 10 days abroad and one week of that time in Paris studying the canal question," said Mr. Knox this afternoon. "I can say nothing on the subject of the French company's title for publication before I have reported to the president. I have said nothing yet, and I cannot discuss any of the questions until I make my official report."

He would not admit that the title to the canal had been found all right.

"It has been rumored that you are to be appointed an associate justice of the United States supreme court," was suggested.

"I know nothing about that, outside of what I have seen published," said the attorney general. "I am not seeking any office, and my only present desire is to remain at my present post."

Mr. Knox would not discuss the trust questions that have recently arisen, nor would he say anything about his probable action in the matter of the beef trust. He expressed some curiosity to know if the price of meat had fallen or risen, and said he had devoted his entire attention to the Panama canal.

Judge Charles W. Russell, the attorney general's assistant while abroad, also arrived on the St. Paul. Mr. Russell said the title of the current concession of the Colombian government, which extends from 1898 to 1904, is all right, but that the concession to be substituted after 1904 had not yet been affirmed.

The skipper on the St. Paul reported that on the voyage a successful fight had been made against a fire which raged for 12 hours in the clothes room. The fact that the ship was afire was kept from the women passengers, although the men of the first cabin were made aware of the possible danger.

Robbery Near Claysville.

CLAYSVILLE, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Last evening two colored men entered the home of Henry Cozad, two miles west of town, and after terrorizing two women, robbed the house, taking money and silverware. The negroes started east toward Washington and the police there were notified.

HENDERSON HAD A MOTIVE FOR WITHDRAWAL

The Reasons Are Family and Physical, as Well as State Politics.

ALLISON PLEADS WITH HIM VAINLY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 20.—For the first time since his withdrawal from the congressional race Speaker Henderson met Senator Allison today. The senator pleaded in person, as he had by wire, for a reconsideration of the decision, but to no effect.

Congressman Henderson reiterated tonight his decision to fill out his term in the speakership. He is determined to take no part in the nomination of his successor.

He will leave tomorrow morning for Atlantic City to be absent while the struggle for his seat is on. He has cancelled his engagements to speak in this district, though in New York he will see Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional campaign committee before deciding what part he will play in the national contest. He said that, if needed, he would do his party, nationally, whatever service lay in his power.

D. C. Glasser, campaign manager of Speaker Henderson, admits that other reasons influenced the speaker's withdrawal, though Mr. Henderson again issued the positive statement tonight that the difference on the matter of revision of tariff was the deciding factor. The probability of a "mud-slinging" campaign against him by his enemies in the western part of the district disturbed him. Then, again, his family were urging him to get out of politics. His physical affliction, a result of Civil war wounds, were troubling him.

The first step toward the speaker's decision to retire was taken a year ago at the Republican state convention at Cedar Falls. Then a plank was inserted in the platform, declaring for "any modification of the tariff schedule that may be required to prevent them affording shelter to monopoly." This was opposed by Henderson.

The Republican aspirants for Henderson's seat in congress are State Senator Harriman, C. E. Ransler, Judge Birdsall, C. E. Albrook, C. E. Pickett and O. B. Courtright, and a hard fight for the nomination is expected at the convention next Thursday at Hampton. Ex-Gov. Horace Boies will carry the banner for the Republicans.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

W. S. Stratton Provides for Home for Sick Persons—Small Bequests to His Relatives.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 20.—The will of the late W. S. Stratton was filed for probate this afternoon. He leaves $1,000,000 to build the Myron Stratton home for sick persons in this city, and bequeaths most of the residue of his estate to the maintenance of the home. Carl S. Chamberlain of Brooklyn, N. Y., D. H. Rice of this city and Tyson S. Dynes are the executors. The will bears date August 5, 1902.

The will then reads: "To my son Harry Stratton of Tulon, Ill., $50,000, in case he does not contest, or cause to be contested, this will."

The son has lived away from the father ever since he was born.

Nominated for Congress.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Republican conferees of the Twenty-sixth congressional district, composed of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Pike counties, today nominated Dr. Thomas A. Davis of Summit Hill, Carbon county, for congress.

Prohibitionists Indorse Palmer.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Congressman Palmer today stole a march on the Democrats. He had the Prohibition party indorse him for re-election. The Prohibitionists poll about 1,000 votes in the county.

THE ENERGETIC STAFF CORRESPONDENT MUST HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE FOG

The seemingly impossible has been accomplished. A Pittsburgh morning newspaper yesterday told how its staff correspondent had interviewed Attorney General Knox on Friday at Queenstown, just as he was embarking on the Celtic for the United States, when at that very moment the attorney general was slumbering in a first-class cabin on the St. Paul, just outside New York harbor.

The alleged staff correspondent went on to discuss the attorney general's opinion on the Panama canal title and detailed how that distinguished official was sailing in a heavy fog and expressed the hope that when he reached this country he would find sunshine.

The attorney general was made to say that he had enjoyed his stay in Paris, and that he stopped at a private hotel in London, and the alleged staff correspondent graphically related how he had followed him to Queenstown in order to get an interview.

As a matter of fact, Attorney General Knox sailed direct from Cherbourg, France, for New York, on September 12, and the news of his departure was printed in The Gazette last Sunday. He did not stop at a private hotel in London, he did not talk about the Panama canal title and he did not make that remark about the fog, for the simple reason that he was neither in London, Queenstown nor any other part of the British empire on his return trip, and was skirting the coast of North America while the correspondent was carrying on his alleged thrilling chase from London to Queenstown.

It will be remembered that the newspaper which printed this alleged special cable from this alleged staff correspondent is the same one that several times told how King Edward VII. was dying, and that the name of this same alleged staff correspondent was signed to these alleged death reports, notwithstanding the fact that his majesty persisted in remaining very much alive. The same paper refused President Schwab from the United States Steel Corporation without his knowledge or consent and appointed Attorney General Knox to a supreme court judgeship, also quite unbeknown to him.

GREATEST CROWD IN HISTORY GATHERED AT OLD CITY HALL

Opening of the Citizens Campaign Last Night Caused a Display of Political Enthusiasm.

THOUSANDS FOUGHT TO HEAR THE COUNTY RING ARRAIGNED

Republican though it has been for many years, Allegheny county showed last night that though it will still be Republican on state and national issues it is prepared to repudiate those who under the mask of Republicanism have practiced un-Republican doctrines in local affairs and degraded the name of the grand old party, their Republicanism being merely the veil with which they strove to conceal the corruption of their rule.

At Old City hall Republicans, Democrats and Populists joined in a refrain of denunciation by speeches, cheers and comments that demonstrated the safe arrival of the sentiment that state and national issues may not stand in the way of municipal and county reform.

The occasion was the formal opening of the county campaign by the Citizens party, and it was a monster gathering. Beyond question it was the largest political gathering ever seen in the historical old hall. And there were many significant features about it.

Consistent Republicans There.

On the stage sat men who cheered denunciation of so-called Republicans, who but the night before had applauded the utterance of genuine Republican teachings from the lips of the Republican candidate for governor. Proud of their party they greeted their state candidate and pledged themselves to vote for him, with perfect consistency they stood on the same stage last night and pledged themselves, as genuine Republicans, to destroy the pseudo-Republicans, the Pittsburgh city and county machine, the members of which seek to perpetuate a rule that has brought the city and the county to shame and disgrace.

Lifelong Republicans, who will be Republicans to the end of their time, whose Republicanism dates from the day of the birth of the party in old Lafayette hall, only two blocks away from Old City hall, commented on the size of the meeting. As the high-water mark of numbers the Old City hall meeting at which James G. Blaine spoke in 1876 has stood unattained by any succeeding meeting, but last night men who heard the plumed knight's oration on that occasion and saw him take off his coat and stand in his shirt sleeves wildly applauded a like action by one of last night's orators, who little knew of the illustrious example, and exclaimed: "It's a bigger meeting than the one Jim Blaine addressed."

Hundreds Turned Away.

It was a big meeting of earnest citizens, irrespective of politics, although Republicans predominated, as they predominated in casting the ballots for Controller John B. Larkin last February. Every chair on the stage, every seat on the floor and every possible bit of standing room in the aisles were taken. Long after the hall was packed the bands and drum corps of other delegations were heard in the distance, marching to the hall. Fifth avenue was ablaze with red fire and resounded with the tramp of marchers, even when it was known to be impossible for another soul to penetrate into the meeting place. Long after the speaking had begun, Market street was packed and a constant scuffling at the entrance doors of the hall indicated futile endeavors of many hundreds to gain admittance.

From the moment when Charles S. Crawford, the temporary chairman, called the gathering to order, until the last syllable of the last orator died away, enthusiasm marked every minute. Explanations of the causes that led to the revolt of a great county against its discredited rulers, interpretation of the sign of an aroused desire for civic improvement, prediction of the result that awaits the contest at the polls, the treatment by the speakers of each and every phase of the great movement for reform, was greeted with thundering applause, roof-raising cheers and wild shouts of approval.

Audience There for Business.

Yet there was no hysterial. Pitched in a serious key, with few attempts to tickle the ears of the auditors with humor, the speeches in turn took up the issues of the campaign and discussed them with thoroughness and dignity. The audience was there for business, so that the attempt of a machine adherent to disturb the proceedings with shouts for "Jimmy" Platt, created just enough ripple to sweep him out the back way and down the steps into the street. The great number of the audience precluded entire absence of the hum and buzz inherent in a great gathering, but the speakers were listened to with attention and every point made met instant response from the throats of the hearers.

Called to order by Charles S. Crawford, the meeting was presided over by that veteran reformer, the aged Attorney D. D. Bruce, the father of the Citizens movement that began in 1896, even then uneasily stirring the boss in his throne room, and that is to culminate in the destruction of his castle of corruption, even to the watch tower to whose pinnacle he has fled. With fiery words the temporary chairman pictured the end of the afflicting regime, and turning to Mr. Bruce he eulogized him and complimented the meeting on having him for its permanent chairman.

Enthusiastic Cheers for Beaver.

Everybody knew that Mr. Bruce would be proposed for chairman, and although John G. Messner's words nominating him were hardly audible in the approving storm that the mention of the old man's name evoked, the nomination was adopted tumultuously.

Before introducing Mr. Bruce, Mr. Crawford said that the meeting was the opening one of the campaign, having for its object the abolition of the party that was not intended for the best interests of the people, "who at least demand that the county administration shall not be in the interest of a man who sits on the top of a hill, surrounded by all the luxuries money can buy, and whose principal occupation appears to have been in connection with public contracts. The people demand that their affairs not be conducted in the interests of a man who dwells in an inland city of this state and who is supposed to have feathered his nest with postscript coin. Is there a man in this audience who has been bribed to come here?" asked Mr. Crawford. Loud shouts of "no" followed.

Bruce Reviewed History.

The speaker paid high tribute to Mr. Bruce's worth. As Mr. Bruce advanced to the front of the stage the cheers of the audience drowned his attempt to speak. Finally he made himself heard. He spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the campaign and the excellent personnel of the Citizens party's candidates. He spoke of his own experience in councils years ago, his well-known efforts to obtain a change of administration in Pittsburgh's city affairs, and dwelt on the phases of the movement which culminated in the new charter.

To Gov. Stone he also paid his compliments, telling of the changes which the governor insisted on making in the charter by emasculating some of its best provisions in the effort to build up a personal machine, in an unholy alliance with the machine in Pittsburgh. In concluding his remarks Mr. Bruce introduced W. B. Rodgers.

RODGERS TOLD THEM HOW TO MARK BALLOTS

Called Attention to Aims of the Citizens Party and Talked About the Candidates.

Attorney W. B. Rodgers spoke in an earnest, convincing fashion and every point he made was driven home hard and fast. In the midst of his address some one shouted: "Take off your coat, Rodgers," and the speaker did so.

He spoke in part as follows:

"In about 50 days from this night the voters of this county will vote a blanket ballot. I may say in passing that I believe this will be the last time when such a monstrosity as a Baker blanket ballot will be handed to the voters, for I don't think I am mistaken when I say that no party in the next legislature will dare to deny the people a genuine ballot law.

"However, at the next election we must submit once more to the blanket ballot, and it is of primary importance to the voter to understand that ballot, so that he may be able to safely cast his ballot for the best interests of the county. I want, then, to say something about the ballot that will be handed to you at the next election, and I do that because any ballot under the present law is so confusing as to be difficult for the voter to understand when he takes it into the dark booth at the polls, and again the ballots at each election differ each from the other, so that an experience with a blanket ballot, say at the last election, is no safe guide for this election.

What the Ballot Will Show.

"On the ballot that will be handed to you at the next election there will be a column with the word 'Republican,' and that will contain a full ticket for all the offices to be filled. There will be another column, headed with the word 'Democratic' and a third headed with the word 'Citizens,' and each of these columns will contain a full ticket. If Grimes and Flinn can pull themselves together and be interviewed a few times before then there may be another column. I don't know what they will call it, but the people will call it the 'Grimes Water party.' That leaves Flinn's name out, and that is right, because he has retired from politics. 'For he, himself, hath said it, and it's greatly to his credit.'

"The Democratic column will contain the names of the Democratic candidates for state offices. The [illegible] column

A ROUSING RECEPTION WAS GIVEN THE SPEAKERS LAST NIGHT

will contain the names of the Republican candidates for state offices. Then after that, with the exception of one congressional district, that represented by Mr. Dalzell, and one or two candidates for the legislature in certain districts, the two tickets down to director of the poor, are precisely alike. A Democrat can thus vote in the circle at the head of the Democratic column and a Republican can vote for the Republican nominees for state offices by marking a cross at the head of the Citizens column. That is all that will be required, because that cross in either column will be a vote for the whole ticket, and will enable the voters of this coun[ty t]o smash the ring, with safety, neat[ness a]nd dispatch.

Citizens' Party Non-Partisan.

"The Citizens' party is fundamentally non-partisan. It is intended to let the people in on the government of the cities and the county. It is composed of Democrats and Republicans alike. Then the question may be asked, why does the ticket contain the names of Pennypacker and the Browns? I answer that this way: Every one knows that it is easy to vote a full ticket by marking with a cross in the circle at its head, and every one knows how hard it is to vote a split ticket. If the Citizens' ticket had contained merely the names of the congressional and legislative candidates and the county ticket, it is a question whether it could be voted by a cross in the circle, and that question could not be settled until the commissioners were about to print the tickets a few days before the election.

"That would be too late, for we must know where we stand long before that. If the congressional and legislative candidates and the county ticket couldn't be voted by a cross at the head of the column then the voters must hunt out every one of the names and put a cross after each of them, and the county commissioners could be depended on in printing the ballot to put the names where it would be as hard to find them as possible. And after the voter had marked 25 or 30 names he would still have to hunt over the ticket for his choice for state offices, and mark in the same way. If there was the slightest mistake, the ballot would be lost.

"Therefore, it was thought wise to make the Citizens ticket a state ticket to the extent of putting on it the Republican candidates. If a Citizen is a Democrat he votes the Democratic ticket. If a Republican, he votes the Citizens' ticket. If he don't want to vote either as a whole then he can get a sample ballot and take it home, and after he has studied the law and the decisions of the supreme court, he may try his luck, and may be able to steer through safely. But the man who wants to smash the ring just makes one cross and he has done his part.

Republicans for Congress.

"One other thing I desire to say about the ticket. The congressional nominees in the city districts, on the South Side and on the North Side, are Republicans, and the legislative candidates, with few exceptions, are Republicans. This was done because this is a Republican county and therefore the Democracy conceded these places to the Republicans. I want to say that in doing this the Democracy acted with rare magnanimity and patriotism. They could have insisted on making their own nominations for congress and the legislature, but the result could have been to throw these offices to the Republican organization, and doubtless have defeated the Citizens' county ticket as well.

"I believe that the Democracy will support the congressional and legislative candidates as loyally as they will support the balance of the ticket, and just as loyally as we Republicans supported John Larkin for controller of the city of Pittsburgh, and there is one thing that we can all depend on—that these legislative candidates will carry out the platform of the Citizens party and will work for a genuine ballot law, and to restore to the charter of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny the provisions which Gov. Stone struck out for his own purposes and interests.

"We go into this fight with no spirit of antagonism to the candidates on the Republican legislative and country tickets. We oppose the legislative ticket because the members from this county have been, and the organization candidates will be, mere puppets, to vote and act as their boss, whether he be Stone of some one else, may direct.

Represent a Vicious System.

"We oppose the county candidates because they represent a vicious system, because they were all, or nearly all, selected by an irresponsible boss, and because all, or nearly all, of them have been well provided for, and because we think that we can get our public affairs transacted without them, and that wisdom won't die with them. We have no spirit of antagonism toward city or county employes. We come as their friends. We believe in civil service. We ask them to join us, and be free from brow-beating and assessments. To the city or county employe who resists assessments we say we will look after him after next February.

"We approve of any efforts to free this town from vice. In so far as the public safety department acts in good faith it will receive the support of the Citizens party. But we call that department to act, not talk, and to go on without discrimination. It will be a sorry day for Mr. McAleese if he turns back. While he is at it, we call on him to go for the higher parties, for the grafter who dresses in purple and fine linen and wears his diamonds and fattens on the moneys wrung from the poor women of the town and on the speakeasies. The department knows them. It knows the bottlers who furnish the beer to speakeasies and disorderly houses. They are licensed.

"The police knew when these men had their license court hearings that they were violating the law. Why didn't they speak then? That's past. But the police can still act. Under the law the court will revoke their licenses. Let the department try this. Strike at the head. Drag the poor, miserable men and women, cripples and widows, and fine them, because they are violating the law, but in the name of the God of justice strike at the rich and powerful as well."

DAVID D. BRUCE.
The Veteran Reformer Who Has Fought the Allegheny County Ring for Many Years, and Who Presided Over Last Night's Meeting.

LARKIN TOLD OF HIS WORK AS CONTROLLER

Popular City Official Called Attention to Some of the Many Derelictions of City Machine.

Chairman Bruce made no effort to introduce the next speaker, Controller J. B. Larkin, formally. Mr. Larkin spoke in part as follows:

"My heart is in this cause, and I am willing to help in every way I can, but making public speeches is out of my line, and it would be foolish in me to invade a field I am a stranger to, when I can be of service in a field where I feel at home and have all the work I can attend to. I may say that I am sticking close to the text as it was given from this platform eight months ago, and although alone in one corner of City hall, I am not lonesome, for I feel that I have behind me and within call, at least 200,000 honest, law-abiding people, who know their rights and, knowing, dare maintain them.

"You honored me by selecting me to represent you in the government of this city, and I am administering that trust with whatever zeal and ability I can bring to it. I appreciate the high honor accorded me in February last, and nothing so encourages me in the contentions and exactions of my position as to know that my humble efforts along lines you have traced have met your approbation, and in pursuing them I have taken no step backward.

"The Times says I talk too much. It could not pay me a greater compliment. I do talk and will talk because that was one of the things I promised you when I was asking for your support. There is no act of assembly providing against it, nor is there a city ordinance prohibiting it; therefore, the talk must go on, for it is written on this streamer over my head and suspended from wall to wall: 'The people are supreme! Let their will be known.'

"I am charged with being an obstructionist in preventing the local government from indulging in improvements organized by the organization.

"True, I did stop most of them and for sufficient cause. The flow of water to Marshalsea, for instance, through the Federal Water Company pipes—thanks to W. W. Nesbet for data.

Filtration of Funds Stopped.

"Filtration of funds was stopped, not filtration of water, because in 22 months' preparation no estimate of cost had been made and a fund sacred to the purification of water was being dissipated. The Frick building, a phenomenal private enterprise, costing nearly as much money as the people voted to filter their water, was conceived, planned, built and tenanted in one year, while twice that time has been spent on filtration.

"The Municipal hospital has also been stopped because the fund voted for it was cut almost in two, and the city government proposed to further dwarf it and I would not permit that to be done. If in the time I have served you as controller I have not hewn to the line, or have not complied with the promises made to you I owe every man in this vast assemblage an apology.

"I will not longer detain you. There are others waiting to talk to you. This outpouring of people satisfies me that the public heart is in this cause, and when the people are once roused they move with irresistible force, and no power on the earth can stop them. This fight is stopped in its inception, but it will grow with increasing vigor until the ides of November, and your majority will be the largest ever given any ticket in this county. I take this opportunity to again thank you for your battle for me. I am now helping in the battle for you."

H. K. PORTER'S TALK ON PERTINENT TOPICS

Told of Great Prosperity With Which This Section Is Blessed and of Pressing Needs.

After music by the Citizens Party quartette H. Kirke Porter, candidate for congress, was introduced and spoke as follows:

"This campaign is but the continuation of that contest which has excited increasing interest for years in Allegheny county. It needs no words to bring to your minds the thraldom in which we have lived here under boss rule. Finally the dominant party succumbed to factional quarrels, and in February last the people proved their power to break ring rule at the polls. This contest enlarges the sphere. The county has been throttled by the same powers as the city, and with equal injury. And so, laying aside minor differences for the time, men forming the Citizens' party have now joined hands, and nominated men who could not have been induced to allow the use of their names had the office in view been under the control of a dictator, whose behests must be obeyed if the place were accepted.

"Such is the meaning, as I take it, of this contest. If this be not the attitude of candidates for office I am sure it is the attitude of the great body of earnest men who are striving for their success, and who count upon such success as insuring better government than we have had. It is this which has led the earnest workers to think for themselves of candidates who would be acceptable to them, which has led them to seek men for office who never have and never would have sought it for themselves, and which permits such men, if you give them your support and your votes, to take office untrammelled by ante-nuptial agreements or later dictation, and permits them, if elected, to serve you as you would be served by their doing the best that in them lies.

Duty of the Citizens Party.

"Public office has been made a mere matter of favor and of payment of political debts. The Citizens party ought to change all this whenever it has the power. Capacity for the office, ability to fill it well, are what the people have a right to expect from every officeholder. This is the end of civil service reform, and let us all give hearty support to any and every effort to extend this system wherever it may be properly carried; and let our faithful public servants be continued in office for all reasonable time, and their free choice to vote according to the dictates of their own judgment and conscience never be questioned or controlled.

"Such considerations as these, it seems to me, are pertinent, and should be uttered at the very beginning of this campaign. These apply to all offices, local, or state, or national, and are of the essence of good government everywhere. Such a state of affairs secured and made general, our people are free and ready to enter on the work and business of their lives with confidence and boldness.

"In Pittsburgh we are at the center and focus of this great land's activities. A fair treatment, one of another, a conciliatory spirit in our relations, one with the other, a willingness to give as well as take, will hold us on this tidal wave—unless reckless speculation and rash expenditure bring us to shipwreck. Even some great crash may come, and yet our manufacturing industries live through and the suffering be largely confined to reckless speculation, if we rigidly guard our individual affairs and steer clear, as individuals, from the rocks of debt.

Pittsburgh's Great Prosperity.

"Pittsburgh enjoys its great prosperity today because of the prosperity of the land. The farm lands of America and the improvements thereon are given by the census of 1900 at about $17,000,000,000, an enormous sum; but the great staple products of these farms this year have an estimated value of over $5,000,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent of this immense valuation. Such new wealth frees men from debt, opens the way everywhere for private improvements, brings money to every country store, to every merchant in the land, and grist to all our factories and mills. The granaries of the land are not able to hold the harvests; the railroads, with a million to a million and a half of men in their employ, are overwhelmed with traffic, and the land is filled with activity.

"But we have not reached the end. The population of these old United States, not to speak of its outlying lands, is now estimated to be about 79,000,000. But who doubts an enormous increase still to come? Daily this growth goes on. Who is bold enough to venture on a prophecy as to what another century may unfold? From day to day we must do our part, not simply to hold what we have, not simply to plan for the year ahead; but with wise foresight, to make preparation to a fair extent for three or four decades ahead.

Open Door for Railroads.

"Pittsburgh today is hampered and crippled in all its industries for lack of just such preparation. In 1901 conservative men declare our great workshops were short of their proper output by 15 to 20 per cent. In other words, two months' business that we should have had were lost from the utter inability of the railroads to handle their traffic. The great Pittsburgh Coal Company, with its $62,000,000 capital, advised me to shut down our works because they could not get cars to load, or if loaded the railroads would be from one to three weeks in sending these cars 20 or 40 miles from mine to shop. And while Pittsburgh manufacturers were pleading then, and in another 30 days are likely to be pleading again for such absolutely necessary facilities, these magnificent corporations are using every effort in their power to keep other railroad corporations out of Pittsburgh.

"Can you not see that this is the cause of labor? Shall not this great community cry and cease not until every combination of capital that desires to pour in its millions to share our prosperity, shall enter at an open door and with a ringing cheer of welcome. I ask for this for the sake of Pittsburgh. I ask for this for the increased prosperity of the very roads now resisting others, for I believe that every relief that can be given us will simply add to the common store, and to their good fortune, as well as to the good fortune of us all.

Ohio River Navigation.

"But another matter just as vital to Pittsburgh, locally, and vastly more vital as a great national question, is that relating to our great natural highway, the Ohio river. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers have at last been released from exacting tolls, and their traffic is free. All honor to the public-spirited men, many of them our fellow citizens, who struggled to effect this for years, and against great discouragements. Their reward is great in seeing the prosperity of these happy valleys, immense already and daily increasing. In 1885 the Davis island dam was ready for use, and it has wrought wonderful changes already in our harbor and along our wharves. The work of improvement is under way as far as to the Beaver river, and may be finished in two or three more years. But are we satisfied? Push these improvements on! 'On to Cairo!'

"Give us a river that can be depended on to the Father of Waters and Pittsburgh and the Ohio valley can dictate to railroad corporations, and not sit slavishly subservient to their commands. Railroad rates will be controlled, not by artificial restraining legislation, which is almost always vexatious, and generally ineffective, but by this magnificent highway that waits but our determined action and that of the Ohio valley states equally interested with us, and we can secure this boon, this boon to ourselves and to the coming generations.

"The work already done has been largely the result of continued, persistent effort of a man whom Pittsburgh rejoices to honor, a man who honors Pittsburgh wherever he is, and wherever he raises his voice or exerts his influence, a man who was named first of all the candidates on the ticket that we are met to indorse tonight, and who will be gloriously elected without opposition in this whole community, the Hon. John Dalzell."

Attorney General Knox's Errand.

"But what of the future? Another man from Pittsburgh has stepped ashore in New York today, coming home from his hurried trip to France, a man the long-time warm and tried friend of President McKinley, most cordially accepted as his own legal adviser in the cabinet by President Roosevelt also; a man judicial in temper, fair and straightforward in counsel, and honest and fearless in action; another prophet who is not without honor here in his own city and home—the Hon. Philander C. Knox. And what was his errand to France? To supervise and pronounce upon the final examination of all matters and questions pertaining to the transfer to our government of the Panama canal, that the president of the United States may be able to make final decision, and to take positive action on the Isthmian canal, now confided to his hands by congress.

"And what of the Isthmian canal? With that canal opened for traffic, as it may be in less than a decade, and the Ohio river improved, as it may be by determined action on the part of the people of the Ohio valley, Pittsburgh has access by the great waters of the world to all the nations of the world. No longer shut in by mountain chains; no longer dependent on artificial highways, which are costly at the very best, we can use this great highway of Nature, the gift of God to all this land; but to which we must make an open way.

Praise for John Dalzell.

"I have thought it only right and fair to bring this subject into notice at this time, though it can have only the merest reference tonight, because your congressional candidates have so close knowledge of Pittsburgh's needs in this respect, and such earnest feelings as to the just claim that can be made on congress, that we cannot doubt that we can render good service in connection with Mr. Dalzell, whose efficient work has kept him for years in the fore front of the halls of congress, made him a past master in the art of legislation and in fostering the interests of this community, and entitles him richly to a glorious re-election."

CANDIDATE BROWN HAD GOOD POINTS TO OFFER

Counted It a Privilege to Be Present at This Great Demonstration of Freemen.

George Shiras III. was on the program at this point to make an address, but it was announced that he was necessarily absent from the city. James W. Brown, candidate for congress, was warmly greeted. He said:

"It has been my privilege to attend many public meetings in this Old City hall, to hear the voice of many a famous orator on many topics of absorbing interest. I have seen it filled to overflowing and to a point of suffocation when such distinguished men as Blaine and our late president, William McKinley, have spoken on this platform. I have come to regard these meetings as an indication of the political pulse of the people, as a gauge that registers their interest in the issue before them, for the interest in politics springs from the same source as patriotism, and as we love and guard our country, shall we not love and guard our city, our county, our state as well as we would our own fireside from any infringement upon the freedom of its institutions, civil, religious or political?

"I therefore welcome this meeting as a demonstration that the people of Allegheny county are alive to the issues of this campaign and will fairly consider the merits of the Citizens party, which asks your votes and your support. I leave an abler speaker to present to you the many reasons that have made it a necessity for the independent voters of all parties to lay aside party allegiance and join hands in one common cause upon a common enemy of political freedom and political purity.

Great Prosperity of This Section.

"This county is the center of vast manufacturing and business interests and at this time is at the full tide of its success and prosperity. The attention of the world has been attracted to our vast resources, the magnitude of our manufacturing establishments, the great wealth and prosperity and the enormous army of workmen who find employment in our midst.

"When the shipments from our iron and steel industries, and our various coal and coke industries, exceed each year the entire east-bound freight from Chicago in the same time, and if placed in one train would reach across the Atlantic ocean, the continent of America, the Pacific ocean and far into Asia; when we consider that the tonnage on the great lakes exceeds the tonnage on the Atlantic between this country and Europe, and that the greater part of it embraces shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior to Pittsburgh and vicinity, and the amount of coal shipped from this region to the great northwest by the lakes, we get some idea of the importance which our business affairs bear to the prosperity and business of the country at the present time. We must consider that while national affairs do not enter very greatly into this contest, they are nevertheless so important to us that we should impress upon the world the honesty and purity of our political standing, and that you should understand that this party and its candidates are for legislation in national affairs that shall preserve and protect the prosperity of our manufactories and our mines, and maintain for our workingmen abundant work at fair and living wages; that shall regulate the trusts, commerce, highways and currency of the country for the benefit of the people; that shall maintain the national honor in all questions relating to foreign affairs or those islands which have come under the fostering care of this country.

No One—Man Power Wanted.

"It has been said and argued that in communities like this it is necessary that our political affairs should be governed with a strong hand and by a political organization held together and managed by one-man power. I have never believed this should be so, as I hold firmly that nothing is necessary that is not right. Compare our city with the great cities of Birmingham, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, which are in some respects similar, insomuch as they are vast manufacturing centers, and see the thorough honesty and capable management of those cities, which demonstrates that we, in Pittsburgh, could have and that we should have equally good government of the people for the best interest of the people.

"Abraham Lincoln once alluded to Allegheny county as the 'State of Allegheny' on account of its majority of 10,000 votes in 1860. Since that time we have so grown in population and influence that these figures do not seem so great, but in my judgment if during this coming election the county of Allegheny should give a majority of two or three times as great for the Citizens ticket it would prove that we had grown not only in influence and population, but that we had preserved the interest in public affairs which characterized this county at that time."

ROBERT H. DOUGLAS.
Who Promises That the Banner Reform Ward of the City—The 21st—Will Speak Next November in More Decisive Tones Than Ever Before.

BRENNEN HAD HOT SHOT TO POUR INTO THE RING

Extended Hand of Fellowship to Independent Republicans and Explained Matters.

Attorney W. J. Brennen was given an enthusiastic reception. He said:

"Fellow Citizens—It is most gratifying to me to be invited to address the citizens of the county of Allegheny, congregated without regard to past party affiliations for the promotion of the welfare of our great county, to purify its politics, to elect independent and free men to represent the people in the offices to be filled at the November election.

"Words fail to express my admiration of and gratitude to the independent Republicans who, leaving the majority party in this county, unite with their Democratic fellow citizens in an effort to elect a local ticket composed of independent citizens who do not bow to the machine or crook the pregnant hinge of their knees to any political boss that thrift may follow fawning, but who are business men who will give the county of Allegheny an administration of its public affairs, and perform their political duties honestly, courteously and in a businesslike way.

What the Democracy Wants.

"I may observe to my Democratic friends who have been associated with me in many contests against the machine government of this county, a government that has kept citizens of all parties in thraldom and its taxpayers in fear, that the Democratic party of Allegheny county has not been in the past nor is it today, organized and maintained for the securing of public offices, but, on the contrary, is organized and maintained to give the people of Allegheny county and elsewhere a republican form of government, against bosses and against machines, for an economical administration of public affairs, for the greatest liberty in political and industrial life, against the machine which deals out the offices years and years ahead, and keeps them rotating in office, from one office to another, or successively in the same office, until the observant citizen doubts whether he is a political slave in an oligarchy of officeholders, or a citizen of a great republic, and a magnificent county.

"This movement for the promotion of which we have met this evening, had perhaps, its birth last winter when citizens of Pittsburgh, without regard to party, got together. And to the independent Republicans of Pittsburgh, more than to all others, is due the success of that movement which triumphantly and overwhelmingly elected John B. Larkin as controller of the city; and from the day he took the oath of office until the present moment, the ring trembles when his name is mentioned or when they hear that he has written a communication explaining to the ring bosses that Pittsburgh now and henceforward, shall be administered according to law, and that no extravagance shall be practiced without exposure and punishment.

Glad to Join With Independents.

"Our Democratic friends in Pittsburgh will not forget, even if the Democrats of other parts of the county may, that John B. Larkin was elected by the votes of the independent Republicans of our great city, and I am sure that no Democrat or any Republican who voted for him, regrets the casting of his ballot last February.

"Hence, when the gentlemen who so ably, honestly and grandly led the independent Republicans in that great effort for good government, requested a conference with the Democrats to carry on and extend the movement against the administration of the affairs of our county, and when, after consultation, careful and earnest consideration, an apportionment of the candidates was made, with a view solely for the better government of our county, and to make the defeat of the slated candidates of the bosses sure beyond peradventure of doubt, named the able, patriotic and honest Republicans who are candidates on the Citizens' ticket, and with whom are associated equally capable, honest and self-sacrificing Democrats, a union was formed which must, as certain as the sun shines, and as the sun will shine again, carry the ring ticket down to disaster and irrevocable defeat.

What Brought Coalition About.

"It was necessary for the success of this movement in a county so overwhelmingly Republican as is Allegheny, that a ticket named for the defeat of an organization so entrenched in power, that for more than 40 years the Democratic hosts of the county have fought in vain against it, to have the support of all good citizens; and appreciating that fact and knowing that the masses have always stood against this corrupt machine domination, against rotation in office that has made the government of the county unrepublican; against the policy of the treasurer of the county and that of the delinquent tax collector in trying to prevent the citizens of the city and county paying their taxes that they might be qualified to vote against this machine; against the extravagance that has characterized the city and county administration, and against plaster roads which have been described as big, fat contract, a streak of mud and a layer of stone, the executive committee of the Democratic party of the county had the right to believe, and were justified in their confidence from the record of the party in opposition to the machine and its methods, that their action in uniting with the independent Republican citizens in forming a ticket would be approved by the Democratic county convention, and by the people at the polls on election day.

As to the Division of Offices.

"And while perhaps the division of offices is not all that we deem we are entitled to, yet it was necessary to concede largely to our independent Republican friends in order that this movement should be a success. Time after time, election after election, we have signally failed to defeat the machine; an opportunity was offered by the independent Republicans to accomplish the result we had tried for so often before, to-wit: Break the power of the corrupt machine which has controlled the politics of Allegheny county and deprive its young men of opportunity for political preferment.

"And so, when the Democratic convention met, it indorsed and approved the action of its committee, and everywhere, from one end of this county to the other, in every nook and cranny, the Democrats and independent Republicans are organizing for victory.

"The ticket presented is composed of independent Republicans and Democrats; it represents free men, honest government, pure politics and commends itself to every patriotic citizen of our county, and I have no doubt will be elected by a majority of not less than 20,000, and that on the night of the election the news will be that the Citizens and Democratic party have routed the ring, horse, foot and dragoons.

Burke's Inconsistent Pleadings.

"The candidate for congress in the Thirty-first congressional district placed himself last night upon a narrow platform in face of the issues which are presented to the people of his district and to the people of the county of Allegheny. He said, 'In a Republican state, in a Republican county, in a Republican year, and as a Republican candidate, I propose to make a Republican speech, and there will be a great Republican victory on election day.' Yet this same gentleman and his friends are going from door to door pleading with Democrats to support him—a candidate who unblushingly says in substance: 'I am a Republican, depending upon Republicans for my election, and under no obligations to any Democrat,' ought not to expect Democratic support. 'Consistency, thou art a jewel.'"

DOUGLAS PREDICTED A ROUSING VICTORY

Well-Known Twenty-first Warder Was Brief, But Very Much to the Point.

Mr. Brennens' characteristic manner of speaking caught the crowd and Attorney R. H. Douglas, the next speaker, had a hard time to make himself heard. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens—I am not a doctor; if I were, I might have been eligible for appointment as director of the department of public works or public safety of the city of Pittsburgh, two departments which you all know have been in a state of wretched health for some time. But I had the pleasure of assisting at the birth of a child in this room about a year ago which has developed under the fostering care of the good citizens of Pittsburgh into a sturdy political party.

"A good many of us here tonight stood sponsor at its christening, and I do not believe there is a right-thinking man in Pittsburgh, having the best interest of the municipality at heart, who is not proud to have been one of the godfathers of that lusty infant, 'The Citizens Party.' Never has there transpired within the walls of this historic building an event so fraught with significance to the people of Pittsburgh as the birth of that child.

"What that lusty youngster has accomplished in the first year of his life in snatching from Willie Flinn nearly all his tin soldiers in councils, is a matter of recent history, and what the boy will do with Willie Flinn's playhouse on the 'Hump' in November will soon be voiced in that strenuous youngster's shrillest key.

"I predict that in every district in the county of Allegheny that the boy will score a decided victory, and I want to call your attention to one district in particular—one in which I take a pardonable pride as hailing from, the grand, gallant, old fighting Twenty-first. A ward which has stood in the vanguard and on the firing line for many years in the battle against Flinnism, bossism, and all their kindred evils, and I predict for it, that when you count the returns in next November that the gallant old Twenty-first, in the size of its majority, will lead all the rest."

The address was followed by cries and cheers for the county candidates to present themselves, but the band broke in with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the meeting came to a close.

PROMINENT MEN WHO WERE AT THE FRONT

Well-Known Republicans Grouped Themselves on the Stage and Applauded Denunciation of Ring.

Among the well-known men who occupied seats on the stage at last night's meeting were many prominent Republicans, men who in the past have been affiliated with the ring, some of them as officeholders, but who have become disgusted with the manner in which the self-appointed bosses of what has been known as the Republican party in Allegheny county have conducted affairs, and who have broken away. Among those on the stage were the following:

Ex-Representatives George L. MacFarlane and Charles W. Simon, John Pierce of the Amalgamated association, George H. Stengel, James Purcell, Jacob J. Miller, Andrew Fulton, W. B. Hayes, Dr. S. S. Woodburn, David Moore, William McKelvey, F. X. Barr, David F. Collingwood, U. M. Beck, James Evans, Frank Baillie, J. R. MacFarlane, James H. Fahenestock, John Braun, John B. Yeilig, B. F. Anderson, Samuel G. Bailey, Joseph J. Gilchrist, J. E. Powell, Samuel L. Mawhinney, Benjamin Weaver, W. J. Ryan, B. F. Wevay, R. H. Heath, John M. Goehring, William S. Woods, James Stewart, John Francies, George T. Owens, Henry Nichols, W. A. Millett, James W. Clarke, Joseph H. Vichestain, John P. McTighe, Charles Finley, Councilman George McNeil, James McKee, George Stevenson, Charles Schad, W. H. Haines, Capt. W. H. Williams, John Campbell, William Lemon, E. C. Negley, John Messner, W. H. Holmes, John S. Potter, James W. Turner, William Sterling, J. M. Shields, John Dimling, J. H. Harrison, D. J. Israel, George Collingwood, B. F. Jennings, Oliver McClintock, Peter Hermes, Arthur Kirk, Joseph Wasson, J. B. Herron, A. Wienand, N. Hartman, Col. Dr. Dunn, ex-City Assessor Douglass, Joseph Sulzner, George D. McFarlane, A. D. Brice, S. J. Greer, J. E. Levin, William Williams, Charles Cramer, William Kerr, M. R. Trauerman, Robert G. Mattern, L. A. Clark, C. L. Willock, H. O. Snively, S. S. Lydick, S. L. Fleishman, George Lemon, Joseph Shusler, Thomas Pugh, George McClure, James A. Clarke, county commissioner; James McKay, Dr. C. C. Wylie, John A. Martin, H. H. Negley, John G. King, Augustus Dall, George Roegler, Joseph Howley, J. H. Harrison and R. L. Brownlee.

QUAY IS PLEASED WITH PENNYPACKER

Welcome by Pittsburgh Was Gratifying—The Full Itinerary Arranged.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 20.

Chairman Quay today concluded the Pennypacker itinerary, but as political routings are always subject to change he will give it out in weekly sections. The party will start on its continuous tour next Wednesday night and there will be no break until November 1.

Col. Quay is delighted with the reports received of the welcome extended this week to the Rpublican candidates. He likes the Pennypacker speeches, and knows—as he has known since the judge was first mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility—that he is a vote-getter, and that a record-breaking Republican majority will be insured by his candidacy.

Judge Pennypacker himself is much pleased with the result of his initial political effort. While the grange meeting at Centre Hall and the league convention cordially appreciated his appearance, it was the Pittsburgh demonstration that had the most noticeable influence upon his mind. He was charmed and delighted with the mammoth mass meeting in Old City hall and the royal welcome he met with as a guest of the Iron City.

But the judge was perplexed by the construction placed by certain newspapers upon his reference to the ripper charter bill. His expression was not partisan, merely the voicing of a personal view prompted by a desire that the people should clearly understand his position and know what to expect of him when he becomes chief magistrate of the state. He was not treating the subject from a legal point of view—that was done by the supreme court; but on the broad public ground that it was not, in his opinion, proper legislation.

If made governor he will not base his approval of legislative measures alone upon their ability to stand the legal test, that in his opinion being entirely a judicial, not an executive, function, and his favorable consideration of new measures will solely depend upon whether in his opinion they are legislation of "proper character." Nothing will be able to swerve him from this position. The factor known as "political expediency" will go out of commission when Judge Pennypacker is inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania.

The first grand rally of the regular itinerary will be given in Textile hall, Kensington, next Wednesday night. Kensington is the heart of the manufacturing and industrial section of the Quaker City. It has always rolled up big Republican majorities, and is to be honored by having the first meeting of the present campaign. Senator Penrose, Charles Emory Smith and others will speak.

Beaver county, the home of Chairman Quay, will greet the gubernatorial party the day following the meeting here. Judge Pennypacker and his associate spellbinders will attend the Beaver county fair in the afternoon, and in the evening they will speak at Sharon, Mercer county. On Friday night the party will be at Butler; Saturday at Johnstown; Monday at Everett, Bedford county; Tuesday at Huntingdon, and Wednesday at Williamsport. No other assignments will be announced until these are covered.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

School Teacher Killed Herself.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Grace Mackey, aged 24, killed herself tonight with carbolic acid, south of Newark. Miss Mackey, who taught in the public school last winter, was to have opened a big private school next Monday. She wandered away from home this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy

According to the forecast of the Washington weather bureau, the rain which has been predicted for the past two days, will not arrive until tomorrow. The prediction today for Pittsburgh and vicinity is for cloudy conditions, with rain tomorrow. Yesterday was the warmest day during the past week, the mercury having reached a maximum of 80 degrees by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The minimum was 60, and occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Gazette weather service thermometers at Kaufmann's corner, at the following hours yesterday, registered:

12 noon..... 75 deg. | 8 p. m...... 73 deg.
4 p. m...... 80 deg. | 12 midnight.. 69 deg.

Time of sunrise today.............. 5:46 a. m.
Time of sunset today.............. 5:50 p. m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weath.
8 a. m....	30.18	60	51	N.E.	Clear.
8 p. m....	30.11	73	54	S	Clear.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for the past six years:

	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	64	76	68	72	57	64
Minimum	49	63	56	57	46	48
Mean	56	70	62	64	52	56
Precipitation	0	.08	.23	0	.33	0

Maximum temperature (4 p. m.).......... 80
Minimum temperature (5 a. m.).......... 60
Mean temperature.......... 70
Normal temperature (for 31 years).......... 65
Excess in the temperature for the day.......... 5
Deficiency in temperature since Sept. 1.......... 74
Deficiency in temperature since January 1. 179
Normal precipitation (for 31 years).......... .08
Precipitation for the day.......... 0
Deficiency in precipitation for the day.......... .08
Deficiency in precipitation since 1st month. .56
Deficiency in precipitation since January 1. 4.45

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—Partly cloudy Sunday; light to fresh east winds. Monday, probably showers and cooler.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Pittsburgh	73	Clear	Cleveland	68	Clear
Chicago	60	Cloudy	Norfolk	70	Cloudy
Columbus	74	Clear	Jacksonville	72	Rain
Indianapolis	76	Clear	New Orleans	78	PtCldy
Cincinnati	72	Clear	Vicksburg	74	PtCldy
Louisville	72	Cloudy	Des Moines	68	Cloudy
Chattanooga	74	Clear	Grand Haven	60	Cloudy
Memphis	74	Cloudy	Marquette	58	Cloudy
Parkersburg	72	Clear	St. Paul	56	Rain
Kansas City	64	Rain	Bismarck	56	Clear
Oklahoma	70	Cloudy	Helena	56	Clear
St. Louis	68	Cloudy	Huron	64	Cloudy
Cairo	72	Cloudy	Denver	70	Rain
Washington	70	PtCldy	Omaha	66	Cloudy
Philadelphia	70	Cloudy	Rapid City	56	PtCldy
New York	70	PtCldy	Dodge City	82	Clear
Buffalo	72	Clear	Calgary	58	Clear

Return from Europe.

Mr. Herman Helm, the well-known landscape gardener, has returned to the city after an absence of three months. During that time he visited different parts of Europe. He brings with him many new ideas in his line of business and is desirous of giving his old customers and all requiring his services the benefit of them. He can be found at the old number, 5820 Ellsworth ave.

BALLOON ASCENSION TODAY.

Calhoun park—Mlle. Zeno—4 p. m. Rocereto's concert bank. Big bands all parks. Kennywood has G. A. R. band. Second Brigade at Southern. Guenther's Greater Pittsburgh band at Oakwood. popular programs. Free. Only couple more Sundays. Go.

Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

THE MUSH ERA

The manufacture of oatmeal was introduced into this country about 50 years ago. Cracked wheat and similar preparations followed. The whole population began eating mush. Result: Amylaceous dyspepsia, universal sour stomach, constipation, disordered livers, thin blood, weak muscles and nerves, brain fag and nervous exhaustion. The remedy lies in replacing these starchy foods with Toasted Wheat Flakes, sweetened with Malt Honey. Each appetizing flake is crisp delicate brown, thoroughly cooked and toasted. The starch of the wheat is converted into dextrine, thus making it immediately digestible and a godsend to those who cannot digest starchy foods. Toasted Wheat Flakes are ready to serve at once without further cooking and are delicately delicious. Every package bears a picture of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Lookout for imitations.

PIANO BARGAINS.

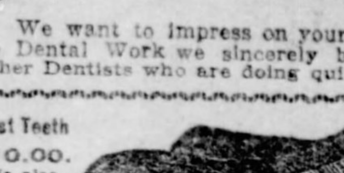
Mayer's upright, used, perfect....$110 00
Duquesne upright, used, mahogany case.......... 125 00
Fischer upright, used, perfect..... 155 00
Krakauer upright, used, perfect.... 185 00
Haines upright, used at Grand Opera house, just like new...... 210 00
Hardman upright, perfect, used.... 275 00
Steinway upright, used, perfect.... 285 00
Chickering upright, used, perfect.... 325 00
Hardman baby grand, six years old, mahogany case, perfect, used at opera house, regular price $800.00; it goes for (a rare bargain).......... 475 00
Steinway baby grand, mahogany case, shop worn, perfect; regular price $1,050.00; goes for...... 675 00
Genuine Chickering baby grand, dark mahogany case, used this week at Grand opera house. You can save $150.00 on this piano. Hear its beautiful tone at the Grand.
Above instruments fully guaranteed.
W. F. FREDERICK,
The Reliable Music Dealer,
635 Smithfield street. Entire Building.
Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.
Exclusive agencies for genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Behr Bros. pianos and the wonderful Chase & Baker Piano Player.

Home Furnishers.
Best and newest stock of carpets, rugs, curtains, queensware, stoves, furniture and everything in housefurnishings at Speer & Hollar, No. 914 Penn ave. Any article in the house sold on cash or easy terms.

PITTSBURG SOAP CO.
GET THE BEST
ASK YOUR GROCER
IVEROIDE SOAP
A HOME PRODUCTION
SUPERIOR QUALITY
The Soap for the Home

Toys, Games, Holiday Goods
The Largest Assortment
Popular Goods at Popular Prices.
Wholesale and Retail At
J. G. Lauer's Toy House, 620 Liberty St.
Dolls A Specialty Among Toys.

HART'S
STOP RIGHT HERE!
BOSTON DENTAL
We want to impress on your mind that when it comes to Dental Work we sincerely believe that there are no other Dentists who are doing quite as good work as we do.
Best Teeth $10.00. We also make a good set for $5.00.
Crown and Bridge Work $5.00. Fillings 75c and up.
We use every effort in our power to turn out none but the very highest grade of Dental Work. Thousands of people in Allegheny county who have had work done here will testify to that fact. Extracting done by our painless method. Bring this card with you.
Consultation and Examination Free.
HART'S
Boston Dental Parlors,
447 Smithfield Street,
(Opposite Kaufmann's.)
PARLORS



SOROSIS SHOES
97 STYLES.
EVERY MATERIAL.
EVERY WEIGHT.
FIFTH AND PENN.
Write for Catalog G. WM. J. SLOAN.

Rich and poor alike enjoy hearing the sweet tones of a good Piano in their home.
Both want the very best that can be produced in a Piano for their money.
This is the reason you see all classes touching elbows at our store.
Both realize that this is the place where Reliability and Economy go hand in hand in PIANO PURCHASING.
YOU will realize this fact, too, the moment you see our offering of
The famous Mathushek & Son,
The reliable Jacob Bros.,
The artistic James & Holmstrom,
The durable Calenberg, Bailey, Bloch, and many others.
Our prices are the lowest.
Our terms suit your convenience.
Alex. Ross Piano Co.,
714 Penn Ave., Near Eighth St.

Remember These Names

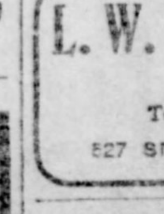
Raymond Hat for $3.00
Has No Competition.
Winfield is by far the best Hat made today for $2.50.
Byron Hat for $2.00 is conceded the winner against the field.
We are the only firm that dares guarantee our $1.50 Hat.
Be sure and ask your retailer for these Hats, as they are the best made today for the price.
Wholesaled exclusively by
R. G. GAMBLE & CO.
713 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIANOS
If you are in search of a Piano—see us first. We carry the matchless
KRANICH & BACH,
EMERSON,
STARR
And other reliable makes. Prices from $175.00 upwards. We always have second-hand Pianos from $50.00 upwards. Easy payments.
Lechner & Schoenberger
342 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next Door to Opera House.

Fall Suits to Measure
What nonsense to talk of not having your clothes made to order because of the expense.
It isn't an expense—it saves—
First cost may be a little more but a Dickson Suit will fit better—wear better—and give better satisfaction all around.
Big assortment of fall goods here at prices a little less that elsewhere.
Special facilities for cleaning, pressing and repairing—
Dickson, The Tailor, 420 Wood St.

HOME comforts for those who save. The best beginning is a bank account. We've thousands of satisfied depositors. Make a modest start if you will but start.
We pay 4 per cent. interest.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
6124 Penn Ave., E. E., Pittsburg.

U. S.
STORAGE BATTERY
Gas Engine Ignition, is
PERFECTION.
Seen at the Exposition.
Doubleday-Hill Elec. Co.,
535 WOOD ST.



Best Teeth, $8.00
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, $4.00
Painless Extracting.
Albany Dental Parlors
Fifth Ave. and Wood St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Watson Dumping Wagons
Contain many points of Superiority—for information
S. W. SMITH,
5 Union Street, Pittsburgh.

L. W. VILSACK & CO.
JEWELERS.
Temporary Location,
527 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MONEY LOANED.
Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns and Musical Instruments. Very low rates.
GALLINGER'S, 1200 Penn Ave.
Unredeemed Goods For Sale Cheap.

CRUISER ADDED TO BATTLE LINE OF THE NATION

New Ship Des Moines Given Her First Dip in Waves at Quincy.

BUILT FOR BUSINESS, NOT FOR BEAUTY

Great Coal Carrying Capacity Makes Long Voyages Easy for Her—Most Useful of Medium-Sized Vessels—Hichborn's Plan.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 20.—The cruiser Des Moines was launched from the yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company shortly after noon today.

Hundreds of people saw the ship plunge into the water, and for some time after their cheers echoed along the river banks. Miss Elsie Macomber of Des Moines, with Gov. Cummins of Iowa, and Mayor Brenton of Des Moines, standing by her side, smashed the traditional bottle of champagne against the steel prow of the cruiser, while Miss Clara N. Carleton of Haverhill, Mass., cut the ropes which held the last keel block and started the ship down the ways.

The Des Moines is the largest vessel ever launched in the waters of Massachusetts bay, and is the first of the government ships under construction by the Fore River Company.

Owing to the illness of Gov. Crane, Massachusetts was represented by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Bates and several members of the governor's staff.

Prepare for Launching.

For an hour or two before the party reached the launching stage the workmen of the yard were engaged in knocking away many of the shores and braces until at last one single block held the great ship. At a given signal Miss Carleton cut the rope which held this piece of timber with a hatchet made from the iron and mahogany used in the construction of the ship. Scarcely had the rope been cut when Miss Macomber dashed the bottle of champagne against the steel bow with the words "I christen the Des Moines."

The big vessel hesitated but a few moments, then proudly started down the ways. The plunge into the river was made gracefully and was hailed by a deafening roar of cheers from those in boats and on the shore. A number of tugs were ready to tow the vessel back to the pier. At the conclusion of the launching a lunch was served to the invited guests.

Built for Hard Service.

The Des Moines represents what her designer, Admiral Hichborn, regards as the most useful of the medium-sized type of warship. It was never intended that she should be a racer, nor yet that she should be a battleship in resisting qualities, but the Des Moines was planned to combine a fair rate of speed, a moderate but still formidable armament, good seagoing qualities and a coal endurance above the average. All of these qualities have been got together in a vessel of 3,200 tons displacement, 308 feet 9 inches long, 44 feet beam, and 18 feet 9 inches' draft and a speed of 16½ knots.

The Des Moines has a protective deck two inches thick and her sides are lined with cellulose to exclude water in case they are pierced by a shell. She has no other armor. She carries five 10-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders and four Colts automatic guns. The indicated horse-power will aggregate 4,500, the engines being triple expansion. Six water tube boilers will supply the necessary steam.

Planned for Long Voyage.

The coal supply—700 tons—will give this ship a radius of action of 10 knots, of 7,000 knots without coaling, thus she could steam from San Francisco to Manila without stopping for coal. The Des Moines is designed for hard service, without fancy qualities. Somewhat special consideration has been given to her strength, and the scantlings are unusually heavy. She has no ram, and the use of wood is confined to the minimum, only the main deck being planked. The ammunition supply will be unusually large, including 250 rounds for each of the main 5-inch guns and 500 rounds for the 6-pounders, all smokeless powder.

Distilling plants and ice machines fit the vessel for tropical service, and she has six electric ammunition hoists and winches and blowers, and every one of the latest devices that a vessel of this size can carry. Four hundred and fifty men can be accommodated on the Des Moines, although her regular crew is 283 men, so that she can be used to advantage to carry relief crews to foreign stations or for similar service.

SPEAKEASIES WIDE OPEN IN OAKLAND

Presidents Say That They Are Protected by the Police—Mass Meeting Called.

The speakeasy vice in the Fourteenth ward and the "Graft Syndicate," which makes it possible for them to exist in the ward, is to be the subject of a big public meeting, which will be held in the hall of the Soho public school building next Tuesday evening. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the St. Agnes' Catholic Temperance union and the Rev. John G. Beane of St. Paul's cathedral, president of the Diocesan Temperance union, will preside.

The meeting will be a non-sectarian affair, and Catholic and non-Catholic alike are invited to suggest means by which the ward can be cleaned of the places where scenes are enacted daily that are intolerable to the respectable residents of the ward. The principal speaker at the meeting on Tuesday evening will be Attorney John Marron, and the Rev. Father O'Donnell will also speak. Discussion at the meeting will be open to all who attend.

The speakeasies of the Fourteenth ward are not all closed. For the most part they are run under the eyes of the police, and the residents are of the opinion that all or the majority of them are protected by the police. Last Sunday afternoon, the residents of Bates street say that five policemen in citizens' clothes, headed by the captain of police from the Oakland station, marched down Bates street and witnessed the two largest joints running without check. The policemen were known to all who saw them on the street, and their action has cast doubt on the sincerity of Supt. John McAleese and his crusade.

Soho and the Bates street districts are not the only districts, but in Wilmot square and in every other section of the ward it is said the places are run without the least effort to hide the unlawful business.

Tuesdays, September 23d and 30th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell each Tuesday during September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, at rate of $7.45; and to Toronto and return, at rate of $8.45. Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on both trains.

CROW NOMINATED STATE SENATOR

SHORT WORK OF FAYETTE-GREENE DEADLOCK.

Charles H. Seaton, of Crow's County, Cast Deciding Vote. Local Politics.

The Republican conferees of the Fortieth senatorial district, composed of Greene and Fayette counties, made a nomination last night after a protracted deadlock. W. E. Crow of Fayette county was nominated for senator, defeating Capt. J. P. Teagarden, the Greene county candidate.

The deadlock had lasted for some time. First the three conferees from each county, six in all, met several times, but each three stuck to their county's choice. Then, according to the rules, the Republican state chairman, Senator M. S. Quay, appointed two additional conferees, and as he took from each county, the deadlock, of course, continued. Then Senator Quay appointed an umpire, who should have the casting vote. The umpire was Charles H. Seaton. As soon as the Greene county candidate learned the name of the umpire he knew that the fight was over, for Seaton is from Fayette county, and it is natural to suppose that he would vote for his county's favorite son.

The last meeting of the conferees was held yesterday afternoon in the Monongahela house, where the previous meetings had been held. A ballot was taken and, of course, W. E. Crow was nominated, the vote standing 5 to 4, Seaton voting with the conferees from Fayette county.

"Of course, the Republicans will support Mr. Crow, for he is the party's candidate," said Capt. Teagarden. "It is my opinion, however, that rule No. 7, the one under which the umpire was appointed, is an unholy rule. I have always maintained that the umpire should be selected from the state at large, and not from a county of the district, for it is only natural to suppose that he should vote in favor of the candidate from his county. An umpire should be a disinterested person, who ought to weigh the conflicting claims of the different counties and decide the contest accordingly. Then he would at least have the semblance of fairness."

The Democratic campaign committee of the Eighth legislative district met in Democratic headquarters yesterday to exchange opinions on the situation in the district. All the members reported that the outlook for success of the fusion county and legislative tickets was good. In discussing the action of the committee on vacancies in the Sixth legislative district the committee criticised it for refusing to indorse the Citizens candidate, R. H. Heath, and nominating Caspar Mayer in his place.

The ward organization of the machine in the Eighth district met at machine headquarters in Sixth avenue, and the members tried to encourage each other by saying that the machine ticket would win.

PAYROLL OF TWO.

Filtration Is Not Draining City Treasury Just Now.

The filtration plant site in Aspinwall is now deserted. There are now but two men on the pay roll that have any connection with the filtration project. One of these is on the pay roll of the bureau of construction and the other is on the pay roll of the filtration fund. City Controller John B. Larkin has permitted Director J. Guy McCandless to appoint a watchman to care for the site and the controller will allow him to be paid out of the filtration fund. This will be the first time the fund has been open to warrants since May 19.

The watchman will care for the site both day and night. There are a few buildings there that were used by the engineers in making the plans for the plant and these require attention. As soon as Director McCandless made his request it was granted by the controller, who said that the site is city property and must be protected.

STATION ORDERED MOVED.

West Penn Terminal to Be at Chestnut Street Temporarily.

The order for moving the West Penn railroad station in Allegheny for the purpose of allowing the present building to be torn down was issued yesterday and will be effective one minute after Sunday midnight, that is, 12:01 a. m. of Monday. The station will be moved to the corner of Chestnut street, where the old market platform has been made into a temporary station. To reach that station the Troy Hill or Spring Garden avenue lines of street cars should be used.

Work will be started tomorrow tearing away the old station work, and the plans for the Allegheny improvements provide for initiating the work on the big union station of the Ft. Wayne and the West Penn railroads as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

DR. EDWARD KOCH

The Famous Throat and Lung Specialist, of New York City, Will Be in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Edward Koch, the great master in the diagnosis and treatment of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Hay Fever and the inventor of the wonderful Koch Inhalation, will reach the city Monday and can be seen at the Pittsburgh Koch Lung Cure Institute, 401, 403, 405 Penn avenue, corner Fourth street. All those who are suffering from chronic ailments of the respiratory organs, or serious diseases of the lungs, throat or nose, can meet this famed physician, and after a free examination will be given his valuable opinion on their case.

Even the most advanced cases of Consumption and chronic Asthma need not dispair, the direct application of the healing vaporized lymph discovered by Prof. Robt. Koch, of Berlin, is an energetic and active foe of the tuberculosis bacilli and will effect a cure where every other resource has failed. The introduction of the heavy medicated vapors as given under the Koch treatment introduces the remedy directly into the seat of the diseased parts and to all the remote recesses of the lungs.

Doctor Edward Koch, who is now visiting his Institute in this city, discovered, perfected and successfully applies this remarkable treatment; it is the only natural, scientific and thoroughly reliable treatment ever applied for the cure of bronchial and consumptive diseases. If it fails, then mortal, insurable injury to the lung structures has taken place before it is applied. Thousands of patients have been cured, and thousands more are now taking this enlightened treatment at the Koch Lung Cure Institutes in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The healing oily vapors ladened with the Koch germ-killing tuberculine work remarkable changes and rapidly advance the patient toward renewed vigor, strength and a permanent cure. Dr. Edward Koch will cheerfully examine and give one trial treatment free to all who apply at the Institute, 401, 403, 405 Penn avenue, corner Fourth street, between the hours of 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

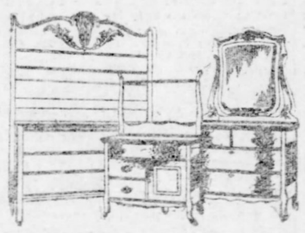
Any store can sell Cheap Furniture, but ask yourself where's the Best place to buy Good Furniture Cheap.

W. H. KEECH CO.

Judge this store by its life, its completeness, its phenomenal growth. You can't think of its equal—it hasn't any.

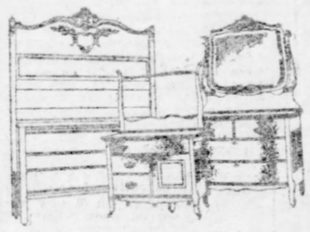
Pen and Ink Sketch Showing Part of Our Diningroom Furniture Display—Fifth Floor.

Good Values All Over the Store



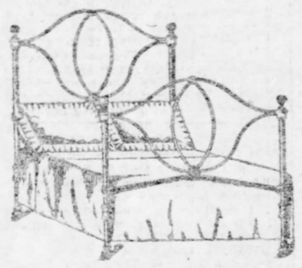
$13.50 Solid Oak Bedroom Suit,

With French bevel mirror. Three pieces. Four drawers in dresser. Double cupboard washstand. Golden finish.



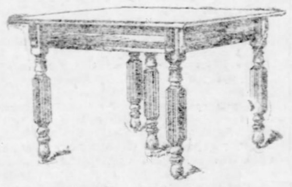
$18.50 Golden Oak Bedroom Suit,

We think this is a better suit than is sold anywhere else at near this price. Solid oak wood. French bevel mirror. Four drawer dresser; double cupboard washstand. Worth $24.



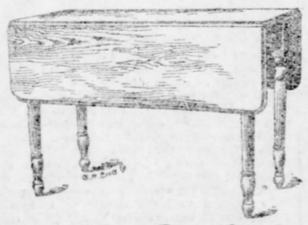
$2.50 Enameled Iron Bed.

Full size, with heavy posts and strong angle iron rails. Brass vases. Value $3.75.



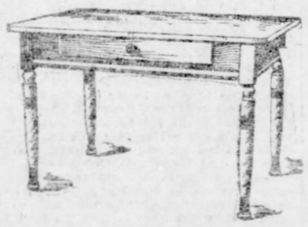
$2.75 Square Top Extension Table.

Rigidly framed. Good slides and extra boards. Finish golden.



$2.50 Drop Leaf Table

One of the most convenient Tables one can use in the kitchen. Occupies little floor room when closed. Golden finish.



$1.00 Kitchen Table

With drawer. A lot of forty $1.50 Tables, slightly damaged by water, but good as ever for use.

You Are Capital Critics

People who know say they never saw the equal of last week's Furniture and Carpet values, and last week's displays were only a forerunner of the more complete stocks now. Every line is at the top notch of completeness. There are over a Thousand separate pieces of Bedroom Furniture on sample; Twelve Hundred for Parlor and Library; Five Hundred samples of Diningroom Furniture—one of a kind only, not counting duplicate stocks and the hundreds of odd articles. No other store in this city ever made or can make in present quarters, an exhibit of such magnitude. That may sound like a reckless statement, but it isn't. It's the absolute truth.

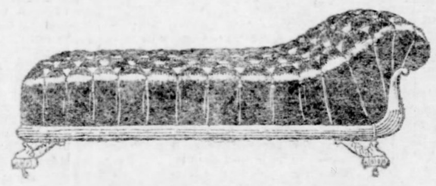
The September Sale has put the store to a new test. The selling is passing the great record of last September. A growing business like this must be a good business—or it wouldn't grow. One cannot hold a business at any given point; if it doesn't grow it shrinks, and that hurts its power to serve. Read on—we are selling more thousands of people in 1902 than in 1901. Why? The Keech business is without its double. It has right along given the best average values. It has resolutely sold high grade goods. It is the one store that quotes one price to all. Stocks are shown in greatest variety, and every piece will grade up in quality with those that cost a fourth or a third more elsewhere—yes, and that states it fairly. That's why people come back season after season. Come, see the new styles. Learn our Easy terms of payment. It will help you plan better.

$6.50 Reclining Morris Chair.

Back adjusts to four positions. Golden Oak frame. Figured Velour Cushions—both sides alike.

$12.50 Mantel Folding Bed

with wire bed spring complete. Light carvings. Golden finish. Easy to operate. Worth $17.



Twenty Sample Couches.

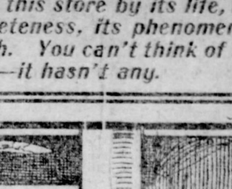
Nearly all in the finer grades of Velour — some in plain colors, some figured—at price reductions of $5 to $8 on each. Soiled some, of course, because they are samples, but not enough to hurt, and you'll probably not notice it.

Seventy styles of new Couches received last week. Velour, Bagdad, Pantasote, Verona and Leather Coverings. Prices start at..... **$5.50**

$2.75 Saddle Seat Rocker

in selected Golden Oak, Quartered Oak, Veneer on Seat.

BIG BARGAINS in Dinner and Toilet Ware



When you can get such good ware as this for so little it doesn't pay to shop around.

$6.50 Several new shapes and decorations in Bridal Dinner Sets. Silver gray, pink and olive decorations. Best vitreous porcelain ware; worth $8.00.

$10.50 The new Savoy Dinner Sets in vitreous porcelain. New decalcomania decorations. Instead of $12.50 we'll sell them this week at $10.50. Only 32 sets, 100 pieces each.

$3.85 Twelve Piece Toilet Sets.

Complete with slop pail. Several new shapes. Six decorations. Roll edge Bowls. Choice of granite, porcelain or sanitary ware. Regular prices $4.50 and $5.

Are You Profiting by This September CARPET and RUG Sale?

Last week's extraordinary Carpet news brought careful buyers from all over town and round about. Before the week was two-thirds over last year's opening record was more than doubled. It was a splendid tribute to present stocks and proves that the leadership in this line is right under this roof. An extra force of Carpet Cutters, Sewers and Layers has enabled us to clear up all back orders. So tomorrow we'll be in shape again to do all work promptly.

Elegant Axminster Carpets $1.25 to $2.00 a Yard

Rich Velvet Carpets 75c to $1.25 a Yard

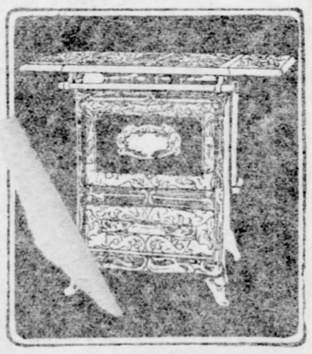
Best Body Brussels $1.25 to $1.40 a Yard

Tapestry Brussels 60c to 90c a Yard

Ingrain Carpets 30c to 70c a Yard

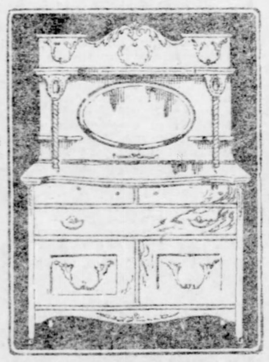
Genuine Royal Wilton Carpets **$1.75** YARD

Room Size and Reception Hall RUGS **$5 to $25**



$12.50 If You Want a Good GAS RANGE

at a low price, here it is at $3 to $5 less than prices asked for the same range in other stores. Economical burners. Cast iron oven bottom. Flue connections. Baking and roasting oven and broiler. Nickel trimmed.

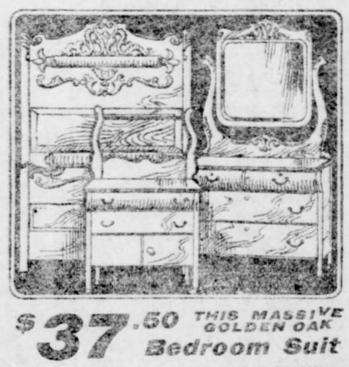


$15 Golden Oak Sideboard

Oval French bevel mirror. Oak wood. Good clear carvings. Lined silver drawer. A much better Sideboard than $20 usually buys.

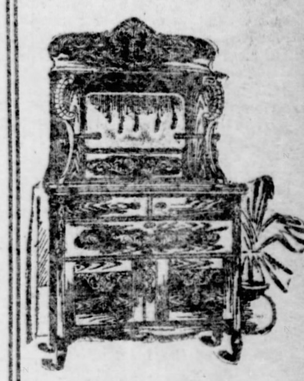
$15 Dresser With Oval Mirror

Choice of mahogany finish or selected golden oak. French bevel mirror. Swell top and drawer fronts. Value $22.



$37.50 THIS MASSIVE GOLDEN OAK Bedroom Suit

Positively the best suit offered in Pittsburgh today at the price. The extra deep carvings, full roll cap on footboard, large French bevel mirror and good design all combine to give it a massive appearance. It's a bargain worth getting.



$10.50 A Handsome Sideboard

At such a low price. Of good design and construction. Heavily carved and furnished with French bevel mirror. Three drawers and double cupboard in base, finished golden. A $15 value.

85c For This Chair.

Cane Seat. Solid Oak.

Brace arms. A better chair than $1.25 usually buys.

W. H. Keech Co. Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes. **923 to 931 Penn Ave.**

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable service of the New York Herald.

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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES.

Enthusiastic Demonstration.

Last evening's meeting at Old City hall was one of the most enthusiastic ever seen there. The audience was limited by the capacity of the auditorium, many being unable to get in. Those who gained entrance cheered themselves hoarse. The demonstration was a whole-souled one against government by and for the machine. From the opening remarks by the aged chairman, D. D. Bruce, who could hardly make himself heard, to the closing there was one dominant sentiment among orators and auditors—the freeing of the county from the rule of the oligarchy which has usurped the name of the Republican party in Allegheny county, but which has used its power to enrich its members and to punish those who would not bend the knee, without much regard for party lines.

Republicans were strongly in evidence among the speakers and in the audience. There were many well-known Democrats there. But all were there as citizens, and as such they declared their allegiance to the movement designed to regain the powers of government to the people. There was not much said for or against individual candidates, but for principles.

The address of H. Kirke Porter and James S. Brown, candidates for congress, were able and to the point. Mr. Porter exhibited thorough knowledge of the interests of his community and discussed Pittsburgh's great prosperity an open door for the railroads to serve Pittsburgh interests and the improvement of the Ohio river. This practical consideration of public affairs was in marked contrast to the biased and selfish speech of his opponent in the city district the preceding evening. Mr. Brown also touched upon the needs of the community he aspires to represent at Washington.

Altogether the meeting was a complete success. It was a trifle noisy, both from frequent applause and from a few turbulent individuals who managed to get into the rear of the room on account of the conspicuous absence of any police regulations or protection. The machine administration thereby lent one more argument for its overthrow.

Selecting the School Site.

The proposed Schenley park site for the Carnegie polytechnic school is gaining in favor. The councilmanic sub-committee prefers it, and several members of the plan and scope committee consider it to be the best site available. The latter body unanimously decided that the 52-acre tract, near Fifth avenue, was the ideal site. Its location and the room it would afford for expansion appealed strongly to the members. The objection to it is its cost. Mrs. Schenley has given an option on the property at $1,400,000. An ideal site, it will be perceived, comes high, and much as Pittsburgh wants this school, and earnestly desirous as the people are to provide for future expansion, the cost of this site is prohibitive, if the taxpayers have to buy it. If some wealthy philanthropist, who wishes to link his name with Mr. Carnegie's, were to present the large site to the city, the question would receive a satisfactory solution. In the absence of such a magnificent gift, however, and in view of the plan and scope committee's further opinion that the 11-acre site is too small, the park site presents strong claims to attention.

The points raised by Solicitor Carnahan that the city cannot use, for the school any portion of the land given by Mrs. Schenley for park purposes, without her consent, nor use the balance of the park bond appropriation to purchase a site for the technological school, will receive attention. There is a precedent already for the use of park property as a site for an educational institution in the present Carnegie Library building. The ground on which the institute stands was purchased with money appropriated for park purposes, and it was as an addition to park lands that it was proposed to buy the Forbes street tract which the committee has found to be too small. The difference in character between the technical school and the institute already erected on park property is not of so marked a character as to make a rule apply to the one which will not apply to the other. But authoritative rulings can be secured on these points, and Mrs. Schenley's consent can be asked, if necessary. Her deep interest in Pittsburgh's welfare justifies the expectation she would not withhold it.

Trusts and Tariff.

President Roosevelt in his speech at Cincinnati yesterday continued his campaign for regulation of the "trusts." But he touched on a pertinent phase of the subject not previously discussed by him; namely, the revision of the tariff. In that matter he put himself directly in line with the much talked of Iowa platform. If it be found, he said, that any schedule of the tariff tends to create a monopoly or protect any one in the enjoyment of a monopoly, every true protectionist will favor the abolition of that schedule.

President Roosevelt is not misled by the clamor of the free traders, however. He has gone into the question deeply enough to be able to say without fear of successful contradiction that very, very few of the big corporations have a monopoly of trade or production in their particular lines, and that very few could be modified by any revision of the tariff. Some of the largest, in fact, are in no way affected by the tariff. The president, therefore, declines to confuse tariff revision with control of the "trusts" and regards them as separate subjects.

As to the control of the huge combinations, President Roosevelt repeats and amplifies what he said in Pittsburgh and upon his tour through New England. At the bottom of the whole question is a measure of absolute publicity that will enable any one to see what evil there may be in the conduct of the monster industrial and transportation combinations. For the remainder it is the adoption of measures that will prevent the abuses of overcapitalization, taking unfair advantages of local competitors and those other misuses of power either known to or suspected by the public. President Roosevelt has the right idea.

A Little Government by Injunction.

Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, who has succeeded in governing a prize fight by injunction, is a warm friend of Bryan, who sternly denounces government by injunction. The situation must produce mixed emotions in the Nebraska orator's breast. As a well-meaning man he must rejoice that Kentucky has refused to permit a prize fight to take place within her borders, but as a declaimer against government by injunction he must regret the instrument used to dissuade the bruisers from thumping each other. Mr. Bryan's opposition to government by injunction is opposition without qualification. Yet here is an instance of the use of the enjoining power for the public welfare. If the injunction can be asked for by a Democratic governor of Kentucky for this worthy purpose, it must be presumed that other occasions may arise when a little governing by injunction may be allowable. It cannot, therefore, be the utterly bad thing which Mr. Bryan has proclaimed it.

While the Kentucky court of appeals sustained the Jefferson circuit court, and denied the motion to dissolve the injunction, the six members of the court were evenly divided on the most important legal question raised in the case. That is, whether the chancellor possessed the power to restrain by injunction the commission of a criminal act. Three of the judges thought he had and three thought he had not. This is a very fine legal point. The layman unlearned in the law would be likely to say that if a court knew a criminal act was about to be committed, it would be the court's duty to prevent the commission of the act by any means within its power. This conclusion is not so clear to the legal mind, however, as the even division of the Kentucky court of appeals makes manifest.

Evidences of Superiority.

The Westminster Gazette frankly addresses "to those it may concern," the direct question, "Are Americans our superiors?" It adds that this question is continually being asked, and never with greater anxiety than in connection with the increased keenness of industrial competition. Our London contemporary does not give a direct answer to its own question, but follows its comment with a story which it vouches for, and with an intimation that the story provides the answer.

A British firm of railway car constructors asked for bids for a large contract for safety locks and door fastenings. An American firm secured the contract, underbidding a London house. The successful bidder was then asked to recommend some one to supply safes and strong rooms. In the kindness of his heart the American manager recommended the unsuccessful bidder for locks, and offered to go personally with the order. The British manager was feeling sore over his rival's success, and instead of admitting the caller sent an office boy to know his business. The American sent back a characteristic reply and the English manager decided he would make his caller wait. The American waited until he was weary, and then walked away with the order, amounting to $25,000, still in his pocket.

It appears that Americans cannot only teach English manufacturers how to produce goods, but can also give them lessons in the courtesy which is so important a factor in business success. The Westminster Gazette is rendering a genuine service to self-important and discourteous business managers in England by thus pointing out evidences of American superiority.

Mr. Wright's Utopian Theory.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, is opposed to arbitration for a reason very different from that of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. The latter recently expressed his opposition to compulsory arbitration on the ground that it would enslave the workmen. Mr. Wright opposes it because "the practical and proper way to settle labor troubles is for both sides to be fair and decent and settle their differences themselves." Mr. Wright's opinion is ideally perfect. Yet it does not seem to meet contingencies persistently arising.

If both sides were "fair and decent" at all times there would be no labor troubles. Those troubles arise from one or both sides seeking an unfair advantage. Sometimes one or the other does not know how unfair its demands are. Of course, if they were "decent" they would not urge such demands to the breaking point without full knowledge. If both were "fair and decent" there would be mutual confidences, resulting in amicable adjustment. But no such Utopian conditions exist.

How, then, shall the public protect itself from the fellows who are not "fair and decent?" Obviously there is but one way. That is to make investigation of actual conditions under authority that will compel the submission of all facts in the case. Whether that authority is vested in a board of arbitration or a legal inquisitor designated by some other name need not make much difference. The essential is that the inquiry shall be thorough and the decisions just, at least on a par with the impartial findings of our courts of justice.

Those who are "fair and decent" need not concern themselves about any compulsory measures. They will not apply to them. Honest men do not fear the heavy penalties imposed upon wrongdoing. Laws have neither restraint nor terrors for people who abide by the golden rule, but laws are necessary for the protection of such persons against the aggressions of others who are neither fair nor decent. When the millennium comes there will be nothing for legislatures to do but repeal all the laws, because none will be needed.

Premiums Too High.

Fire insurance rates are always a topic of interest. In Philadelphia a large number of business concerns have formed the Allied Business organizations and a committee has been created to investigate underwriting costs and profits. Report No. 3 has just been issued, refuting the claim that fire losses have justified recent advances in premium rates. The report takes into consideration 29 companies, those having capital and surplus in excess of $1,000,000 each in 1891. The total capital and surplus of these companies December 31, 1891, amounted to $62,425,053. During the 10 years to December 31, 1901, they had paid net dividends amounting to $43,448,632. Meantime their capital and surplus had increased to $87,372,935. An expert computation makes that total profits for 10 years $73,830,623, or more than 100 per cent on the capital and surplus of 10 years before.

In detail the report gives the names of the companies and dividends paid. A few have passed dividends during the 10-year period. One paid as high as 50 per cent one year; others paid 20 and 30 per cent a year throughout. Certainly these figures do not indicate inordinate losses. Few other lines can show as good profits. There have been some large fires, and these have given the excuse for a general advance in premiums. Business property has been made to bear the largest share of the burden, though it is demonstrable that the greatest risk is on rows of dwellings of the Buddenseik style of construction. Undoubtedly Pittsburgh and some other cities need better water supply in business districts, but it is equally certain the fire insurance companies are being well paid for their risks.

"A Menace to Morals."

It remained for Assemblyman Cole, of Hancock county, O., to discover that ping-pong is a menace to morals. While the proposed Ohio code was being considered by the house committee Mr. Cole made his discovery known to his fellow committeemen, gravely declaring that ping-pong is being used as a mild form of gambling by people in his county, and therefore is a menace to morals. The other members thought he was jesting, but he assured them he was very much in earnest, and at his suggestion an anti-ping-pong gambling provision was inserted in the proposed code.

Devotees of ping-pong will stand aghast when they learn that anybody has had the presumption to declare the game a menace to morals. They have looked upon it as the most innocent form of amusement that could be devised. Ministers and Sunday school teachers have played it without ever a thought that it could be put to a wrong use, and staid grandfathers and innocent grandchildren have vied with each in wielding the little paddles and tapping the little ball. To these and others Mr. Cole's attack upon the fair fame of ping-pong will come as a shock, and it will be bitterly resented.

Had Legislator Cole explained that ping-pong was a menace to morals because there was danger of profanity resulting from the frequent searching about the floor for the elusive ball, there might have been some excuse for his declaration; had he said it was silly he might have been forgiven; but in coupling gambling with the game he went a step too far. Ping-pong a menace to morals! Perish the thought!

Our esteemed contemporary, the Dispatch, which had exclusive cable advices that King Edward was suffering from an incurable throat disease the day the monarch was operated on for perityphlitis, yesterday had exclusive cable advices that Attorney General Knox sailed from Queenstown on the Celtic on Friday. As Mr. Knox landed at New York from the St. Paul yesterday it must be assumed either that some new means has been devised for transferring passengers from one ship just leaving Europe to another just arriving on the American side, or that the exclusive advices of the Dispatch are received by a wireless and unreliable telegraph system.

If the Colorado mountain lions have the slightest regard for their own safety they will proceed at once to the tall grass.

So far as political enthusiasm goes Pittsburgh was a wide open town last night and the night before.

Perhaps the weather man is trying to give the boiling political pot a little extra warmth.

Pittsburgh was owned by its enthusiastic Citizens last night.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

REACHING OUT GODWARD.

By RABBI H. PEREIRA MENDES,
Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Congregation, President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, Etc.

Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.—Psalm, xl:10.

There is a pathos in the words which touches every heart, for they are eloquent of sorrow and sin, and tell of the penitence of a stained soul reaching out Godward.

Sorrow and sin. They spell the same human story of yesterday, of today and tomorrow. Penitence, reaching out Godward. They are attributes of our divine sonship; they are powers of the soul which give us strength to endure, courage to attempt and hope for a future.

All sorrow can help to create in us a clean heart and to renew a right spirit within us. Sorrow born of adversity may cleanse the heart from much that mars character, and through it a right spirit of sympathy, love and charity may be reborn within us.

The sorrow that tears the heart when loved ones depart oft cleanses the heart from worldliness. Our thoughts follow them Godward, and thus within us is reborn a right spirit of faith in Him who is with us when we pass through the shadow of death.

But sorrow for sin committed opens to us yet wider thoughts. We are responsible beings, endowed with free will. "See, I set before thee this day the life and the good, the death and the evil. Life and death, blessing and blighting, but choose thou the life that thou mayst live." Therefore God "gives to every man according to his ways and according to the fruit of his deeds."

Further, we are taught of God that "His work is perfect, all His ways are judgment; a God of faithfulness and without iniquity, just and upright is He. Is He not thy Father who hath acquired thee? He hath made thee, He hath established thee."

If we are the work of His hands and His work is perfect, must we not believe that we will become perfect? If all His ways are judgment and He is a God of faithfulness, without iniquity, just and upright, will He not in faithfulness, justice and righteousness make us somewhen, somewhere and some how, worthy children of Him, our loving Father, worthy possessions of Him to whom we belong, worthy creatures of Him in whose spiritual likeness we are made, worthy of being established by Him who is "the God of spirits of all flesh," and "in whose hand is the soul of every living creature?"

When Moses asked of God, "O, show me, I pray Thee, Thy glory," the answer came, "I will make all my goodness pass before thee and I will proclaim the nature of the Lord before thee. No mortal can see Me and live; but thou shalt see My aftermath." Prostrate in reverence, the prophet then heard the nature of the Lord proclaimed as the eternal, almighty power, compassionate and gracious, long-forbearing, abundant in loving kindness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, but by no means clearing the guilty."

This much was Moses allowed to see of the ways of God with man, of the glory and goodness of God. Thus was he made to learn that the poison growths of sin are followed by the aftermath of God, the manifestation of divine mercy and pardon, crowned with love, but throned on justice.

It is God's way to be merciful; it is His glory to forgive; His goodness makes Him love us; but it is His nature to be just. True, we know not where His mercy ends and His justice begins. We cannot know everything. No cult, no sect can say it knows God's mysteries. "The hidden things belong unto the Lord our God."

We know not how this spiritual evolution shall be, any more than we know how out of the foul mud springs the pure lily; how out of the rotting seed grows the fragrant blossom glowing with glorious beauty. Nor know we how long this spiritual change shall take. The darkness of sin may change to spiritual light as swiftly as dawn melts the blackest night into radiant day, or it may take an age; but it will not take eternity. God's mercy and forgiveness, His power and His glory will bring to pass this renewing, this re-birth of a right sprit within us, somewhen, somewhere, somehow. "For I will not contend forever, neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit would fail before Me and the souls which I have made," declares God. Yea, "He retaineth not His anger forever because He delighteth in mercy."

Our own experience teaches us that if a child is faulty, a good father, impelled by his very love and in justice to himself and his offspring, fashions out of the faulty child a strong and moral man, builds up his character by strengthening it where it is weak, straightening it where it is crooked, making it sound where it is rotten. Shall not our Heavenly Father do as much?

"As one correcteth his son, so the Lord thy God correcteth thee." Thus God's justice completes His love. Therefore, all men and women—the sons and daughters of God—may each exclaim: "I will bear the indignation of the Lord because I have sinned against Him, until He plead my cause and execute judgment for me. He will bring me forth to the light and I shall behold His righteousness."

From such thoughts will be born a mighty desire to become worthy of beholding this aftermath of God, which shall conquer the tangled growths of sin, and our daily life will be a strong and ceaseless effort to make and keep our hearts clean. Thus will there be a rebirth of the right spirit within us. This mighty desire, this strong and ceaseless effort, is reaching out Godward.

And this is religion.

RAILROADING ON STREAKS OF RUST

An Old Traveler Spins a Tall Yarn About One Experience.

An old traveler, when he finished reading about the terrible wreck at Witmer in yesterday's Gazette, looked up over his glasses and said:

"This reminds me. The Pittsburgh & Western is a generally well-managed railroad now, but some of its branches have had vicissitudes. That portion between Butler and the Allegheny river was originally organized by Samuel Duncan Karns, well known as a Populist in Pittsburgh. It was a narrow gauge road. Then it passed under other control as the Butler county oil development waned. I don't know how many times it changed hands before it was finally absorbed along with the narrow gauge system on the east side of the river by the Pittsburgh & Western. I do know the road became poor and its track and equipment suffered.

"Not many miles from Karns City, named for the road's first president, there is a trestle fully 50 feet long. It was then known as Dively's; I suppose it has a number now. In these days a train left Foxburg at 4:30 in the morning, principally for the accommodation of passengers from the Allegheny Valley night express, who wanted to reach the Butler oil fields, or soap mines, as the case might be. The road was then described by a facetious conductor on one of the trains as 'two streaks of rust on rotten ties.' One night I came down the Valley and started for Butler on the 'streaks of rust.' It was winter and dark. We reached Dively's in the gray light of dawn. Just as the train ran on the trestle the emergency brake was applied. Evidently something serious had happened or was narrowly averted. I rushed out at the rear door, dropped to the ground and began looking for trouble.

"I saw the engineer running back along the train and thought he must have run over someone. I looked back, then under the car, but could see no corpse. As the engineer came back the conductor joined him, making excited inquiries. I could not hear the replies, but went along to see for myself. About a car length back of the train we found it. Two feet of rail had been broken out. In its stead was a piece of hardwood, now crushed and splintered. I thought a dastard attempt had been made to wreck the train, and the young engineer's language modified the frosty air of the early morning.

"A section gang of three was noted in the distance, running toward the scene. When they arrived the engineer demanded angrily of the foreman why the track had not been inspected before ballast tamping had been begun. The foreman said it had. He had found a piece of rail crushed out. With evident pride he related how he and his men had made a 'wooden rail' and got it spiked down so the morning passenger might not be delayed.

"I cannot describe the expression on that engineer's face during the recital, but I shall never forget it. I will not attempt to quote his words in reply, but they were forcible enough to make even that 'wooden-headed' foreman understand it was only a miracle the train and its passengers were not lying at the bottom of Dively's gulch at that moment, and that he should have flagged and notified the engineer, instead of making 'wooden' track.

"As I said before, the Pittsburgh & Western is a much better road than when I first knew it. Time was when there was nothing like that narrow gauge division anywhere on earth.

* * *

PASSENGERS on an outbound car a few evenings ago witnessed an interesting incident, the principals of which were a society woman, who regarded with disdain all foreigners, and an Italian workman, who despite his rough clothes and unkempt appearance exhibited a true spirit of politeness which showed he had a large heart.

The dame, gorgeously attired, sat directly underneath the hole in the roof of the car, which in winter time was used as an exit for the stove pipe. She was talking to a companion equally as fashionably dressed. The Italian held his dinner pail in one hand, while he grasped a strap with the other. The strap hung just above where the society lady was sitting.

A heavy rain commenced soon after the car left its terminal and the windows were all closed. The people crowded in from the platforms, filling the car to its limit. When the conductor began to collect fares the society woman asked him to kindly move the Italian from her neighborhood. The conductor requested him rather roughly to "move up."

"Me no wanta move," he said; "spoila de nica lada's hat." The rain was coming through the hole in the roof and the hand of the Italian was preventing the water from falling on the expensive piece of headgear. The woman who had wanted him moved was profound in her apologies and offered the man a piece of money for his service, but he would not accept it.

* * *

"I SAW an odd sight this morning," said the man who walks. "I was coming along Fifth avenue, near the Grant boulevard, when I saw a little furry animal scoot across the horse road. At first I thought it was a large-sized mouse intent upon working the other side of the street, but while I looked I saw it bump against the upper portion of a street car rail and bounce back a few inches. Then I knew it was a mole, and that its blindness had prevented it from seeing the obstruction. A trolley car was only 12 feet away, and bearing down on Mr. Mole at a rapid rate, but he quickly recovered himself, took a fresh start and reached the opposite curb in safety. I suppose it was the mole's first venture so far from home, and he must have been considerably surprised at the hardness of the asphalted ground which afforded him no chance to hide himself by burrowing."

* * *

"THE science of shorthand writing may be all right in its place," said a troubled-looking attorney, "but its place is not every place. If people would get together and decide on one good system I think, in a very short time energy and worry would be considerably lessened, but, instead of so doing this progressive age finds each individual endeavoring to invent a system of his own. The result is we are living in an age of utter misunderstanding. I have just received a letter from a client telling me that I can locate a certain party one-half block from Fifth avenue, and, instead of spelling the words 'one-half block' the gentleman saves time for himself by drawing a half square.

"A few weeks ago, in answer to an inquiry as to what time the washerwoman would call for the clothes, my wife gave me the following memorandum: '8-it-she-9.' I gave it up, and on her return that evening I censured her for not being more explicit in her memos. She informed me that the note was very simple, that she was inventing a system of shorthand, and according to her new ideas the sentence meant, 'she comes after it between 8 and 9.'

"Becoming enthusiastic over this progressive method of communication, I also attempted to gain fame as a shorthand author. We have in our employ at home a German girl who has been in this country but two months, and, as neither my wife nor myself can converse with her, domestic difficulties frequently arise. Being in a hurry to get to my office this morning, I forgot to bring my hat down stairs. I tried to tell the girl in good, plain English to go up and get it, but the only answer she would give me was 'nix for stay.' Becoming desperate at losing so much valuable time, I took out my pencil and drew what I thought resembled a hat. The girl glanced at my bit of art, nodded her consent, and left hurriedly, as if she understood what I wanted. I waited four or five minutes, and as she did not return, went upstairs myself. I found her packing her clothes. Now show me the time saved in shorthand writing."

Two Views of T. Johnson.

From the New York Sun.

As Three-Cent Tom dashes about Ohio in his blood-red devil wagon, "Tax Reform," the dogs of Envy howl and snap from the roadside. Here is the Elyria Reporter, for instance, spitefully saying that the Cuyahoga circus man "is not sincere in his claim that he advocates three-cent fare upon the basis of its justice and because of his love for the workingman:"

"From the time of the construction of the Lorain street railway to this city, up to Tom Johnson's miraculous conversion, the fare for the workingman from Elyria to the steel plant was 5 cents. In carrying out his great scheme to ameliorate the condition of the laborers, at Tom Johnson's dictation that fare was raised to 9 cents. And it was only through the efforts of Daniel Coolidge and Max M. Supples that any concession was made, and then only grudgingly and to a limited extent."

Then this bilious and unjust Elyrian assumes that Tom's "pretended philanthropy and love of the people is a bogus article, a cloak of hypocrisy, and so on. Is it worth while to be a friend of humanity in a world in which a friend of humanity can be so misunderstood?

Tom Johnson's career stands out as clear and large as his face and is as easy to read. He has got very rich out of monopoly and thereby he has learned the dangers of monopoly. Suppose his wealth was in other hands than his own, wouldn't it be dangerous? Those terrible street car franchises, for example. Owned by the wrong people, they are a curse. Owned by good Bryanites and Johnsonites, they are very agreeable property for their proprietors. Besides, did Tom try to saddle the Detroit street railways upon the city of Detroit for a few more millions than they were worth? That shows his eagerness to wash his hands of monopoly, if he can get his price.

Three-cent fares are a dose for wicked monopolies to take. Dr. Johnson isn't going to prescribe them for his own case. This Elyrian nine-cent fare, rightly considered, is another proof of Tom's love for the workingman. He wished to teach them to save their money. Every nine-cent ride prevented them from squandering four cents on luxuries. And think of the odd penny. That would almost certainly do to the children. Tom Johnson has a great heart. Likewise head.

QUIT JUST IN TIME.

Far away from all the trouble breaking over
Haiti's shores
There's a husky, dusky gentleman, who takes
his ease today;
While the chicken coops are burning, while the
rebel's musket roars
Simon Sam is seeking pleasure, out of danger, far away.
Far away he's spending money that he didn't
leave behind.
Far away in gay old Paris, he's as happy as
a clam!
Let the rebels and the pirates go on wrecking
all they find,
But they can't disturb the pleasure of Tiresulus Simon Sam.

With the millions he took with him when he
left his sunny isle
He is making trouble hustle from the merry
scenes he haunts;
What an unctuous satisfaction must accompany his smile
As he gayly goes and pays for any bauble
that he wants.
Oh, ye rulers of the southlands who are fighting day by day
With the rebel hordes that cut and slash and
slam,
Why not geather up the money and seek pleasure far away
Where they're handing out the good things
to Tiresius Simon Sam?

—S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-Herald.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Funeral of John Paul.

The funeral services over the remains of Select Councilman John Paul were held yesterday afternoon at the home, in Boggs avenue, Mt. Washington. From early in the morning the home was crowded by his many friends. The room in which the body lay was banked with floral emblems and loose flowers, handsome tokens having been sent by Lodge No. 45, F. and A. M., and by Pittsburgh councils. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. R. S. Ross, pastor of the Mt. Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. O. H. P. Graham of Sharpsburg and the Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle. There were 16 pallbearers, eight honorary and eight active, all members of the Masonic fraternity. The interment occurred in Allegheny cemetery and was conducted according to the Masonic burial ritual.

Funeral of John J. Mitchell.

The funeral of Attorney John J. Mitchell will be held at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Forty-sixth street, where requiem high mass will be celebrated tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock by the Very Rev. F. L. Tobin, the rector, assisted by a number of priests. The interment will be in St. Mary's Catholic cemetery. The pallbearers will be Arthur Carson, Thomas Kelly, M. J. McCann, K. B. Bracken, John D. Cochran and L. H. Noble.

F. W. Schum.

F. W. Schum, 57 years old, died early yesterday morning at the home of his brother, B. A. Schum, No. 1220 Washington avenue, Braddock. He was a native of Pottsville, but had been living at the home of his brother for a year. He is survived by his widow and five children: Mrs. William Chandler, of Harold; Charles and Miss Fannie Chandler, of Pottsville; Mrs. Harold Horne, of Frankstown avenue, East End, and Frederick Schum, of the Pittsburgh Times. The interment will be at Pottsville.

Obituary Notes.

Daniel Cahill, 32 years old, is dead at his home, No. 1110 Howard street, Allegheny. He was a steamfitter and a well-known member of the Elkhorn Club.

Mrs. Margaret Westfield, 24 years old, died at the home of her mother in Swissvale early yesterday morning from lockjaw. She is survived by her husband, Orin Westfield.

Michael King, 80 years old, a well-known farmer of Fite station, in North Versailles township, is dead at his home at that place. He was one of the wealthiest farmers in the township.

Mrs. Margaret Mowry Cowley, widow of Dr. David Cowley, a well-known resident of the East End, is dead at her summer home, Belsano, near Ebensburg, Pa. She was born in Allegheny 64 years ago and is survived by four children.

Baseball in Butler County.

From the Butler Eagle.

Did you ever see a short fat woman with nine children and the rheumatism chasing a lame, razor-back hog across a plowed field?

Did you ever see a company of glibbering idiots in an insane asylum endeavoring to give a production of "Hamlet?"

Have you ever heard a cross-roads band tear off a strip of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata?"

Did you ever dip your handkerchief into a kettle of soft soap and then tie it around your neck?

Did you ever take an old college chum home to dinner on a hot day and find your wife down with prickly heat, the hired girl asleep in the cellar and nothing but prune sauce and sardines for dinner?

Did you ever witness the evolutions of an Indian cigar sign dancing the lanciers with an ossified woman?

Were you ever to the windward of an abattoir when the mercury registered 110 in the shade?

Did you ever observe the facial contortions of a cross-eyed man with a hare lip and no teeth whistling "The Mocking Bird?"

Well, that wasn't a cirmucstance to the wild and weird exhibition at Athletic park Monday.

Butler was bad, but Tsuga made them look like professionals in comparison. It lasted nine long innings and the score was something like 15 to 14 with Butler the one to the good.

Out of respect for the feelings of the young men who took leading parts in the nine-act farce, we refrain from publishing the tabulated score.

"Light" Will Be Welcomed.

From the DuBois Morning Herald.

Many of the Democratic papers of this state are now "turning the light" on to Judge Pennypacker, as they wish to term the articles they are printing at the command of the Democratic state committee. Previous to the time that Judge Pennypacker was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, and up to the very time that he received that honor, there were no persons in the state who had anything but the kindest words to say of him. Those persons who were most bitterly opposed to his nomination, and who fought him at the convention with all of their might, were willing to acknowledge that he is a larned judge, but since his strength is being developed as a candidate for governor it suddenly occurs to our Democratic friends that they should "turn on the light." There is no man in the whole state of Pennsylvania, however, who can stand more of the turning on of the light than Judge Pennypacker.

Mr. Pattison's Partisanship.

From the Philadelphia Press.

From the tone of ex-Gov. Pattison's speeches we get the idea that the Democratic candidate wants to persuade the people to elect him because he is not a Democrat, and because his election would not be a Democratic victory, and would not be used as such. If the Democrats had not wanted a Democrat for a candidate and had not wanted a Democratic governor they would have nominated some one other than Robert E. Pattison. The only time that Mr. Pattison is not a Democrat is when he is a candidate beating the bush for Republican votes. Then he is anything that may be required. This is the third campaign of this kind that he has been through, and he is now pursuing the same course that was followed in his former canvasses. He expects to get the Democratic vote because he is the candidate for that party; he is asking for Republican votes on the pretense that there is nothing partisan in the election.

PERSONALS.

The following named Pittsburghers are among the late arrivals at the Hotel Rider, Cambridge Springs: John Dewar and wife, Miss Dewar, Masters John B. Dewar and Joseph K. Dewar, P. H. Miller, Charles F. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Patch, H. Robin, H. C. Wilson, John T. Wilson, F. M. Campbell, R. W. Stewart, James R. MacFarland, Mrs. T. S. Tausig, D. S. Strasberger, J. W. Overend, Mrs. M. F. Overend, Miss L. J. Finley, W. E. Howley, M. Rosenbaum, W. D. Rowan, John W. Moorland, F. M. Tenfel, W. D. Rigdon, Ira H. Miller, T. W. Pratt, George H. Abel, Mrs. Joseph DeRoy.

Gen. Willis J. Hulings of Oil City passed through the city last night to Indianapolis, where he will attend the meeting of the National Association of Spanish War Veterans, which opens tomorrow. The meeting will be opened with an address by Gov. Mount of Indiana and will be attended by President Roosevelt. The association has now representatives in 41 states, and a movement is on foot to take in all organizations of veterans who saw service in the Philippines.

W. J. Netre, chief clerk at the Hotel Griswold, who has accepted a position at the McLure house, Wheeling, will be succeeded by Fred Pardee of Meadville.

Thomas B. Riter, who has been ill for 10 days, is convalescing and will soon be out.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Among those at the leading hotels last night were the following persons from nearby points:

Victoria—H. H. Carnahan, Apollo; F. C. Adams, Canton, O.; B. F. Sprankle, Tarentum. Lincoln—C. J. Seeniah, Leetonia.

Griswold—J. W. Leech, Erie; H. S. Ford, Beaver; T. S. Bauman, Morgantown, W. Va.; C. H. Stern, Johnstown; L. S. Nutt, Circleville, O.; W. C. Clark, Washington.

Monongahela—George Reeves, A. B. Reeves, Alliance, O.; George S. Hulings, Oil City; W. H. Peckett, Beaver.

Henry—F. T. Meynard, Duskore, Pa.; John Chilcott, Brockwayville; G. C. Kuntz, Akron; C. S. Williams, Mansfield, O.; S. Q. Wilson, Titusville; G. W. Ashbaugh, William Hall, Jr., East Liverpool.

Lincoln—J. C. Trees, New Martinsville, W. Va.; C. C. Slater, Nelsonville, O.

Newell's—W. H. Zahniser, Parkersburg; A. Yulkey, Johnstown; F. E. Norris, Sharon; F. B. Cochran, Uniontown; B. M. Clark, Brookville; James Paull and son, Wellsburg, W. Va.; M. Keating, Sistersville, W. Va.; A. B. Stewart, Brookville.

Seventh Avenue—H. T. Woodford, Youngstown; W. R. Hill, Scottdale; E. F. M. Hart, Erie; H. H. Bates, Eli Hammett, Bellvernon; Claude Jones, Tyrone; Paul J. Brown, Blairsville; D. W. Ritchie, New Castle.

Anderson—H. E. Gress, Uniontown.

In Denver Drug Stores.

From the Denver Times.

These are the days of glory for the "soda water jerkers" in the downtown drug stores. An epidemic of advertising the artists has spread around all the establishments until nearly every one is calling attention both to the peculiar excellence of their concoctions and the star performers behind the marble slabs.

In the window of a Fifteenth street establishment, for example, appears this legend:

> GET ARTHUR TO MAKE YOU A CREOSOTE COCKTAIL.
> They're Good.

Over on Sixteenth street, near California, is this invitation:

> COME IN AND GEORGE WILL MAKE YOU AN ONIONADE.
> Sweetens the Breath.

A Lawrence street establishment presents the following:

> BOB AND TOMMY BOTH KNOW HOW TO MAKE A KEROSENE FIZZ.

But a Broadway establishment has most thoroughly paved the way for an entente cordiale between the customer and the man at the fountain in these touching words:

> JUST WINK AT BILLY, BILLY KNOWS.

From an English Viewpoint.

From Manchester (Eng.) Weekly Times.

Tissue makes the man; blood makes tissue; food makes blood. Very well. How is this? In 1900 agricultural imports reached the enormous value of £315,600,000. The United States was the principal contributor, furnishing 33 per cent. About 43 per cent came from other foreign countries, and England's possessions and dependencies furnished some 24 per cent. The United States supplied, of England's imported lard, 93 per cent; hams, 89; tobacco, 84; wheat flour, 83; fresh beef, 74; raw cotton, 74; cattle, 72; Indian corn, 70, and bacon, 74.

There you are. Henceforward my only song shall be "The Star-Spangled Banner," my drink shall be slings, cocktails and cobblers. I shall smoke a corncob pipe and expectorate with a New York accent. Let us remember Bunker's Hill, the Maine, the Fourth of July, and let us hold fast to the Monroe doctrine with our teeth. Yew bet!

No Use Trying.

From the Manchester Weekly Times.

"I'm sorry to see you giving way to drink like this, Pat," said the village priest, as he met one of his parishioners staggering homeward, "you that were always such a respectable boy, too."

"Shure, an' O'im obleeged to do it, your 'anner," replied Pat, with whom, by the way, things had not been prospering of late.

"Obliged to do it!" exclaimed the priest, in surprise; "why, how's that, Pat?"

"Oi have to dhrink to droun moi trubles, your holiness," whined Patrick, giving vent to a sound which was a cross between a sigh and a hiccup.

"H'm," said his interrogator, "and do you succeed in drowning them?"

"No, begorra," cried Pat, "shure an that's the warst uv it. The divvils can swim!"

Reward Was Merited.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Yes," said the sad-looking chap, "I was a gay burglar once, but an accident put an end to my career. You see, I was a humorous chap, too."

"You look it," said the Wise Guy, under his breath.

I got into an art gallery one day by telling the janitor that I was a picture taker. I took a lot of them, too, among which was one of Plugugly, the champion prize fighter of '45."

"Did they catch you?" asked the Wise Guy.

"No," replied the sad-looking man. "Plugugly's portrait was next to my solar plexus, and I had to drop them all. It was such a striking likeness!"

Of course, it was to be expected that the sad-looking man should get the worst of the fight that followed.

Not Too Particular.

From the New York Times.

A nephew of Col. Lanham of Texas tells the following story of a negro baptizing in Texas:

An old negro preacher did the honors, and the candidate for baptism was a coal-black negro woman. The preacher led his victim far out into the stream, where she could be thoroughly immersed, and at the auspicious moment he cried in a loud voice:

"Be stiddy, sister, be stiddy, and you'll cum up whitah den snow!"

"Oh, parson," she exclaimed, "dat's askin' too much; a cream colouh'll do!"

Personal Experience Needed.

From the Baltimore American.

The guardian of a New York boy asserts that it requires $10,000 a year to support the youth in proper style. That guardian must have no children of his own, or he would recognize the futility of trying to give the lad all the candy he wants to eat.

Hard on Wall Street.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

In the old days the courtiers sneezed when his majesty took snuff. It is not so very different with our financial kings. Yesterday when Russell Sage ate too much melon for breakfast Wall street had the stomach ache.

CHICAGO GOLFERS ON THE HOUSETOPS

A Mild Suggestion from the Windy City for a More Strenuous Game.

Our aerial golf contest opened yesterday afternoon under most auspicious circumstances. All the players were in the pink of condition, as was also the sun. Rain threatened, but there was only a sprinkling of the fair sex. The wind was favorable.

The contest opened with a twosome between Col. Roofus MacDoodle and Mr. Caddington Bulger, the links-eyed champion of the Anise Seed Country club. Col. MacDoodle led with a high club and took the first trick, the Monadnock chimney, in one skillful putt. In attempting to negotiate the second chimney he flubbed his putt and broke a window in the Marquette building. By paying $3 he was allowed to shoot again, and this time negotiated successfully.

Meanwhile Mr. Bulger had teed off in grand style and easily negotiated the first hole.

Col. MacDoodle played steadily until he came to the long drive from the Reliance roof to the Edison. The smoke bunker on the latter roof was so dense that he was unable to clear it, and three more strokes were needed to hole up. The Boyce chimney was negotiated in one; likewise the Montgomery Ward hole. The score was now seven up, with jack to turn, but the colonel fell down. It was uphill work to the Masonic temple roof, and the strain told on the colonel, who foozled his approach and flubbed his putt disastrously. It took six strokes to get away.

Mr. Bulger continued his brilliant game and victory was in sight until the end. His attempt, however, to negotiate the temple failed, as the owners refused to sell. Mr. Bulger offered to "fix" it, but the offer was turned down.

The score follows:

Col. MacDoodle—p. m.	1	9	8*	7	6†—45
Mr. Bulger—p.	6	2‡	7	4	3¶—37

*Sunday only. †Meals. ‡Way station. ¶Stops when flagged.

—Chicago Tribune.

Two eminent lawyers of the town of Falkirk, Scotland, Mr. Russel and Mr. Hedderwick, encountered each other one winter morning on their respective ways to business. Mr. Russel, although a man of education and culture, had not rid himself of the broad Scotch vernacular and pronunciation. He greeted Hedderwick with:

"It's a verra cauld mornin', Maister Hedderwick!"

"Verra," replied Hedderwick, mimicking Russel's pronounciation. "Many are cauld, but few are chosen, you know."

Russel, without perceptibly noticing Hedderwick's guying, at once retorted:

"If they be na chosen, they be na lang cauld, Maister Hedderwick."

—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

He stood in front of the Masonic temple at the corner of Randolph and State streets. His trousers bagged sadly at the knees and were rather high-water. His "prince albert" had passed from the shiny to the rusty stage. His "plug" hat was, at a rough guess, of the vintage of about '79, and his long, faded whiskers, having been tossed by many winds, were frazzled and uneven. In his eyes there was a far-away, half-hopeless look. He may have had a shirt on, but if so he was not proud enough of it to let the public know. He stood there alone, paying no attention whatever to the people who turned their heads, in passing, to gaze at him and at the card fastened upon his tall hat, which bore this startling announcement:

> I AM
> THE
> APOSTLE PAUL II.

He was poor, perhaps hungry, a-alone. Yet as he stood there he was a lesson unto men. The mere imitator never creates much of a stir in this world, and it requires a special aptitude to be a successful fraud.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A woman hurried into a book store the other day. She wore a ridiculous little chatelaine bag at her waist and she wished to purchase a ridiculous little scratchpad, just large enough to slip in the bag.

"How much?" she asked, as the man handed it out.

"One cent," he replied.

"That's a lot of money," she remarked, as she handed over the coin.

"If you're at the Battery, and want to get to Harlem and have only 4 cents, it is," he replied, without a smile, and she went away chuckling as she made the first note on her little scratchpad.

—New York Times.

Women, Get Together.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Women who are in the habit of "falling to pieces" on the slightest provocation should ponder the words of Miss White, who has been presiding over the deliberations of the National Dressmakers' convention in New York this week.

Miss White does not believe that actresses as a class are any handsomer than any other class of women. "They simply make it a part of their business," said Miss White, "to keep themselves in proper shape and to look smart and stunning."

It was while elaborating this belief and giving her reasons thereof that Miss White in a burst of eloquent enthusiasm admonished her hearers not to fall to pieces. And how is a woman who begins to feel herself disintegrating to prevent or check the process? It's all very simple. Listen to the helpful words of Miss White:

"Never let yourself fall to pieces. Take care of yourselves.

"Keep yourselves groomed.

"If you haven't got teeth, go get them.

"If you haven't got hair, go get it.

"If you haven't got a figure, go get it. Don't let yourself go down."

Not one woman in a thousand knows how to "assemble" herself when once she begins to fall to pieces. Did any one ever notice anything missing in an actress? To the man in the front row she is all there—teeth, hair, figure and everything. Whether they belong to her or not, she has all the component parts assembled in their proper places.

"Why should the actresses look any better than the rest of us?" asks Miss White. There is no reason why they should if we will only heed Miss White's injunction to not fall to pieces. Get together, ladies, and keep together.

EYE-OPENERS.

"How do you like that mince pie, Mr. McGinnis?" asked the landlady.

"This mince pie, Mrs. Irons," answered the head boarder, "is a dream."

And afterward when he had retired and gone to sleep, he found it was.—Chicago Tribune.

Customer—But do you really think these ready-made mustard plasters are as strong and hot as the home made kind?

Druggist—Hot? Why, my dear sir, one of my customers put one of these plasters on his chest when he retired the other night, and it actually warped the bed slats.—Philadelphia Record.

"How does our friend stand on that question affecting trusts?"

"About $50,000 to the good, I should say," answered Senator Sorghum, absent-mindedly.—Washington Star.

Guy Fawkes had just been asked why he attempted to blow up the house.

"Because I couldn't find the janitor," he explained.

Seeing the poor fellow had evidently lived in flats, they were almost inclined to deal leniently with him.—New York Sun.

Though early birds still get their dues,
We venture to remark,
They share the spoils with him who chews
An apple in the dark.

—Philadelphia Press.

ROBBERS GET TWO YEARS EACH IN WORKHOUSE

Court Lenient With Chicken Stealer Because of His Youth.

BOY CIGARETTE THIEF SENT UP

Annie Hogan, Over Whom a Stir Was Made for Keeping a Disorderly House, Was Given One Year to Workhouse.

Roger Feeney, who was found guilty of robbery, was yesterday sentenced to the Western penitentiary for two years. In view of the fact that he has been in jail for seven months awaiting trial, Judge Collier said that he would make the sentence lighter than under ordinary circumstances.

Rosie and John Pendleton were sentenced to the workhouse for two years, having been found guilty of the larceny of a ring from William Cleary at No. 182 Second avenue. The defendants were detected by Pendleton attempting to pawn the ring in a Smithfield street pawn shop. The woman claimed that she found the ring in a cuspidor and gave it to her brother, who, she said, made an effort to find the owner, but without success.

Robert Murray, who was found guilty of two charges of larceny, one for stealing chickens and the other for stealing a watch, was sentenced to serve one year and six months in the workhouse. His brother, Mack Murray, who was implicated in the theft of the watch and also found guilty, got six months to the same place. Judge Collier made a distinction in the sentence, he said, because Mack was younger and it was his first offense.

Judge Collier was also lenient with David Gratch on account of his youth. He is about 14 years old and was sent to the workhouse for three months for the larceny of cigars and cigarettes from George F. Smith.

Other sentences are as follows: Michael Murray, selling liquor illegally, $500 fine and costs and three months to the workhouse. Legara Gerina, unlawful cutting, by Martin Rooney, workhouse six months; Annie Hogan, keeping a disorderly house, workhouse one year; Henry Wedlock, aggravated assault and battery, by James McCord, workhouse six months; Minnie Smith, unlawful cutting, by A. D. McDemond, workhouse one year.

In quarter sessions court almost the entire session was devoted to desertion and non-support cases: John E. Rheam, former justice of the peace of Millvale, was sentenced to pay his wife $5 a week and give a bond in the sum of $300. When the court rendered this decision Rheam said, "I'll go to jail." He was as good as his word and went to jail.

Harry Beresford was sentenced to pay his wife, Katie Beresford, $2 a week; Christian Bier to pay Caroline A. Bier $5 a week, and P. J. McGowan to pay Annie McGowan $4 a week.

FRAUD IS DENIED.

Answer Is Filed to Equity Suit of the Shannopin Brick and Sand Company.

Fraud is denied in the answer filed in the equity suit of the Shannopin Brick and Sand Company against John and Jane Huckestein and Charles Eachel. The action is to obtain a specific performance of a contract to sell the plaintiff 155 acres of land near Shannopin, the plaintiff claiming it paid $750 hand money and made valuable improvements upon the land.

It was further alleged that the Huckesteins got Eachel to obtain from Rose Bannon her interest in the land, conspiring to defraud the plaintiff in allowing judgment to be entered against them.

The defendants declare the plaintiff ought not to maintain its bill, as the same facts are alleged in a petition filed in the Beaver county court. It is denied there was a conspiracy to defraud, or that the plaintiff made any improvements on the land, except under a lease.

Monday's Trial Lists.

Criminal court—Commonwealth vs. Raphael Mazorano, for murder; William Garner, Nicholas Ziegler, Ida and C. J. Bowers, John Sharpe, Levi Youngman, Alexander Gost, Harry and John Stinkel, Dolman Green, Tony Colangelo (2), John and James O'Dowd, Elmer Croker (2), D. J. Good, Richard W. Moore (2), Vincent Mavern, George C. Tyler, Ruff Azidoris, Steve Koskinsky, Michael Porcela (2), Joseph O'Donovan (2), Michael Lynch, Frank Gribben, Alphonso Bucher, Lizzie Edkens, Joseph Jarbaro, Clayton Hill et al., Louis Kraus (2), Thomas Mason, Henry Bollinger et al.

Common pleas No. 1—Patterson vs. borough of Homestead; Bulger vs. Barnes Safe and Lock Company; Hunter vs. Gorman; Braun vs. Green; Livsey vs. Burgy & McNeill; Bacon vs. Buggs Bros.; Beighley vs. Monongahela Traction Company; Dowart vs. Koch.

Common pleas No. 3—Anderson vs. Plattenburg; McNary vs. Murdock; Marstich vs. Pennsylvania Mining Company; Snyder vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Wakefield vs. Kortu; S. D. & T. Co. vs. Lange et al.; Long vs. Shields; Cisney vs. Schoonmaker; Standard Supply and Equipment Company vs. Riter.

New Suits Filed.

New suits were filed as follows:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Defendant. Plaintiff. Action.
Patrick Murray—Catherine P. Murray...Assp
Andrew Karak—Carnegie Steel Company..Tres
W. L. Hickman—M. Yost..............For att
Same—J. W. Peters.......................Assp
Lucy A. McCall—W. J. Morris et al.......Tres
H. H. Marshall et al.—James M. Conboy..Assp
John C. Sherran—William Robinson.......Assp

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Colonial Trust Company—Thomas M. Jones..........................Sci. fa. judgt
James Flynn—Frank Trembly..........Appeal
George W. Trussell—Simon Bethune.....Tres
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company—Henry Gillhorst....Assp
Younker & Co.—Julia Post............Appeal
Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company—J. O'Neil ....Appeal

COMMON PLEAS NO. 3.

Nancy Buckley, administratrix—A. H. Jeremy Company ....Assp
George Kelsley—George C. Witt.......Appeal
Philip Timmins—A. S. Snyder..........Appeal

LEGAL BRIEFS.

The exceptions filed by C. H. Rowe & Co. against the discharge of Mildred A. Morrow of Pittsburgh from bankruptcy were dismissed.

J. A. C. Spence was appointed sanitary agent of Stowe township. It was alleged that the township is threatened with a smallpox epidemic.

In the United States district court a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Max Kloppenburg, a carpenter of Pittsburgh, showing his liabilities to be $1,445 and assets $120.

Mary Roundtree entered suit against the Pittsburgh Railways Company for $40,000 damages. She alleges that while alighting from a car it suddenly started and she was thrown and hurt.

An answer was filed by the libellant in the divorce suit of Martin Helinegel against his wife. He alleges she has a position sufficient to support herself and that he requires all of his salary for his own maintenance.

Patrick Murray sued his wife, Catherine P. Murray, for $4,743.19. The plaintiff alleges that his wife induced him to pay bills contracted by her in the improvement of her real estate in Pittsburgh, and never reimbursed him.

Libels in divorce were filed as follows: Mildred A. Pensom against William Pensom, desertion; Rose Rall against August Rall, cruelty; Peter Wolf vs. Annie Wolf, desertion; George Zipay against Elizabeth Zipay, deceit; Lizzie Staub vs. John Staub, desertion.

Be sure to inspect the new and complete stock of housefurnishings at Speer & Hollar's, 914 Penn ave. The store that saves you money. Cash or easy terms.

Crumbaugh Got His Appointment Easily.

Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh.

Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh, supervising inspector of steam vessels in the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati district, was a warm personal friend of President McKinley. The major was born in Kentucky about 50 years ago, and although his office keeps him at Cincinnati he retains his citizenship in the Blue Grass state. He was graduated from the United States naval academy at Annapolis, but never took a naval appointment. He has since been the president of several colleges and served several years in the regular army. Some years ago Maj. Crumbaugh went abroad and studied in London for two years, paying special attention to engineering and ship building. He knows a boat from stem to stern.

When Maj. Crumbaugh was appointed to his present position politicians from four states were trying to land it for their favorites, and Maj. Crumbaugh was not an applicant. President McKinley appointed him and President Roosevelt recently reappointed him for four more years.

THE THREE RIVERS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—River 4.2 feet and stationary. Clear and warm. Packets in and out on time. The harbor boat Relief was given her trial trip today. The machinery worked smoothly and the boat will be put in permanent commission. The Adelle, which has been doing harbor work since the Relief has been laid up, will be pulled out on the ways for repairs. When the Keystone State comes off the ways she will be practically a new boat. Her hull will be rebuilt and the cabin will be gone over and will be refurnished in fine style.

LOUISVILLE—River rising; canal, 3.1 feet; falls, 8 inches; foot of locks, 3.6 feet. Business fair. Threatening rain. Packets in and out on good time considering fog and low water. Only 30 inches at Fulton. The Indiana and Bonanza have been forced to tie up.

HUNTINGTON—River 3 feet 5 inches and rising. Clear and warm.

WARREN—River at low water mark. Clear and warm.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet and stationary. Fair and warm. Elizabeth and Columbia down Sunday; Gertrude and Woodward up.

BROWNSVILLE—River 5 feet 2 inches and stationary. Clear.

STEUBENVILLE—River 1 foot 4 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

PARKERSBURG—River 2.4 feet and stationary. Clear and warm. No boats.

OIL CITY—River 3 inches and stationary. Clear and warm.

GALLIPOLIS—River 3 feet and stationary. Clear and pleasant.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet and stationary. Clear and warm.

WHEELING—River 1 foot 6 inches and falling. Clear and pleasant.

MUCH LOADED COAL AWAITS BIG RISE

Fully 15,000,000 Bushels Is Waiting Transportation to the South.

A coal operator yesterday estimated that 15,000,000 bushels of coal are loaded and waiting shipment from Pittsburgh to the south. The bulk of this fuel is loaded in barges and coalboats and is held in the pools of the Monongahela river. Considerable coal is also tied up in the harbor from the Davis Island dam to the foot of Market street, most of this in barges. On account of the low stage of water in the pools coalboats cannot be moved into the harbor.

Heavy rains followed by a good freshet would be of great value to the various shippers and enable them to bring their heavy boats out of the pools. All of the coal waiting shipment has been loaded since the latter part of August.

It not often happens that the local market is cleaned up as well as it was this year. Frequetly coalboats are held here from March and April until the following November. Rivermen do not now anticipate a resumption in navigation until November. Occasionally shipping stages have occurred in October, but the absence of rain during the past month has been so pronounced that rivermen do not look for a good rise for at least six weeks.

Arrivals.

Elizabeth, Ganoe, Morgantown.

Departures.

Elizabeth, Morgantown, W. Va.

Departures.

Gertrude, Morgantown, 8:30 a. m.

News of the Rivers.

At 9 o'clock last night the marks at the Davis Island dam indicated a stage of 1.8 feet and the river was stationary.

Steward George Voll, of the John Thomas, is taking a two-week's holiday.

Jefferson Snoot, of the Monongahela & Western Dredging Company, fell into an empty flat and sprained his right ankle.

A new wheel is being built for the towboat Ironsides, which is lying at the wharf. The boat is also receiving a new shaft.

Business on the Monongahela wharf yesterday was exceedingly quiet. Not much business was offered. Saturday is always a slow day.

A meeting of the members of Harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots, was held yesterday. E. D. Heath was made a member by initiation.

Capt. Addison Lysle arrived yesterday from Mexico and reports having struck a 125-barrel oil well on a property in which he is interested.

The towboat Harry Brown, aground at Rockport, is said to be entirely out of the water, but is lying as straight as if she was on the docks.

Coal craft are not leaking as much this season, it is said, as they have done in former years. The river leach is not giving the boatmen much concern.

Capt. W. L. Sibert, the local government engineer in charge of river improvements, is at Morgantown inspecting the progress of new improvements on the upper Monongahela.

The employes of the Peoples Coal Company will organize a football team and play a game on Thanksgiving Day. The office force promises to practice until that time, so as to put up one real good game.

Capt. James Ransom, a former resident of Beaver, but who has been living in Alabama for 15 years, is in Pittsburgh. His visit here is in the interest of his daughter's will. Capt. Ransom is 80 years old, and was among the first to float coal down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh.

The towboat Two Brothers yesterday towed the big dredgeboat, W. C. Jutte, out of the pools of the Monongahela river and placed it at the Clinton landing of C. Jutte & Company. This landing will be dredged out for quite a distance, and when the work is completed will be one of the best in the harbor.

The towboat J. B. Finley is laid up at Jopps, Ill., near Paducah, and her crew is expected to arrive in Pittsburgh in a day or two. The boat could not come further on account of low water. When a boat on the Ohio river is laid up 800 miles from home, the scarcity of water can be imagined. Only the lightest craft can operate on the lower end of the stream at present.

The towboat Mariner was originally the steel-hulled towboat Alex Swift. Capt. Christian, of the snagboat E. A. Woodruff, superintended the construction of the Swift, and it was while he was building her that Col. Merrill got him to design a steel-hulled snagboat for the United States government. After the Swift was finished Capt. Christian designed and built the United States snagboat Woodruff, took command of her when completed and has been in charge of her ever since.

FRIEND

810-816 PENN AVE.

Be sure to ask for the Free Booklet telling you how to get beautiful Furniture for Nothing! It's a grand, new innovation, and is bound to make a tremendous "hit." The sooner you know about it the more FREE Furniture you get—so get the Booklet early!

You don't have to "peek" around in an undecided manner when you come to Friend's for Furniture and Carpets. Great values in the master productions stand out clearly in every aisle. You see stocks that have been selected to please a critical trade. You see a wonderful diversity. You are brought to realize that, though you have been through every other store in town, Friend's stocks are different—they surpass. And remember, too, that it doesn't cost as much to trade at Friend's as it does at the stores where the selection is not half so great.

FRIEND WILL GIVE YOU CREDIT

THIS BEDROOM SUIT. Is certainly the biggest money's worth ever offered at........ $30

THIS BEDROOM SUIT Neat design and excellent quality—is a wonderful value at........ $18

THIS BEDROOM SUIT— The regulation $50 value—during this week at only.... $35

This Iron & Brass Bed Neat, durable product — this week at only........ $11.50

This Iron Crib Excellent tubing and splendidly built, at only.. $6.25

This Combination Bookcase —a masterpiece in workmanship and design—only.... $13.50

This Dresser— (Oak or Mahogany.) A handsome product from every standpoint—at only........ $12.50

CHINA CLOSET The very best and most recent designs—ranging upward from $15.00

PARLOR SUITS— Exquisite productions— splendidly upholstered — ranging upward from........ $22

This Sideboard— handsomely executed from oak—is a wonder at $14.50

THIS FOLDING BED— a regular $22 product —this week at only............ $16.50

This Wardrobe— A handsome product with glass door, only............ $19.50

FREE THIS ELEGANT PLUSH CASE OF SILVER TABLEWARE WITH EVERY $50 CREDIT SALE ON WHICH $10 IS PAID.

This Box Couch a wonderful convenience for the home—only $11.50

This Iron Bed good durable make—this week at only $2.75

This Extension Table can't be matched elsewhere under $9 —Friend's price $4.50

Friend's Fall Carpet Showing a Wonder!

That's the unanimous verdict. You'll say so yourself when you've seen the immense stocks—the superb array of beautiful new weaves, and when you've heard the little prices!

Especially attractive is our beautiful assortment of Room Size Rugs, ranging in price upwards from......... $5.00

Or you can snap up a great bargain in Ingrain Carpet Remnants If you don't put off coming too long.

The Pittsburgh Consolidated Mining, Milling and Tunnel Co.

Will ADVANCE the price of Stock

20%

On Saturday, September 27th.

The price until above date is 25c Per Share.

This Stock WILL SELL at 50c inside of six months.

DON'T FAIL

To send TODAY for Prospectus telling all about the

Pittsburgh Bankers and Business Men's Co.,

1102-1103 Bank for Savings Building, Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

20% 27th 50c

20% 27th 50c

RUPTURE CURED IN 30 TO 60 DAYS

I am the originator of the only treatment that has never failed to cure Rupture. If you want a positive, permanent, painless cure of this disease, throw your truss away and take my Electro Chemic treatment. There is absolutely no cutting, pain, danger or detention from business.

I can give you innumerable reasons why it is impossible for a truss to cure Rupture. I can point out thousands of CURED PATIENTS who will testify that my method gives a LASTING CURE instead of only a temporary cure.

Dr. George B. Wix—

I suffered for 4 years with a very severe Rupture on the right side. I tried everything I heard of, but got worse all the time. I saw you ad. saying you CURED Ruptpre by the Electro Chemic Method and decided to try it. I am now sound and well as I ever was, and would recommend your treatment to every ruptured person.

Yours Truly,
PETER TENTLER, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

PILES AND FISTULA
A CURE GUARANTEED.

Through the merits of my Electro Chemic Method I am able to guarantee every person suffering with Piles, Fistula and Rectal Diseases a permanent, painless cure. Arrangements for credit. Reasonable charges. Consultation and examination free. Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture, or on Piles and Fistula.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST, SUITE No. 204, 2d FLOOR, NEW WERNER BUILDING, 631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 4:30 P. M. AND 6 P. M. TO 8:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, 1 TO 4.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD NOW A CITY OF CHURCHES.

SEE NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE.

LOCAL NEWS OF ALL PITTSBURGH

Yesterday's Health Report—Seven cases of typhoid fever, two of scarlet fever and four of diphtheria were reported yesterday to the Pittsburgh bureau of health.

Corner Stone Will Be Laid—The corner stone for the new United Brethren church, the Rev. G. W. Sherrick pastor, Wilkinsburg, will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The church will cost $20,000.

To Elect His Successor—A special meeting of the Homestead school board has been called for Monday night to elect a successor to Prof. S. W. Elrick, who recently resigned. Ten candidates are after the position.

Burglars Looted Cupboards—Two burglars entered the home of Dr. Josiah R. King, in Holland avenue, Braddock, yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. A large quantity of fruits and groceries was taken.

For Library Assistants—Applicants for positions in the Pittsburgh Carnegie library and branches will be examined Thursday morning in the lecture room at Carnegie library, Schenley park. The examination will be written.

German Iron Is Coming—Moorehead Brothers Company of Sharpsburg has received their first shipment of 800 tons of muck iron of the 5,000-ton order that was placed in Germany by the firm two months ago. Sixteen hundred tons more are now on the way and the balance is expected shortly.

Miner Was Electrocuted—Jacob Kozelski, a foreman at the Carnegie Coal Company's mine at Carnegie, was killed by an electric wire in the mine yesterday. He was found dead at 3 o'clock and a burn on his body indicated the manner of his death. Kozelski was a single man, 30 years of age.

Nearly All Have Signed—The strike of the Decorative Glass Workers, which has been in force for the past week, will probably be settled in a day or two. It was stated at the headquarters of the decorative workers yesterday that all but six firms had signed the scale, and these firms would be gathered in by Monday.

Dropped Dead in Street—William Howard, 36 years old, colored, dropped dead from heart disease at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning in front of No. 1418 Bidwell street, Allegheny. Howard was a coal peddler and lived with his family at No. 1229 Poplar alley. George Wade, Howard's partner, was with him when he died.

Got On at Wrong Side—James Boyd of Eleventh street, Braddock was seriously injured by a car on the Pittsburgh railways lines in Penn avenue, Turtle Creek, yesterday morning. Boyd climbed on the wrong side of a car and was struck by a car going in the opposite direction and injured about the head and left arm.

Was Refused Admittance—A man from North Braddock borough presented himself at the posthouse maintained by the borough of South Braddock and stated that he thought he was about to be attacked by smallpox. He was refused admittance, although the attending physician saw several pronounced symptoms of the disease.

Rat Injured a Child—A large rat yesterday morning attacked the eight-months-old child of Bovan Jackson, a teamster, at the family home in Ben Avon. Before the mother of the child could reach its side the rat had almost gnawed off one of the child's fingers and a part of its cheek. The child is in a serious condition.

Hunting Two Lost Boys—Several searching parties were last night scouring Allegheny for George Clawson, aged 5 years, of No. 1406 Poplar street, and Vivian Carpenter, aged 6 years, of 115 Hemlock street. The children had been playing together and have been missing since early Saturday morning. The police were asked to look for them.

Railroad Officials Here—Charles E. Pugh, second vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by Joseph T. Richards, engineer of maintenance of way, and J. M. Wallis, general superintendent, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday morning and during the day inspected the West Penn and the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley divisions, which are to be improved.

A Contractor Is Missing—Robert Halt, a contractor of Oak station on the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon railroad, reported to be missing from home. Two weeks ago, when he was seen last, it is said he had $1,000 on his person with which he intended paying off his employes. The police have been asked to help locate Halt, who has a wife and four children.

Given Time to Accumulate—James E. Springer, a Baltimore & Ohio railroad fireman, who lost his left leg a few weeks ago in a wreck at Connellsville, late Friday night drove away three men who were trying to break into his home in Versailles borough. One year ago Mr. Springer's house was robbed of $1,122 in cash while he was away from home. It was never recovered.

Foundation Nearly Finished—The Pittsburgh Railways Company has almost finished excavating for the big power plant which the company will erect on Brunots Island. Over 500 men are at work, and it is expected that work on the new building will be started within the next two weeks. The power house will be 180x500 feet, and when completed will furnish power for all the city and suburban lines of the company.

Boy Has Disappeared—The police were asked yesterday by William Jones of No. 1029 Hatfield street to make inquiry for his son Frank, who has been missing since August 25. He is 15 years old and on that date left home to go to the Soldiers' Orphan home at Harrisburg, but never reached there. He was last seen getting off the train east of Altoona. He was dressed in a uniform of blue coat, pants and cap.

Money Received With Joy—The McKeesport Title and Trust Company yesterday began paying out the distribution funds of the defunct Fifth Avenue Savings and Loan association, which closed its doors two years and three weeks ago. The Mercantile Trust Company is receiver of the association. The distribution is being made on a basis of 60 per cent. About $290,000 is to be distributed. The money is bringing joy to the hearts of many who had all their savings tied up in the concern.

Vance Is Off for Texas—William J. Vance, ex-secretary of the Monongahela Light, Heat and Power Company, left yesterday for Port Arthur, Tex., where it is understood he will become identified with the J. M. Guffey Oil Company. Mr. Vance is a member of the North Braddock borough council and president of that body. His resignation from council will be tendered at the next meeting, and a lively contest has already started for his successor. Fred W. Edwards will likely become president of the council.

After Agent Rapp Again—E. J. Fearle of No. 260 Franklstown avenue, East End, yesterday morning reported to the police that two men attempted to break into his house about 2 a. m. They were frightened away by Mr. Fearle's son, Thomas, opening the kitchen door and demanding what they wanted. This is the house where Robert Rapp, the assistant ticket agent at the East Liberty station of the Pennsylvania railroad, boards. Rapp was robbed and beaten two weeks ago, and on Friday returned to the Fearle home from Johnstown. The Fearles believe the men were after Rapp again.

REBATE PROPOSAL GETS ANOTHER VOTE

Tin-Plate Workers Will Face It Again—Resolution for Compulsory Arbitration Was Presented.

The rebate proposition submitted by the American Tin Plate Company some time ago and voted down by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will have another chance. For the past two days a conference has been held on the proposition in the headquarters of the Amalgamated association in Smithfield street, and it was understood when the conference closed yesterday that the question would again be brought before the workers and another vote taken.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 o'clock, but nothing was given out. It was stated that four of the district managers had attended the session. The proposition is the same submitted some time ago by the company, that is, 25 per cent less than the scale rate on all orders from the Standard Oil Company and other companies that are at present importing tin from Wales.

If the offer is accepted the company has promised to use its influence to strengthen the Amalgamated association in membership and power. A very significant remark was made by one of the members of the Amalgamated after the close of the session. He said that he was not in favor of the rebate, as it would not be fair to the independent manufacturers, and that the Amalgamated association might need them before the year is over.

A side line of the meeting yesterday was the presentation of a resolution from New Castle lodge favoring compulsory arbitration. It was thoroughly discussed by the delegates. The resolution is as follows:

"Comparatively speaking, the wealth of this country has found its way into the hands of the few. Small corporations have been absorbed by the enormous trusts, most of which have been a menace to the common people.

"Resolved, That we, knowing that it is impossible for the toiler to obtain justice at the hands of the great corporations, urge our honorable president, senators and congressmen to frame a bill embodying arbitration; that this bill be framed as soon as possible for the welfare of humanity, and that arbitration be compulsory."

SIGMA CHI MEN MOVE.

Nearly 100 Well-Known Pittsburghers Have Petitioned for the Establishment of Graduate Chapter.

There is a movement on foot to organize an alumni chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity in Pittsburgh. Nearly 100 petitioners have asked for a chapter, and all alumni living within 75 miles of the city are requested to send their names to W. O. Sproul, room No. 422 Park building. At present New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Nashville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Boston, Columbus, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Kansas City and Detroit have graduate chapters of the fraternity.

The organization is a well-known one. Ex-President Grover Cleveland is an enthusiastic alumnus. The society was organized in 1855. Every state in the country is represented on its rolls, and many of the larger colleges have handsome chapter houses belonging to the fraternity.

Among the petitioners for the Pittsburgh chapter, which it is hoped will be organized by the last of October, are: E. M. Allen, George K. Anderson, W. H. Baillie, James Francis Burke, Robert S. Bennett, E. G. Crozier, John R. Caldwell, W. M. Campbell, A. L. Campbell, A. N. Diehl, John P. Elkin, Walter F. Fickes, C. S. Foster, Charles F. Muller, Alexander Gilchrist, Austin Gillen, A. B. Hay, W. D. Holliday, W. P. Hughes, John G. Holmes, George H. Howe, L. P. Harbison, J. G. Jennings, H. O. Jones, Warren C. Jessup, E. A. Kebler, M. E. Keyser, Charles B. Knapp, Willis L. King, Herbert Knox, Carl C. Law, D. B. Lady, L. P. Lincoln, Lee Llewellyn, E. W. Marland, F. C. Miller, J. F. Miller, D. C. McKelvey, M. W. McGoffey, Oscar McNabb, Louis L. Miller, Joseph T. Miller, J. K. Newburn, W. C. Nevin, T. S. Parker, Clifford Parker, J. L. Priestley, Louis T. Peck, A. C. Poland, A. C. Read, E. H. Reppert, Ralph Shrawbridge, H. B. Smith, W. O. Sproul, W. C. Shaw, C. C. Sandels, W. W. Scully, J. T. Stoneroad, James B. Stevenson, H. M. Stewart, John R. Scott, W. L. Steel, James M. Scott and H. L. Stevenson.

WILL TRY AGAIN TOMORROW.

No Conference Between Rival Window Glass Workers.

The committee appointed on Friday at the settlement of a wage scale between the wage scale committe of the Window Glass Workers' association, local assembly No. 300, visited the headquarters of the Denny organization in Carson street, South Side, yesterday. The purpose of the visit of the committee was to arrange for the coming blast and induce the independent organization not to start work until October 15.

The officer of the independent organization were absent and nothing was done yesterday. The committee will call on the Denny people tomorrow morning, when it is hoped an amicable agreement will be reached. Should the independent organization refuse to accept the terms agreed on by local assembly No. 300 a glass war will result, with all the odds in favor of the Burns organization.

A TRUE SAYING.

"Most Men Dig Their Graves With Their Teeth."

The wrong kind of food fills more graves than any other cause. It is easy to retain good health by the use of proper food and it is pleasant, too. The Rev. G. M. Lodge of Iowa City, Iowa, made a successful experiment.

"I am 65 years of age and a preacher. Last winter I went to Kansas and had charge of two churches. A little use of Grape-Nuts food made me believe it to be a true brain and nerve builder; I wanted to experiment further with it, so I used Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper for more than three months with the best results. I not only never had better health in my life but the effect on my brain was wonderful. I had become forgetful of names and persons and things, was often unable to recall even the names of old friends.

"After using Grape-Nuts for two weeks forgotten names came to me and as the days and weeks passed my memory was wonderfully quickened as to names and dates, and mental ability in general. I could preach without manuscript or notes as never before and in a month or less I said to myself, 'Grape-Nuts is a brain food,' and as such I now recommend it.

"It also gives health and blood, nerve and muscle. Cheerfully and earnestly I advise students, clergymen, teachers and all mental workers to use Grape-Nuts steadily and systematically if you wish to excel in mental and literary work, renew your age and feel well. It is the best nerve and brain food I have ever known."

COUNCILS WILL ASK CONSENT OF MRS. SCHENLEY

Permission to Use Park for Polytechnic School to Be Sought.

COMMITTEE MAY HAVE TO CROSS OCEAN

Councilmen and Majority of the Committee on Plan and Scope Favor It, and Mrs. Schenley's Consent Is All That Is Needed.

Communication will at once be opened with Mrs. Mary E. Schenley to get her consent for the city to use a part of Schenley park as a site for the Polytechnic school. After the interview to be given by City Solicitor Thomas D. Carnahan to the special committee appointed by the committee on site, regarding the legal phases of the question, the committee will learn the necessity of getting Mrs. Schenley's permission, as close friends of Andrew Carnegie say that he would not allow the school to be placed on a site, the title of which is clouded. Mr. Carnahan drew the deed by which the city secured 300 acres from Mrs. Schenley for a park, and he says that it cannot be used for any other purpose without her consent.

The committee on site will go to councils for advice as to what to do in the emergency. Arrangements were made yesterday for Mr. Carnahan to meet the special committee on Monday, and he will then tender them a written opinion, that under the deed of gift the city cannot use any part of Schenley park as a site for the school.

May Send Committee.

He bases this on the deed of gift, as well as upon general grounds, that the city cannot use park property for such a purpose. He will also give the committee his written opinion, that the city cannot spend any park money it has on hand to buy all or any part of a site for a polytechnic school.

Armed with this written opinion, a meeting of the committee on site will be called at once, and the matter taken up. The committee on site will then make a partial report, but it will not be discharged. The committee will ask councils for authority to seek the consent of Mrs. Schenley to the use of the park as a site for the school. Negotiations will be opened by letter if in the judgment of councils this is proper, and if not, a committee will be sent to London to make a verbal request that Mrs. Schenley conform to the wishes of the committee. It was though yesterday that councils would unite in a joint resolution to be signed by City Recorder J. O. Brown, also by the members of the plan and scope committee, and of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institute.

Issue Is Doubtful.

A well-known citizens, who has several times visited Mrs. Schenley in London, said yesterday: "It is a very serious question in my mind, whether Mrs. Schenley will consent to the use of any part of Schenley park as a site for the school. She gave that property to the city for a breathing ground, a park, and I do not believe that she will allow it to be diverted to any other use. If she to permits it in one instance she will have to permit it in all, and it will be a very dangerous precedent for her to establish. I hope she gives the consent, but I do not believe she will do so."

The members of the councilmanic committee favor the park site, the majority of the members of the committee on plan and scope have also been won over to it, and nothing now stands in the way of the use of it but Mrs. Schenley's consent. The committee on site will not make formal recommendation of the site, however, until every obstacle in the way has been removed.

No Action Was Taken.

The rumor that the committee had taken action is found to be untrue, as City Clerk E. J. Martin, secretary of the committee, said yesterday that the committee had not done so, and it seemed to be the sense of the committee not to do so until the legal points have been settled.

While City Solicitor Carnahan absolutely declines to discuss the subject, he is known to have drawn the deed by which Mrs. Schenley gave to the city of Pittsburgh 300 acres for use as a park. She then sold to the city 112 acres contiguous to the other, at the low price of $1,250 an acre, and this latter deed also contained the stipulation that it was for park purposes and nothing else. The city then made a second purchase from Mrs. Schenley in 1890, when a site for Carnegie institute was wanted, of 19 acres at the park entrance. It was stipulated in this deed that the 19 acres were for a park entrance, but by a special clause in the deed it could be used for the "promotion of the arts and sciences." This permitted the erection of the institute building upon these 19 acres.

GAZETTE MARCH BIG DRAWING CARD

DUSS' BAND MADE IT SO IN GOTHAM.

Sets Feet of the Audience to Beating Time and They Loudly Shout Encore.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

John S. Duss and his band played "The Pittsburgh Gazette March" at St. Nicholas garden tonight for the fourth time this week. It was received with tumultuous applause.

A large printed announcement outside the hall called general attention to the fact that the march would be played this evening. The piece has created such a furore in New York that Mr. Duss' manager, R. E. Johnston, finds it a good business move to let people know it is to be played. The catchy music set the feet of the audience beating time tonight and Duss smilingly responded to the shouts of "encore" by playing it over again.

Duss and his band will play in Boston, beginning October 26. Mr. Johnston says he has the best terms that ever were offered to a band leader in that city.

Manager Conant of Duquesne garden is in New York. He was delighted with "The Pittsburgh Gazette March" as rendered by Duss' band, and is confident it will make a tremendous sensation when given in Pittsburgh.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

HARD ON DOG HOSPITALS.

A Troublesome Old Law Now Enforced Against Them.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The sanitary council of the department of the Seine is causing trouble to keepers of dogs' infirmaries. By decree of December 1, 1886, dog hospitals were classified as insalubrious and inconvenient, and the opening of a dog infirmary is made conditional upon the accomplishment of certain formalities, including an inquiry to ascertain the views of inhabitants within a five-kilometre radius.

This decree was treated as a dead letter as regards dealers, kennels, dogs' homes and hospitals. Now, however, persons harboring colonies of dogs must conform to the law, whose requirements are considered excessive.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Nicholas Buzzay	Rankin
Rosa Varga	Summerville
Stany Chanco	Pittsburgh
Marianna Sillecynska	Pittsburgh
Charles A. Swartzfager	Allegheny
Helera Marshall	Erie
William Elliott	Crafton
Isabell B. Pentz	Wilmerding
Andrew Opeka	Imperial
Johanna Lever	Imperial
Sasquale Condille	Pittsburgh
Maria C. Lauria	Pittsburgh
John Kurilla	Pittsburgh
Mary Jankina	Pittsburgh
Daniel A. Rich	Edgewood Park
Bessie M. Butler	Armstrong county
Charles W. Kooken	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Kelly	Allegheny
Alexander V. Burkholder	McKeesport
Phoebe B. Hordwick	McKeesport
Ralph Spidell	Allegheny
Annie Lawrence	Bellwood
Henry Getz	Pittsburgh
Margaret Deutsch	Pittsburgh
Robert M. McCutcheon	Pittsburgh
Lillian Chester	Monongahela City
Peter H. Weil	Pittsburgh
Anna M. Jacobs	Pittsburgh

Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

DEATHS.

BEACON—At the his home in Coraopolis, Friday, September 19, at 11:15 p. m., the REV. JOHN J. BEACOM, D. D., in his 69th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRODIE—At her home, in Wilmerding, at 11:45 a. m., Friday, September 19, 1902, CELIA, beloved wife of R. D. Brodie, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pickford, in the 25th year of her age.
Notice of funeral later.
[Chicago papers please copy.]

CAHILL—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at 9:45 a. m., DANIEL, beloved husband of Lizzie Mahiman Cahill, aged 37 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1110 Howard avenue, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARKE—On Saturday, September 20, 1902, at 2 a. m., JAMES R., husband of Martha J. Clarke, in the 62d year of his age.
The deceased belonged to Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves. Funeral services at No. 137 Fortieth street on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CAUGHERTY—Suddenly on Friday, September 19, 1902, at 8 a. m., GEORGE H. CAUGHERTY, aged 37 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 445 North avenue, Millvale borough, Pa. Notice of time later.

CLARK—On Saturday, September 20, 1902, at 1:45 a. m., at St. James hospital, Allegheny, JAMES R. CLARK, in the 62d year of his age.
Deceased was a member of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves. Funeral from his late residence, No. 137 Fortieth street, Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Keystone lodge, A. O. U. W., and sister lodges, are respectfully invited to attend.

COWLEY—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at 9 a. m., at her summer home, Belsano, near Ebensburg, Pa., MARGARET MOWRY, relict of Dr. David Cowley, in her 64th year.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. William Cowley, Wallace building, corner of South Highland and Center avenues, East End, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

GREEN—Suddenly, on Friday, September 19, 1902, at 9:50 p. m., at her residence, 322 Hallman street, East End, HENRIETTA FORD, wife of James Green, in her 56th year.
Funeral services at the chapel of H. Sanson, 453 Sixth avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

KEMPER—On Saturday, September 20, 1902, at 2 p. m., CATHERINE, daughter of Herman Kemper of Hamerville, Pa., in her 32d year.
Funeral services at undertaking rooms of Holtzhelmer & Boch, Sharpsburg, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KURTZ—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at Mardeton, Pa., JOSEPH B., eldest son of Julius F. Kurtz of Beaver, Pa.
Funeral services at the family residence, Beaver, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MAWHINNEY—On Friday, September 19, 1902, THOMAS F. MAWHINNEY, aged 32 years.
Funeral from the residence of Philip Kramer, No. 255 Atwood street, on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Services at St. Agnes' church at 9.

M'MICHAEL—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at 6:45 a. m., at his residence, 126 Charles street, Knoxville, CHARLES ADDISON M'MICHAEL, son of Addison P. and Carrie B. (nee Conner), aged 22 months.
Services at 3 o'clock Sunday. Interment private.

NOLAND—Suddenly, on Friday, September 19, 1902, at 4:30 p. m., at Wilkinsburg, LAWRENCE C., youngest child of William W. and Annie Noland, aged 5 years, 7 months, 19 days.
Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 720 Hill avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
[Oil City papers please copy.]

OWSTON—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at 6:15 p. m., at her home, No. 2517 Frazier street, MATILDA L., wife of James D. Owston, after a brief illness of typhoid fever.
Mrs. Owston was a daughter of the late John Best, Jr., a well-known grocer. She is survived by her husband, two children, and her mother, Harry Best of the State bank of Pittsburgh and George H. Best, grocer, are the surviving brothers.
Funeral services at the family residence, 2517 Frazier street, Oakland, on Monday at 2 p. m.
[Cleveland (O.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.]

PARSONS—On Saturday, September 20, 1902, at 5:20 a. m., at Emsworth, JOSEPH N. PARSONS, in his 39th year.
Funeral services this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment later.

WASSER—On Thursday, September 18, 1902, DR. DANIEL L. WASSER, aged 29 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 325 South Highland avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

WILLIAMS—On Friday, September 19, 1902, at 7 a. m., FRED D. WILLIAMS.
Funeral services at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at his late residence, on Oak Grove avenue, Allegheny. Body will be taken to Ohio for interment.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. Phone 3445 Grant.

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Private Chapel, 510 Sandusky St. Carriages for Hire.
Tel. North Bell 15; P. & A. 32, BELLEVUE, Pa. Office No. 295 Lincoln ave. Phone 224-1.

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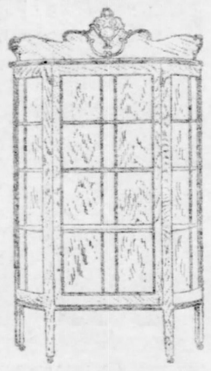
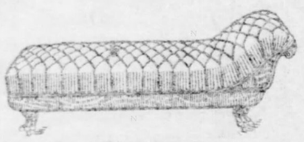
Will continue to handle the same **High-Grade---Popular-Priced** stock as heretofore. Our buyers have made their selections from the best factories in the country—that make dependable goods—filling **Seven** large floors with best the markets afford.
All priced in the lowest economical manner possible. An inspection of our stock will convince you of the **exceptional values** offered. You'll not find a cheap—shoddy piece of goods in the whole house.



This hand-polished Quartered Golden Oak China Closet—70 in. high, 40 in. wide,
$18.00

Polished Golden Oak Extension Table, large heavy legs with hand carved claw feet. Exceptional values for..... **$10**



This genuine Leather Couch, golden oak frame, carved claw feet, Diamond Tufted, well made for..... **$31**

Polished Golden Oak Dining Chair, genuine leather seat, for
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Polished Golden Oak Finished Sideboard—French Bevel Plate Mirror—Excellent Value for
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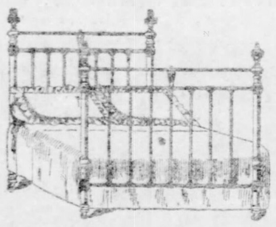

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Porcelain or Gold Crown and Bridge Work (best), per tooth..... $5
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GREATEST TRUSTS THRIVE WITHOUT HELP OF TARIFF

Continued from First Page.

that it behaves badly. Demagogic denunciation of wealth is never wholesome, and generally dangerous; and not a few of the proposed methods of curbing the trusts are dangerous, chiefly because all insincere advocacy of the impossible is dangerous.

Must Protect General Welfare.

"It is an unhealthy thing for a community when the appeal is made to follow a course which those who make the appeal either do not or ought to know cannot be followed, and which if followed would result in disaster to everybody. Loose talk about destroying monopoly out of hand without a hint as to how the monopoly should even be defined offers a case in point. Nor can we afford to tolerate any proposal which will strike at the so-called trusts only, by striking at the general well being.

"We are now enjoying a period of great prosperity. This prosperity is generally diffused through all sections and through all classes. Doubtless there are some individuals who do not get enough of it, and there are others who get too much. But this is simply another way of saying that the wisdom of mankind is finite, that even the best human system cannot work perfectly. The men who propose to get rid of the evils of the trusts by measures which will do away with this general well being advocate a policy which would not only be a damage to the community as a whole, but which would defeat its own professed object. If we are forced to the alternative of choosing a system under which most of us prosper somewhat, though a few of us prosper too much, or else a system under which no one prospers enough, why, of course, we will choose the former.

"If the policy advocated is so revolutionary and destructive as to involve the whole community in the crash of common disaster, it is as certain as anything can be that when the disaster has occurred all efforts to regulate the trusts will cease, and that the one aim will be to restore prosperity.

Trusts and the Tariff.

"A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladministration.

"Some of those corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry. Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors which control the remaining part and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers, for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike.

Labor Must Be Considered.

Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so.

The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point; and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal. I am not now discussing the question of the tariff as such, whether from the standpoint of the fundamental difference between those who believe in a protective tariff and those who believe in free trade; or from the standpoint of those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of our schedule, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties, which would result in enlarging our markets; nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability of economic policy is at the moment our prime economic need and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to business caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment.

Would Cut Both Ways.

"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of those three positions, it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The trusts can be damaged by depriving them of the benfits of a protective tariff. Only on condition of damaging all their smaller competitors and all the workers employed in the industry. This point is very important, and it is desirable to avoid any save willful misunderstanding. I am not now considering whether or not on grounds totally unconnected with the trust it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules.

"My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of our wage workers, as against a large corporation in the same business; on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation, it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both the employer and employed in the business concerned. The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts, that is, by the largest and most successful corporations, would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country.

Results Would be Same.

"Others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers; and after the years of panic and distress had been lived through, and some return to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever. In other words, the trust, or big corporation, would have suffered relatively to, and in the interest of, its foreign competitors; but its relative position toward its American competitors would probably be improved; little would have been done toward cutting out or minimizing the evils in the trusts; nothing towards securing adequate control and regulation of the large modern corporations. In other words, the question of regulating the trusts with a view to minimizing or abolishing the evils existent in them, is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

"You must face the fact that only harm will come from a proposition to attack the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit by measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them, without any regard as to whether or not discrimination should be made between the good and evil in them, and without even any regard as to whether a necessary sequence of the action would be the hurting of other interests.

Would be Damage for All.

"The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to the trusts, because it would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests; but the effect would be only temporary, for exactly as the damage affected all alike good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad.

"The necessary supervision and control in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trust must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim, in the first place, to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when this knowledge, one of the essential features of which is proper publicly, has been gained, further steps of any kind which are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject and of a thorough knowledge of what ought and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge.

"Our constitution was formed when the economic conditions were so different that each state could wisely be left to handle the corporations within its limits as it saw fit. Now-a-days all the numerou scorporations which I am considering do what is really an interstate business, and as the states have proceeded on very different lines in regulating them, they are often organized in a state in which they do little or no business, and do an enormous business in other states, to the spirit of whose laws they may be openly antagonistic.

Must Be Left to Nation.

"It must be better if all the states could agree to work along the same lines in dealing with these corporations, but I see not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore, I personally feel that ultimately the nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations which do an interstate business. The states must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital; and the easiest way for the states to combine is by action through the national government. I am well aware that the process of constitutional amendment is necessarily a slow one, and one into which our people are reluctant to enter, save for the best of reasons; but I am confident that, in this instance, the reasons exist. I am also aware that there will be difficulty in framing an amendment which will meet the objects of the case and yet which will secure the necessary support.

"The very fact that there must be delay in securing the adoption of such an amendment insures full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject, and will prevent any ill-considered action. I have no intention of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amendment, for I know it must come as a matter of agreement and discussion. But I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met if only we face them, both with the determination to overcome them and with the further determination to overcome them in ways which shall not do damage to the country as a whole, which, on the contrary, shall further our industrial development, and shall help, instead of hinder, all corporations which work out their success by means that are just and fair toward all men.

Something Can Now Be Done.

"Without the adoption of a constitutional amendment my belief is that a good deal can be done by law. It is difficult to say exactly how much, because experience has taught us that in dealing with these subjects, where the lines dividing the rights and duties of the state and of the nation are in doubt, it has some times been difficult for congress to forecast the action of the courts upon its legislation. Such legislation (whether obtainable now, or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment) should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is the making public both to the governmental authorities and to the people at large the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points, which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils, with which for the time being we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others that could be grappled with and cured by further legislative action.

Powers of Executive Restricted.

"I advocate action which the president only can advise, and which he has no power in himself to take. Under our present legislative and constitutional limitations, the national executive can work only between narrow lines, in the field of action concerning great corporations. Between those lines, I assure you, that exact and even-handed justice will be dealt, and is being dealt to all men, without regard to persona.

"I wish to repeat with all emphasis, that, desirable though it is that the executive should have the power I suggest, it is equally desirable that it should be used with wisdom and self-restraint. The mechanism of modern business is tremendous in its size and complexity, and ignorant intermeddling with it would be disastrous. We should not be made timid or daunted by the size of the problems; we should not fear to undertake it; but we should undertake it with ever present in our minds dread of the sinister spirits of rancor, ignorance and vanity.

"We need to keep steadily in mind the fact that, besides the tangible property in each corporation, there lies behind it the spirit which brings it success and in the case of each very successful corporation, this is usually the spirit of some one man or set of men. Under exactly similar conditions one corporation will make a stupendous success where another makes a stupendous failure, simply because one is well managed and the other is not.

Must Guard Our Prosperity.

"While making it clear that we do not intend to allow wrongdoing by one of the captains of industry, any more than by the humblest private in the industrial ranks, we must also in the interest of all of us, avoid cramping a strength which, if beneficently used, will be for the good of all of us. The marvelous prosperity we have been enjoying for the past few years, has been due primarily to the high average of monesty, thrift and business capacity among our people as a whole; but some of it also has been due to the ability of the men who are the industrial leaders of the nation.

"In securing just and fair dealing by these men, let us remember to do them justice in return, and this not only because it is our duty, but because it is our interest; not only for their sakes, but for ours. We are neither the friend of the rich man as such, nor the friend of the poor man as such; we are the friend of the honest man, rich or poor; and we intend that all men, rich and poor, shall obey the law alike, and receive its protection alike."

Booms Ohio Valley.

In his address this afternoon President Roosevelt created great enthusiasm by his reference to the improvement of the Ohio river.

"Cincinnati is prospering marvelously (applause) and under the theory of our national government the nation must continue to do its part in helping secure the prosperity of Cincinnati and of the entire Ohio valley by seeing that the policy of the improvement of the Ohio river is continued," he said.

"Our government is a practical exemplification of the great principle of each for all and all for each. The whole country is benefited by whatever benefits one part. This valley of the Ohio, this valley which includes the drainage basins of portions of some 13 states, is one of the great seats of the future industry, not only of this country, but of the world (applause), and it is to the interest of all the country to see you prosper. You will prosper even more than at present, as the great waterways are made more accessible to larger vessels from here to the gulf, and that will take place coincidentally with the beginning of the great work which is to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic by an isthmian canal (cheers)—a work destined to be one of the giant performances, one of the giant material works of the twentieth century—a work surpassing in magnitude anything of the kind that has ever before been attempted in the history of mankind."

LIVELY BLAZE IN THE BUSINESS SECTION

Duquesne Sanitary Company Suffered Heavy Loss Yesterday in Second Avenue—List of Insurance.

The Duquesne Sanitary Company, dealers in plumbers supplies, at Nos. 226-228 Second avenue, suffered heavy loss by a disastrous fire which broke out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Before it was under control the fourth, fifth and sixth floors were practically gutted by the flames.

The fire originated from some unknown cause on the fourth floor near the elevator, and gained great headway before it was discovered, and by the time the firemen arrived the flames were belching from the windows of the three upper floors, and from the top of the elevator shaft. The building is a six-story brick, practically new, of slow burning construction and this fact aided the firemen in keeping the flames confined to the three top floors.

The building was used as a warehouse, the majority of the stock being packed in boxes and crates with straw and excelsior, which furnished excellent fuel for the flames.

Of the 30 employes about the building at the time of the fire but one was injured, Martin Bellnak, who received a slight cut from a piece of falling plate glass.

A flood of water was poured into the building causing great damage to stock on the floors not reached by the fire and also penetrating the wall of the building next door, occupied by Weaver, Costello & Company, manufacturers of confectionery, entailing a loss of about $1,500, fully covered by insurance.

Officials of the Duquesne Sanitary Company say that stock worth $75,000 was carried and that their loss will be fully two-thirds of that amount. Insurance men, however, are inclined to believe that the salvage will bring the loss down to $25,000 or $30,000.

The following is a list of the insurance: Liverpool, London & Globe, $3,000; Aetna, $3,000; American, $2,000; National of Hartford, $2,000; German Alliance, $2,500; City of Pittsburgh, $1,500; Royal, $2,500; New Hampshire, $1,500; Manchester, $1,000; National of Ireland, $2,500; American Central, $4,000; Mercantile, $3,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Queen, $3,000; St. Paul, $2,500; Svea, $2,500; Commerce of New York, $1,250; Teutonia of Allegheny, $1,250; total, $41,500.

The building was the property of Mrs. Margaret Sauers, mother of Councilman John Sauers of Allegheny. The damage to the building will be from $10,000 to $12,000, fully covered by insurance, placed through Meighan & Shannon of Allegheny. The origin of the fire has not yet been determined.

George H. Albertson, a brother-in-law of Senator William Flinn, is president of the Duquesne Sanitary Company; John H. Johnston is secretary, and William H. Linn is treasurer. The crowds of people always attracted by a downtown fire were in evidence, but they were kept in excellent control by Supt. John McAleese of the bureau of police and Inspector Fred Will.

Thief at the Exposition.

Miss Mattie Zanfickle of Oakmont was robbed of two diamond rings, valued at $250, in the Exposition building last night. Miss Zanfickle removed the rings from her fingers and laid them on the washstand in the ladies' parlor. A moment later they were missing. It is believed that another woman was the thief.

TOO SLOW FOR SHERRY.

The New Yorker Gives Up His Idea of Transforming a London Hostelry Into American Hotel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—After months of continued consultations with the British business men interested in the new $1,000,000 addition to the Hotel Walsingham in London, Louis Sherry of Fifth avenue arrived today from Southampton on the St. Paul with his family and said he would have nothing to do with the project.

"This will be news to them, I know," said Mr. Sherry, "but I am heartily tired of the picayune methods of the men who were behind the enterprise. We held meeting after meeting and these were taken up with the discussion of trivial affairs, when you think that the new building and its leases would involve $3,250,000. "I wanted to have a hotel thoroughly up to date and American in its style and management, but one thing was objected to and then another. Hereafter I shall devote all of my energy to my business in New York. I have extensive plans for additions to my present place."

SEPTEMBER.

The cool mornings and nights with warm days, now cause more colds than at any other season of the year. As a rule, these colds affect the nose and air passages. Prevailing dust, laden as it is with the germs of a large number of diseases, makes the air breathed by those suffering with colds extremely dangerous. For this reason, it is wise to get rid of a cold as quickly as possible. Nothing is so prompt in relief and quick in curing a cold as is Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. "The finest thing for cold in the head ever made," George Miller, Anita, Pa. "Next to wife and children, I think it the best on earth," Sol. Hathaway, Editor, "Independent," Indianapolis, Ind. "Before using the Balm, my nasal passages were closed by cold, but now I can breathe through them as freely as anyone." Frank Lunn, Carnegie, Pa. Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm relieves immediately and cures positively and quickly. Send a two-cent stamp to pay postage on a free sample, or 50 cents for a full sized jar to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio. All druggists sell it.

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in 10 is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well-established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on a postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Over and above all other considerations we esteem quality and purity of the greatest importance where Wines and Liquors are used for medicinal or domestic purposes, and for over a quarter of a century these two elements have always received our careful attention. That our efforts in this direction are appreciated we need only mention the large and increasing business which this store enjoys. Below we mention a few lines selected from our stock of over 200 varieties, full particulars of which will be found in our new illustrated catalogue of Wines, Liquors, Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.—Free for the asking.

Pure Rye WHISKIES.

ECONOMY, FINCH, GUCKENHEIMER, GIBSON, LARGE, SAM THOMPSON. **$1.00 Per Quart.** These brands and qualities cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50 at exclusive liquor stores.

Fleming's "Old Export" Whiskey.

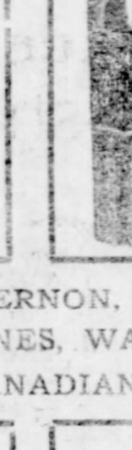
The purest type of Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey distilled. Guaranteed 8 years old. The ideal whiskey for medicinal purposes, and cordially endorsed by physicians. $1.00 per quart; 6 quarts for $5.00.

IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The best produced in the lands of Peat and Heather. Note the exceptionally low prices on these famous Whiskies.

Dunville's..... Jameson's..... Wise's..... McGilchrist's.. Ramsey's..... Glenlivet...... Usher's...... Walker's......

ONLY **$1.25 Per Quart.** Sell everywhere else for $1.50 to $2 a quart.



COGNAC BRANDIES.

Bottled in France and quality absolutely Guaranteed.

HENNESEY, 1 star	$1.50
HENNESEY, 2 stars	2.00
HENNESEY, 3 stars	2.50
MARTELL, 1 star	1.50
MARTELL, 2 stars	2.00
MARTELL, 3 stars	2.50
RENARD FRERES & CIE	1.75
VALET, MINNOT & CO	2.00
J. CASSAGNAC & CO	2.50
PELLISON, PERE & CO., 1850	2.50
PELLISON, V. S. O. P., 1840	3.50
OLD CALIFORNIA COGNAC	1.00

SPECIAL OLD RYE WHISKIES: PEPPER, HUNTER, MT. VERNON, BELLE OF NELSON, WILSON, PAUL JONES, WALKER'S CANADIAN CLUB, SEGRAM'S CANADIAN WHISKEY. **$1.25 PER QUART,** instead of $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

RUMS AND GINS.

FINEST OLD JAMAICA	$1.25
BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN	$1.00
PLYMOUTH GIN	$1.25
DE KUYPERS GIN, small	$1.30
DE KUYPERS GIN, large	$1.75
SLOE GIN	$1.25

IMPORTED WINES.

All the leading varieties produced by the wine-growing countries of Europe. Our prices are just half those usually charged for the same Brands. Here are two illustrations of our low prices—could give a score of others if we had the space:

OLD LONDON DOCK PORT...... OLD LONDON DOCK SHERRY... **$1 per qt.**

Everybody else's price......$2 per Quart.

WINES OF CALIFORNIA The choicest qualities from the best known vineyards of the Golden State 20 varieties. Angelica, Catawba, Muscatelle, Claret, Sauterne, Burgundy, Rhine Wine, Port, Sherry and a dozen others.......... **50c PER QUART** $5.00 Per Dozen.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT.

Why pay $2.00 and $2.25 per dozen for these Brews when we'll sell you all you want for $1.75 per dozen pints. Low prices always win.

VERMOUTH	70c Per Quart
BENEDICTINE	$2.25 Per Quart
KUMMEL	$1.25 Per Quart
FERNET BRANCA	$1.25 Per Quart
HUBLEIN'S COCKTAILS	$1.25 Per Quart

OUR DRUG DEPARTMENT

One of the largest and most complete in the country. You can purchase anything here you'd expect to find in a first class Drug Store, and the prices, well pretty nearly everybody knows of Fleming's little prices. Here is a couple of illustrations from one of our numerous lines:

Finest Rubber Hot Water Bottles........2-quart, 35c; 3-quart, 50c; 4-quart, 65c
High Grade Fountain Syringe..............2-quart, 25c; 3-quart, 35c; 4-quart, 45c

BY MAIL 12 CENTS EXTRA.

We are now selling a very fine lot of Imported Solid Back Hair Brushes at Half Regular Prices. Come in and look them over, and buy a few while you can get them so marvelously cheap.

PATENT MEDICINES AT LOWEST CUT PRICES—GET NEW CATALOGUE.

Mail orders promptly filled. All goods shipped in plain packages. We pay expressage on all orders of $10.00 and over.

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE
410-412 MARKET ST.

B. WHITE

Remember, We Are Four Doors From the Corner.

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE, OLD NOS. 85-87 OHIO ST.

Credit Free To All.

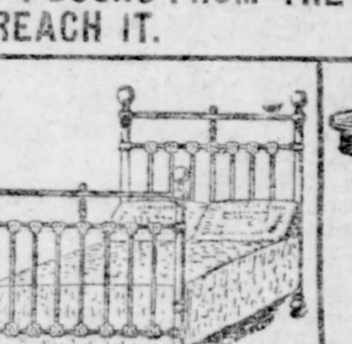
If You Don't See a Wonderful Saving, Face About and Walk Out!

White doesn't only afford you the opportunity of selecting Furniture and Carpets from the most wonderful stocks ever shown on this planet, but if his prices don't discount any Pittsburgh dealer's prices by from 25 to 33 per cent, he won't ask you to spend a cent in his Big store! And, further, White wants you to ask any of his customers (and there are thousands of them), how they are treated—TO ASK THEM WHY THEY WOULDN'T THINK OF GOING ELSEWHERE!

Young married folks galore swear by White. He wants to convince you same as he has convinced the thousands before you—that there never was a store that offered so much for so little.

Not on the corner, but 4 DOORS FROM THE CORNER—that's the right place. BE SURE TO REACH IT.

ELEGANT BEDROOM SUIT—magnificently constructed of golden oak—has full swell front and large French plate mirror—by coming to White's you save just $14—that's how much more it would cost you in Pittsburgh stores—the saving price is.................... **$31**



FULL BRASS RAILING IRON BED—a beauty—has full brass railing headboard and foot-board—can't be had in Pittsburgh stores for a cent under $6.50—at White's you pay only........... **$4.35**

At White's you can buy a splendid EXTENSION TABLE at $8.50 that you couldn't, for the life of you, purchase in any Pittsburgh store under $14; and there is a proportionate saving goes with any table you buy at White's priced upwards from................. **$3**

THIS DRESSER—It's little price makes you surprised at its beauty—Pittsburgh stores would ask $14 for it. White says **$9**

Grand Fall Carpet Array at Prices that Coax!

Beautiful Wilton Rug FREE with Every Carpet.

INGRAIN CARPETS — The good heavy weaves—Pittsburgh stores ask 40c per yard, White's, per yard.......... **28c**

WOOL-FILLED INGRAINS— Absolute guarantee goes with them—85c per yard in Pittsburgh stores—at White's.......... **60c**

BRUSSELS CARPETS — Beautiful weave colorings—90c per yard in Pittsburgh stores—White's only.......... **65c**

LIPTON BRUSSELS — Pittsburgh stores $1.20 (in most instances more). White asks only, per yard.......... **95c**

VELVETS — Beautiful colors and shades—Pittsburgh stores' $1.25 grades, at White's for only.......... **80c**

BEST WILTON VELVETS—By coming to White's instead of paying $1.65 per yard, as you would in Pittsburgh, you pay only.......... **$1.20**

RUGS Undoubtedly the largest variety of Rugs in the two cities.

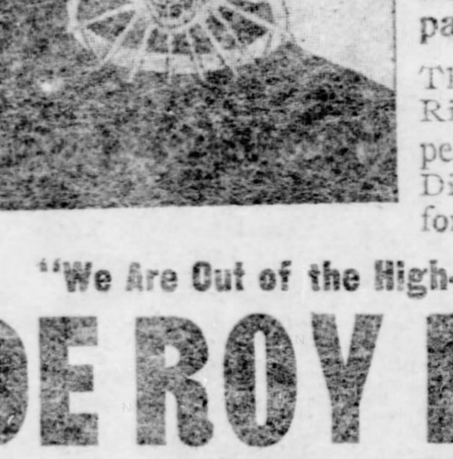
BRUSSELS RUGS—Size 9x10.6—Pittsburgh value $16—White's.......... **$11.50**

ANATOL BRUSSELS RUGS—Size 9x12—best quality rug made—$24 if you go to Pittsburgh stores—at White's **$18**

AXMINSTER RUGS—
$25 grade for $19.
$35 grade for $28.

These items are good examples of the great value you'll get, no matter what kind of rug you want.

GENUINE INLAID LINOLEUM—very finest patterns—sells at $1.50 to $1.75 per yard most everywhere—White's for, per yard.......... **$1.25**
Other Linoleums priced upward from 50c



DIAMONDS
On Small Weekly Payments.

Buy your Holiday Gifts now and have them paid for by Christmas.

This gorgeous Diamond Ring, containing 2 fine, perfect, genuine Diamonds, for.................. **$39**

"We Are Out of the High-Priced District."

DE ROY BROS.,
DIAMOND IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
3rd FLOOR BIJOU BLDG. PENN AVE. NEAR SIXTH ST.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

CHEEKS LIKE ROSES
Complexions Like Pearls
WITHOUT THE USE OF COSMETICS.

Most wonderful and gratifying results are obtained from the use of Madame A. Ruppert's World Renowned "Face Bleach" in conjunction with her Egyptian Balm and Almond Oil Complexion Soap, the marvelous treatment for permanently purifying, beautifying, preserving and restoring the complexion, removing every spot, roughness, irritation, freckle, blotch, pimple, blemish or other affliction of the skin, leaving it clear, smooth, perfect and spotless as alabaster, restoring the beautiful glow to the cheeks, imparting the freshness and beauty of youth. Try it. You will be delighted.

FRECKLES PIMPLES, ETC., ERADICATED

This grand treatment can be had at our store this week for $2.00. The price of Face Bleach alone is $2.00; hence, you receive the other articles absolutely free of charge. We will also extend this grand offer to those living at a distance who may send by mail.

SOLE AGENTS

MAY'S THE MAY DRUG CO. 506—508 MARKET ST. PITTSBURG PA.

HOTELS.

After Two Years in the Courts Our Contention is Sustained. The Court of Appeals Decision Removes Nuisance (the Subway Construction Plant) from Our Front

EVERETT HOUSE Union Square, New York.

PATRIA VERITAS FIDES

Thoroughly equipped and in complete order, location most central and convenient. European Plan—Popular Prices. Your patronage is solicited. B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

HOTEL BELMONT,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Absolutely fireproof. Built entirely of brick and stone. Virginia ave., near the Beach, THE MOST FASHIONABLE CENTER OF ATLANTIC CITY, and the best bathing beach. For terms, address E. S. WATSON, Mgr.

RESORTS.

Somerset, Pa.

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP. THE HIGHLAND INN,
SOMERSET, PA.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

AN IDEAL SANITARIUM FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE AND REST ON THE PICTURESQUE BALTIMORE & OHIO; ELEVATION 2,800 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL; PURE, DRY AIR; ENCHANTING WALKS AND DRIVES; LARGE AIRY ROOMS, HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY; SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING OZONE TO SUFFERERS FROM THROAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. HIGHLAND SPRING OF RARE MEDICINAL VALUE TO SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS TROUBLES; BATHS IN CHARGE OF SKILLED MASSEURS, PHYSICIANS AND TRAINED NURSES IN ATTENDANCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO C. L. COULTER, M. D., MEDICAL SUPT. AND MANAGER.

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere. MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

TYPEWRITERS.

If a typewriter you would buy,
Why pay the Trust a price so high?
When for $50 you can get
The best machine constructed yet!
Send for catalogue.

F. S. WEBSTER CO.,
432 Diamond Street.

Newest Fall Dress Goods.

Stylish woman can make her selection in this Great Dress Goods Store, not from hundreds, but from thousands of pieces of the choicest of the new fabrics, many of which, being our own importation, cannot be found elsewhere.

40-in. Venetian Cloth—
175 Pieces of splendid 40-inch Satin-Finished Venetian Cloth—in the latest shades of Brown, Castor, Tan, Grey, Green, Reseda, Cadet, Royal, Navy Blue, Black, etc.—goods which you'll agree with us are really worth 50c to 65c—tomorrow at..... 39c Yd

Latest $1 Dress Fabrics—
250 Pieces in the lot—among them being 46 and 56-inch All-Wool Black Etamine Cheviot, Storm Serge, English Whipcord, French Pebble, Covert and Homespun Suitings—all on sale tomorrow at..... 49c Yd

Black Goods Special:
68 Pieces of All-Wool 54-inch Black Etamines, Panama Suitings, Cheviots, English Sicilians and Dust-Proof Clay Serges—choice tomorrow at..... 59c Yd

56-in. Wool Meltons—
Splendid heavy goods, especially adapted for rainy day and unlined Skirts—in Medium and Oxford Gray, Brown and Blue—worth $1.25—tomorrow at..... 69c Yd

Big Purchase of Broadcloth and Venetian—
A prominent Manufacturer's entire surplus stock of this season's productions of French Broadcloth and Venetian, bought at a price which enables us to offer you tomorrow the regular $1.25 goods for only..... 85c Yd

500 Pieces of Newest French Waist Cloths—
Consisting of Silk Striped Waistings—in Pebble, Armure and Cashmere Grounds in all combinations of colors—fabrics made to sell for 50c yard, but which we, owing to a fortunate underprice purchase, can offer tomorrow at..... 19c, 25c & 39c Yd

☞ The Grandest Line of French Challies in the City, at 50c & 75c yd.

Rich and Rare Fall Silks.

The Silk Store is a study for fashionable women. It contains EVERYTHING that's new.

The Many Exquisite Novelties in Moire Velours
Are alone well worth a visit to see. These charming fabrics come in a practically unlimited variety of Polka Dots, Breche Figures and Lace Stripe Effects. The prettiest Self-Color Dots on grounds of pink, rose, light blue, or white and black—the daintiest Self-Color Lace Stripe effects on grounds of tan, gobelin, reseda, new blue, or white and black—handsomest Solid Black Effects in Broche Figures, Polka Dots and Lace Stripes—your unrestricted choice for only..... $1.00 Yd

In Plain Moires
We show a line that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Over 28 different shades, including Pink, Light Blue, Cerise, White, Ivory, Cream, Tan, Reseda, Black, Cardinal, Silver, Lavender, Garnet, Rose, New Blue, Navy, Golden Brown, etc., etc.—Prices are $1.00, 75c and..... 39c Yd

Imported Gros de Suisse—
Another beautiful Corded Fabric much in vogue—soft finish—very lustrous and silky—19 in. wide—in shades of White, Cream, Corn, Turquoise, Light Blue, Pink, Nile, Silver, Black, Old Rose, Reseda, Cardinal, Gobelin, Navy and New Blue—Special Sale Price..... 55c Yd

Black Silks: 36-in. Taffetas—"wear guaranteed"—worth $1.50, at $1.25 yd. 27-in. Moire Velour—worth $1.35, special price $1.00 yd. 19-in. All-Silk Lining Taffetas—worth 50c, at only 35c yd.

Our "Lucy," the Best Women's Kid Gloves $1

That's why they're in such big demand. They're made of best quality Lambskin, cut in the latest French styles with swell large pearl clasp. Ever Offered at..... EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. All sizes and colors—Try a pair.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

The Latest in Millinery.

Were you at the Millinery "Opening" last week? The majority of Pittsburgh's most fashionably dressed women were, and no similar affair ever elicited so many flattering remarks. Think of over 3,000 New Fall Hats—some brought direct from Paris, others from London, many from New York, and still more from the skilled modistes in our own workrooms!

At $4.65 & $11.98

We offer choice tomorrow from two grand lines of Trimmed Hats which practically cover the entire field of the new fashions. No matter what your taste or fancy or what style or shape of Hat you prefer, you're sure to find something here that'll just suit your ideas.

English Walking Hats—
Women's very nobby hand-made English Walking Hats—made of soft Scratch Felt with Quill and Velvet Band—black and colors—at only..... $2.25

Women's Dress Shapes—
Made of fine Scratch Felt in all the best shapes of the season—Velvet binding—worth $1.50, at..... 89c

Misses' Trimmed Sailors—
With the new Rolled Brim—in black and every wanted shade—well worth $2.00, at only..... $1.39

Misses' Dress Hats—
Stylish large, wide Dress Hats—made of soft Camel's Hair Felt—trimmed with Velvet, Chenille and Leather Quill—very neat and attractive—at..... $4.49

New Wings—Black, White, Brown, Castor—Worth 40c at 29c

The New Trimmings & Laces

Are here in such great profusion that the question is, not what to choose, but what NOT to choose—they're all so lovely and attractive.

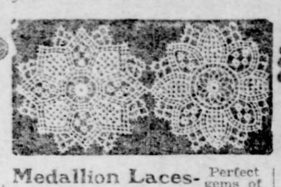
Fourageres, Loops and Drop Ornaments— Made of Pure Silk Cord or Braid—will be used very extensively on Waists, Wraps and Skirts. We show over 75 new styles at prices ranging from..... 10c to $1.48 ea

Spangled Bands— Splendid assortment of Black Spangled Bands—in straight or separable effects—also unique Medallion patterns—prices range from..... 48c to $1.98 yd

All-Over Laces— Grand collection of the prettiest Irish Crochet, Repousse and Venise Laces, so stylish for making Lace Waists and Coats or for Yokes, Sleeves, etc.—at all prices up to $6.75 yd.—4 special lots tomorrow at $1.98, $1.48, 98c and..... 75c yd

Embroideries— Splendid lot of fine Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edging, Insertings and Flouncing—all kinds—dainty and showy patterns, including the wide Flouncings so nice for Skirts or Corset Covers—Prices range from..... 5c to 25c yd

Tucked Chiffons— Fine quality Tucked and Shirred Chiffons—full width—large or small tucks—Black or White—at $1.25, 98c and..... 85c yd



Medallion Laces— Perfect gems of art imported direct from St. Gall, Switzerland—in Round or Square effects, New Point patterns and pretty Floral effects—can be separated or appliqued in various ways—1 to 12 in. wide—prices range from 39c to $6.50 yd.—some beautiful patterns tomorrow at $1.48, 98c, 75c and..... 59c yd

Applique Trimmings— Charming array of black or colored Silk Applique Trimmings—handsome Medallion or Separable effects—over 50 new styles, at prices ranging up to $8.00 yd.—Some real beauties at..... 25c to $1.98 yd

Wash Laces— Splendid assortment of sample pieces of fine Torchon Laces—exact copies of the Real Handmade goods at one-fourth the prices—also a special lot of those dainty imitation Cluny and Medici Laces—all in 3 big lots, at 15c, 10c and..... 5c yd

Tucked Chiffons— Fine quality Tucked and Shirred Chiffons—full width—large or small tucks—Black or White—at $1.25, 98c and..... 85c yd

Medallion Gimps— Large assortment of those beautiful Medallion Braids—Straight Bands with Medallions attached about one inch apart—also the very stylish Zibeline Braids in all colors—very stylish for trimming skirts—prices range from..... 48c to 98c yd

New Braids— Those pretty Wood Silk Braids with bright luster will be all the go for trimming the new tailor-made gowns. They come in new Hercules or Diamond patterns—black or colored—½ to 3 in. wide—prices range from..... 10c to 25c yd

Persian Bands— All the newest and prettiest Persian Bands on Taffeta and Chiffon—also daintiest English Embroidery in one-side effects for Waists and Jackets—also very beautiful Medallion patterns—prices range from..... 98c to $1.98 yd

Black Dress Nets— Special sale tomorrow of Pure Silk Dress Nets. As these will be very stylish for Lace Gowns this Fall, you'll do well to embrace this opportunity. Fine Silk Tosca Nets, Point D'Esprit Nets, Ring Dot Nets, Chantilly Nets, etc.—in plain black and black and white effects—all 45 in. wide—choice for $1.25, 98c, 75c and..... 48c yd

—Exquisite Robes— Charming assortment of New Black Lace Net and Grenadine Robes, complete with full sweep Skirt, Waist and Sleeves, all ready for the lining—handsomely trimmed with new Luster Braids—choice for $21 and $23.50.

Specials in **Blankets & Bed Spreads:**

400 pairs of high-class Blankets—10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes—guaranteed All-Wool Western Made and California Blankets—in white, grey, tan, scarlet and plaids—positively $8 and $9 values—choice tomorrow for only..... $5.00 PAIR

20,000 pairs Double Fleeced Blankets—tomorrow at only..... 50c pr

375 best quality Bed Spreads—Marseilles, Satin and Crochet—hemmed and fringed—all new designs—white and colors—the kind always sold for $4 and $5—choice tomorrow at only..... $2.49

1,000 Crochet Bed Spreads—warm and comfortable—good size—tomorrow at only..... 69c

ShoeScoop!

The entire floor stock of one of the most prominent Eastern manufacturers of

Women's Shoes
Scooped in at 62c on the dollar. Sale starts tomorrow. These Shoes come in Fine Patent Leather, Box Calf and Vici Kid—new styles—new lasts—military, opera or Cuban heels—light or heavy extension soles—were made to retail for $3. Take your pick and fit for..... $1.85

$2.10 for Men's $3 Shoes
Made of stylish Patent Colt Skin, White Bros.' best Box Calf and dressy Vici Kid—in New England or straight London last—all Goodyear welt sewed with heavy double soles.

Our "Kast Iron" Boys' Shoes—
The ideal Shoes for Fall and Winter—made of extra fine Enamel, Box Calf and Vici Kid—on the new Mannish last—full double soles—all Goodyear welt sewed—the Boys' (sizes 2½ to 5½) at $2.25 and $2.50—the Little Gents' and Youths' (sizes 10½ to 2) at..... $2.00

Women's Fall Attire. The World's Best

Fashion Designers have contributed their latest and choicest creations to this Mammoth Exposition of Fashionable Apparel for Fall and Winter.

Swell Full-Length Coats—
Now all the rage with up-to-date dressers—strictly man-tailored and made of the newest Waterproof Materials, Cheviots and Broadcloth—in loose effect or Monte Carlo back with triple cape—black and colors—Coats which positively cannot be duplicated elsewhere for $15 or $18, here at..... $10.00

Latest Monte Carlo Coats—
Made of elegant Kersey, heavy Broadcloth or Cheviot—in tan, blue, black and brown—short or medium length—nobby cape effect—single or box pleated—new "Kimona" sleeves—really worth $20.00, at..... $16.50

Very Stylish Fall Jackets—
Jaunty medium or light weight Short Jackets—desirable for wear during the present cool weather—Fly Front, Double-Breasted or Tight-Fitting style—strictly tailor-made—in black, tan and covert shades—stylishly strapped—Taffeta lined—should be $8.00, at..... $5.00

Women's Fashionable Capes.
Handsome new ¾ length, 24, 27 or 30-inch Capes—stylish Flounce effect or plain Circular style—daintily strapped with Satin or Taffeta—black or colors—lined with Silk—would readily bring $10.00; at..... $6.98

Exquisite Costumes
For theater, reception, evening or street wear—most charming creations that must be seen to be appreciated—made of the finest Silks, Etamines and other Foreign Fabrics—in the most delicate light shades as well as the handsomest of the dark colors—button in the back or front—would be good value for $35 and $40—choice for..... $25

Shirt Waist Suits—
The swellest of the new Fall styles—made of Silver Dotted Velvet, Changeable Taffeta or Plain Taffeta Silk—newest tucked shirt waist—dressy stock collar—latest sleeves—swellest flare skirt, pleated or plain strapped—perfect fitting and well wearing—go at..... $14.85

Swell Silk Waists—
Choice from 8 new styles of handsome Silk Shirt Waists—made of very fine quality Peau de Soie or Taffeta Silk—in Black, White, Blue, Green, Rose, etc.—beautifully trimmed down the front with new tucking—latest sleeves—sizes 32 to 44—should be $6.00, at..... $3.98

New Fall "Tailor-Mades"—
Women's splendid All-Wool Venetian, Cheviot and Cheviot Serge Tailor-Made Suits—Black or colors—Silk lined Blouse, Eton or Norfolk Jacket—Percaline lined Skirt—stylishly made in the very latest flare or flounce effect—plain tailor stitched or fancy trimmed—would be cheap for $12 or $15, at..... $10.00

Attractive "Tailor-Mades"—
Women's and Misses' swell Tailor-Made Suits—in extra fine foreign Broadcloth, Cheviot, Venetian or Fancy Mixtures—black or colors—nobby new Blouse, Norfolk and Jacket styles—beautifully trimmed with fancy strapping and swell stitching—Taffeta or Satin lined Jacket—newest flounce or flare Skirt—shades such as brown, green, new Jacket effect—trimmed with embroidery, silk braid or finest strapping—every Suit lined throughout with heavy Taffeta—should be priced at $20, to be sold for..... $16.50

Handsomest Dress Suits—
Absolutely faultless and flawless Garments—strictly man-tailored throughout—made of very finest Broadcloth or Venetian Cloth in the most beautiful and attractive shades such as brown, green, new Jacket effect—trimmed with embroidery, silk braid or finest strapping—every Suit lined throughout with heavy Taffeta—should be priced at $50, to be sold for..... $37.50

Superb Walking Suits—
Women's and Misses' most fashionable Walking Suits—made of extra fine Kersey, Broadcloth, Scotch Mixtures or Zibeline—every Suit strictly tailor-made—swellest Norfolk or Shirt-Waist Jackets with Blouse—Tight-Fitting or Loose-Fitting back—box pleated Skirt—side pleats or tucked effects—garments made to sell for $20, at..... $18.00

New Flannels.

So fascinating in beauty and variety that you'll hardly know which to choose.

50 pieces All-Wool Flannels—fine Hair Line Stripes—in all colors—worth 50c, at..... 35c yd

1,000 pieces Plain All-Wool Flannels—in 30 different shades—at..... 25c yd

100 pieces All-Wool French Flannels—newest Stripes and Persian effects—all this season's importation—worth 85c, at..... 65c yd

Fine quality plain White Flannels for Underwear—worth 40c, at..... 25c yd

100 pieces Striped and Checked All-Wool Skirting and Shirting Flannels—worth 30c, at..... 19c yd

Waist Patterns— 50 Imported Flannel Waist Patterns—Embroidered and Applique trimmed—latest colorings—worth $8.50, at..... $5 Per Pattern

White Vestings— 10 pieces White Cotton Vestings—plain weave, also figured—latest importation—at..... 50c yd

10,000 yds. fine Manchester Lawn and Checked Nainsook—white only—at..... 6¼c yd

That Muslinwear Sale

Attracts more buyers with each day. Quite natural, too. One woman tells the other of the wonderful values offered, and so the crowds increase.

Gowns—
Women's neat Muslin, Cambric or Flannelette Gowns—full size—lace or embroidery trimmed—at..... 50c

20 new styles of Women's splendid Muslin or Flannelette Gowns—all elaborately trimmed—58 inches long—at..... 98c

Drawers—
Women's nice Umbrella Drawers, prettily trimmed with embroidery or lace—at..... 15c

Women's extra fine Cambric or Muslin Drawers—Umbrella style with deep embroidery or lace ruffle—at..... 39c

Skirts—
Women's good Muslin or Cambric Umbrella Skirts with lace or embroidery trimmed flounces—at..... 75c

Several new styles of Women's dainty lace or embroidery trimmed Skirts—Umbrella style—made with extra dust ruffle—at..... $1.50

4 Special Sales of Ribbed Underwear:

Women's
Light weight, high neck and long sleeve Fleeced Vests or Pants—at..... 25c

5 cases of Women's extra quality combed Egyptian Yarn Fleeced Vests or Pants—at..... 50c

Children's
Nice Fleeced Vests or Pants—also Union Suits—all sizes—at..... 25c

5 cases of Children's three-quarter Wool Vests or Pants—size 16 in., at..... 15c

Add 5c for each size larger.

Clothing Sales Keep Mounting Up.

And there are good reasons for it. We have the stock and the styles to suit the best judges of clothing, and our prices are as low as the big purchasing power of "The Big Store" can make them—from ¼ to ⅓ lower than all others. A case in point: GOOD ALL WOOL FALL SUITS AND TOP COATS FOR ONLY $8.50. Considered from the standpoint of other dealers' prices, these are regular $12 qualities. The $3.50 we save you is due to our ability to handle thousands to others handling hundreds. The same ratio prevails in $10 and $12 Suits and Top Coats, the $15 and $18 ones, and the finest at $20, $25 and $50. The last named, by the way, are marvels of up-to-date clothing making, being in every way equal to the most expensive made-to-order garments.

The Latest Fall Attire for Boys.

Buying here you needn't be afraid of having old styles palmed off on you. WE HAVEN'T ANY. Our entire immense stock is BRAND NEW.

$1.85 Buys choice from a splendid line of Boys' stylish, dependable All-Wool Suits—in neat Double-Breasted, Norfolk, Vestee and Sailor styles—also a large and pleasing assortment of fine Top Coats—in Tan and Oxford shades—worth $3.00 and $4.00.

$3.50 Buys choice from this Fall's latest and swellest styles of Boys' elegant 16-oz. Serge Suits—in Sailor, Russian Blouse and Sailor Collar Norfolk styles—richly trimmed and embroidered—also handsome 3-Piece, Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits, in fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and plain color materials—worth $5.00 and $6.00.

Pants—
Boys' fancy Cheviot and Blue and Black Cloth Pants—double sewed seams—sizes 3 to 15—well worth 50c—at only..... 25c

$5 TO $15 Buys choice from a grand array of the Finer and very Finest Boys' Suits made—including those handsome Velvet and Corduroy Suits with or without Silk Collar and Shield, those swellest of swell "Gibson" style Suits and Overcoats and hundreds of other cute and cunning Novelties, as well as the most elegant 2 and 3 Piece Dress Suits.

$4.75 Buys choice from Young Men's splendid All-Wool Black Clay Worsted Long Pants Suits—neatly tailored and trimmed—also new and fashionable Tan Covert Cloth Top Coats—well made throughout—sizes 14 to 20—worth $5.00.

In the Jewelry Dept.

You can always find all the latest novelties in Purses, Bags, Stick Pins, Neck Chains and all those other little things without which no up-to-date woman's outfit is complete.

New Bead Bags— Large sizes with bright Cut Steel Beads—deep double fringe—chamois lined—inside pocket—beautiful floral frame—same bags as sold all over the city at $1.50—special tomorrow at..... 75c

Purses— German Silver Plated Purses—fish scale mesh, with oxidized, French gray or silver tops—Chains and Hooks to match—at only..... 48c

Lorgnette Chains— Fine Gold Plated Lorgnette or Guard Chains with slides at only..... 35c

Coral Chains— Genuine Coral Ragged twice-around Neck Chains—at only..... 50c

Neck Chains— Gold filled Neck Chains in new soldered cable links—at only..... 98c

Jewel Boxes— Nice size—enameled in blue, with pink and blue silk lining—would make a nice Euchre prize—at only..... 79c

Fish Scale Bags— Warranted German Silver—handsome 5½-in rose pattern frame and hook to match—the same Bags as sold by exclusive jewelers for $3.75—tomorrow at..... $2.50

Hat Pins— Fine sterling silver Golf or Lover's Knot Hat Pins—at only..... 25c

Bar Pins— French cut-stone fancy settings—suitable for either collar or belt—at only..... 98c

Stick Pins— Solid Gold—bright or Roman Finish—Lover's Knot pattern—at only..... 75c

Stick Pins— In the newest Heart, Wish-Bone and Pansy patterns—solid gold with Sapphire, Emerald or Pearl setting—only..... $1.00

Dainty Correspondence

Stationery.

Cabinet containing 100 Sheets of Huribut's "Westminster Bond" Writing Paper and 50 Envelopes—fashionable size—White or Blue—regular price 50c, at only..... 29c

Atlas of the World—
Cram's Ideal Reference Atlas of the World with special maps illustrating the discovery, growth, history and gradual formation of the Greater United States—population according to the latest official census—272 pages—fine cloth binding—published to sell for $2—Our Price..... 98c

$1.00 Fountain Pens—
With Solid Gold Points—first-class Pens in every respect—tomorrow at..... 69c

Our Extraordinary Sale of

"Columbia"

Talking Machine

Records

At 16c Each or $1.75 Dozen

Has aroused great enthusiasm among owners of Talking Machines. And no wonder, for these "Columbia" Records are always sold the world over for 30c, yet we now offer them for only 16c. How can we do it? We bought 20,000 at Half Price and that's the way we sell them. Not just a few back number pieces, either, but EVERY NUMBER IN THE LATEST "COLUMBIA" CATALOGUE, as well as many new selections which have come out since the catalogue was issued.

☞ Write for Catalogue.

New Carpets and Curtains at a Big Saving.

Nothing but a visit to these departments can possibly convey to you an idea of the extent and elegance of our Fall Stocks.

Brussels Carpets—
Splendid quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets—neat large or small designs for rooms or halls—in bright colorings—worth 65c, at..... 47c YD

Brussels Carpets—
Very fine Tapestry Brussels Carpets—parlor, dining room, hall or stair patterns—in scroll effects and floral or set designs—will give splendid service—worth 75c, at..... 58c YD

Velvet Carpets—
Alex. Smith's elegant Velvet and Axminster Carpets with or without Borders—swellest Fall designs—in beautiful rich effects—dark or light colorings—worth $1.25, at..... 95c YD

9x12 Ft. Rugs—
Exceptionally attractive Smyrna and Brussels Rugs—strictly first-class quality—newest patterns and colorings—broken or set figures in fast color reds, greens or blues—worth up to $20, at..... $13.50

Imported Cario Rugs.
Direct from Japan—exact copies of the most expensive Oriental Rugs—Handmade—dyed in the most artistic colorings—all sizes—6x12 ft., worth $16.50, at $10.50—7½ x10½ ft., worth $14, at $8—8x6 ft., worth $2.50, at..... $1.75

Royal Wilton Rugs—
Most exclusive and artistically designed Royal Wilton Rugs—the most reliable Parlor Rug made—medallion or broken figure patterns—in beautiful two-toned reds or greens—size 9x12 ft., worth up to $37.50, at $29.50. Hearth, size 36x65 in., worth $7.50, at..... $5.00

Nottingham Curtains.
30 new and beautiful designs in Nottingham Lace Curtains—including Real Irish Point and Renaissance effects—also choice lot of fine Ruffled Swiss Curtains—plain or striped—deep Princess ruffles—worth $1.25 to $1.75, at..... 90c PR

Irish Point Curtains.
Dainty Real Irish Point Lace Curtains—immense assortment of artistic patterns—heavily appliqued Borders on fine bobbinets—worth $3.00, at..... $2.98 Pr

Real Lace Curtains—
Most extensive and elegant assortment of Real Lace Curtains imported by us from St. Gall, Switzerland, including most exquisite Renaissance, Point Lace, Brussels Net, Cluny and Arabian Lace Curtains. Prices range from $25 down to..... $5.00 Pr

Tapestry Portiers—
Immense line of beautiful heavy Tapestry Portiers—also Plain and Figured Reps—in solid colors with pretty Tapestry Borders—at..... $4.50 Pr

Mercerized Portiers.
Brilliant display of artistic Mercerized and Silk Tapestry Portiers—in beautiful new Gobelin, Armure and Solid Color effects—handsome Linen Borders—worth $12 to $15, at..... $10.00 Pr

Imported Portiers—
Most elaborate Double Faced Silk Velour Portiers imported from France and Germany—in very richest and most elegant colorings, such as solid reds, greens, etc.—beautiful Oriental Borders to match Oriental Rugs—worth $40.00 and $50.00, at $37.50 and..... $29.00 Pr

Special Sale of Sheet Music.

The Palms (Vocal), My Lily Queen, The Merry Monarch, When We Were 21, Spirit of the Forest Waltz, Good Old Days Gone By, Dance of Poppin-Jays, Carnival Chimes. } Choice 10c Copy.

10 Sheets Of choice Instrumental or Vocal Music in a roll for 25c.

Wall Paper.

The largest assortment of the latest designs at the lowest prices.

Strong White Back Wall Paper—in pretty scroll, floral and chintz effects—both light and dark colors—regular prices 5c and 8c, tomorrow only at..... 3½C Bolt

An unlimited assortment of elegant Wall Paper for parlor, hall, bedroom or dining room—in rich dark and light colorings—regular prices 12½c and 15c—tomorrow only at..... 9C Bolt

Best, Purest Groceries.

We supply the tables of many of the best housekeepers of the two cities. One reason for this is the fact that we carry the same identical goods and brands as the exclusive grocers, the only difference being that our prices are lower—CONSIDERABLY LOWER.

LUNCHEON OLIVES—Large selected Manzanilla Olives—18 oz. bottles—sold elsewhere for 25c bot.—here at..... 20c

QUEEN OLIVES—Extra fine quality—stuffed with Sweet Red Peppers—20 oz. bottle at..... 50c

OLIVES—Extra fine flavored Spanish Queen Olives—large and crisp—20 oz. bottle at..... 55c

LAUNDRY STARCH—"Best Gloss" Laundry Starch—6 lb. box at..... 40c

CHILI SAUCE—"Old Virginia" brand—very fine quality—pint bottle at..... 25c

LIMA BEANS—"Luxury" brand—fancy quality—small and tender—one doz. cans for $1.00, or, per can..... 10c

PEAS—"Victory" brand Early June Peas—extra fancy quality—one doz. cans at $1.15, or, per can..... 10c

SOAP—"K. D." brand Borax Soap—absolutely pure—large cakes—box of 100 at $4.00..... 6 cakes for 25c

ASPARAGUS—Hickmott's "Signature" brand—finest quality—sold elsewhere for 40c can—here at doz. for $3.70, or, per can..... 34c

ASPARAGUS—"Swan" brand Snow White California Asparagus—large stalks—sold elsewhere for 50c can—here at doz. for $2.54, or, per can..... 22c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Kartley's Imported Orange Marmalade—finest quality—2-lb. jars—one dozen for $3.50, or, per jar..... 30c

COFFEE—"K. B. Special" Blend extra fancy high grade Coffee—rich aroma and delicious flavor—sold elsewhere for 30c lb.—here at 22c, or 5 lbs. for..... $1.00

Down In the Big Basement, Housekeepers

Will find anything and everything they need, and always for less money than anywhere else.

98c For the "Ideal" Food Chopper—the best made—worth $1.50

$1.45 For this complete Asbestos lined Iron Set—highly finished and nickel plated—holds the heat longest—worth $2.

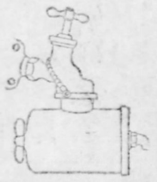
$1.75 For Imported Willow Hampers—good size—worth $2.50.

75c For Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettles—size 7—worth $1.25

39c For Willow Clothes Baskets—medium size—worth 75c.

$4.98 For the celebrated "Boss" Washing Machine—worth $6.00.

$1.65 For "Acme" Curtain Stretchers—full size on easel—easily operated—worth $2.50.



$1.50 For this Filter—fits either plain or screw faucets—worth $2.50.

15c For good Bristle Counter Dusters—worth 25c.

49c For good Floor Brooms, including handles worth 75c.

$1.50 For Bissell's celebrated "Crown Jewel" Carpet Sweepers—worth $2.50.

$1.98 For genuine heavy Copper Wash Boilers—size 8—worth $2.75.

39c For Sheet Iron Double Roasting Pans—worth 70c.

5c For good Fibre or Root Scrubbing Brushes—worth 10c.

8c For Brass Sash Curtain Rods—worth 15c.

New Dinner Wares

From the World's Best Potteries we have selected the latest shapes and the handsomest decorations. Yet, notwithstanding this, our prices, owing to our superior purchasing power, are the lowest in town.

$6.87 For $9.00 English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces—underglazed border decorations of new designs, in two colors.

$10.48 For $14.00 American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces—new shapes—dainty floral spray decorations with gold lines—3 styles to choose from.

$8.50 For $12.50 English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces—rich all-over floral blue decorations in "Alhambra" pattern—a copy of the old English.

$12.50 For $17.50 American or English Porcelain Dinner Sets—full complement of pieces for 12 persons—natural colored floral spray decorations—embellished with gold.

$17.50 For $24.00 Finest English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 104 pieces, including soup tureen—decorated in Worcester Lily pattern with gold embellishments on each piece.

$27.50 For $37.50 Bavarian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces—delicate floral spray border decorations, embellished with illuminated border and gold lines—a rich set for the China Closet.

$21 For $25.00 Genuine Haviland China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces—decorated in that inimitable French manner for which Haviland China is noted—large pieces, embellished in gold.

$47.50 For $57.00 Genuine Haviland China Dinner Sets of 108 pieces—exquisite hand painted decorations, newest effects—richly embellished with coin gold—each set includes Soup Tureen and Large Roast Platters.

SECOND SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WORLD'S CABLE NEWS
SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

AMBASSADOR WILL BRING GOOD WINE

England's New Representative Has Private Stock.

BALFOUR THINKS WELL OF AMERICA

Sir Michael to Interview the Premier Before Leaving London.

THE SOCIETY CENTER SHIFTS TO SCOTLAND

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald Co.)

London, Sept. 20.—Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the new ambassador to Washington, arrived at London this week and is at Claridge's. He intends sailing for America at the end of this month and is busy making preparations for an extended absence from England.

Sir Michael, before he leaves, will have several interviews with Mr. Balfour, whose friendship for the States has always been a marked characteristic of his private and public life. The new ambassador also probably will be received by King Edward.

Sir Michael, who is noted as a model host, and who enjoys entertaining, has a liking for a special brand of dry champagne which is procurable only from a firm of London wine merchants, so the ambassador has ordered a large quantity of this favorite wine, which will be shipped to America, and, no doubt, his guests during the coming season at Washington will have abundant cause to compliment him on his taste in the selection of his wines.

Rumored Engagement of Crown Prince.

Berlin newspapers are making considerable of a report lately of the betrothal of the German crown prince to Princess Alice of Albany, who happens at present to be with her mother on a visit to Potsdam; but the rumor would appear to be based upon mere conjecture and is not considered here as probable. The emperor is known to be adverse to the marriage of cousins. The crown prince is a cousin to Princess Alice, once removed, the kaiser and she being full cousins.

Then, again, long engagements are not favored at the court of Berlin, and the crown prince can scarcely yet be said to have reached the marriageable age. He has not yet even completed his studies at Bonn.

While London socially is dead, Scotland is brilliant. The Great Northern meeting at Inverness brought together hundreds of society's best known people, who are at present rusticating in the north, and also many well-known Americans.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin had a large party staying with them, including their daughter, the countess of Craven, who looked very pretty at a ball on Thursday night. Mrs. Adair has quite a party, including her sister, Lady Barrymore, and Lord and Lady Newborough, formerly Miss Grace Carr. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the secretary of the American embassy, returned from Paris the other day, but left immediately for Scotland, where she, too, will join a house party.

Americans Godsend to Hotels.

Signs are beginning to appear that London's American season is nearing a close. True, one sees many Americans about, but in nothing like the numbers of 10 days ago. Talking with a hotel man, I heard some views on the subject of Americans in London which may be of interest.

"Yes, the season is nearly over," he said, "and the rather brisk trade of the last two weeks is a sign that the end is near. What London hotels would be without Americans, I am sure I do not know. They pay our dividends, and without them the several better London hostelries could not justify existence.

"It is not a secret here that Englishmen, as a rule, are not fond of spending money. I am a great admirer of an American. When he comes to a hotel and wishes to look at rooms he does not haggle over the price. If the rooms suit him he takes them, and when his bill is presented he does not try to convince the hotel manager that he is robbing him."

LAST OF OLD LYCEUM.

After Sir Henry Irving Starts on Tour It Will Be Torn Down.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—Interest is now attached to the rehearsals for Sir Henry Irving's autumn tour, which took place on the Lyceum stage this week. They constitute the last professional function which those historic boards will witness, for shortly after Sir Henry starts next week on his provincial tour the work of demolition will begin.

In familiar long coat and soft hat, Sir Henry plunged manfully into the work of directing the rehearsals, as if determined by sheer hard work to forget that this was, indeed, the last time he would tread the stage of his old home.

NEVER A LAND LUBBER.

British Skipper Born, Married and Buried at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—Born at sea and married at sea, Capt. Richard Marsden, R. N., who died the other day, left directions in his will that he should be buried in the waters with which his entire life had been connected. The ceremony took place off Gravesend, where Marsden lived the concluding years of his life. The weather was rather rough, and the coffin, on being lowered overboard, floated on a large wave, but being weighted, it soon sank.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' CLUB.

Will Raise Funds by Lottery to Build a New Home.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The young artists of the Latin quarter, composing the American Art association, contemplate to hold a lottery next month to raise funds for their new club house. The prizes will be pictures given by the artists themselves and valued by outside experts. Theodore D. Gibson, a landscape painter, is arranging a large exhibition of works of American arts in Paris next month in the Durand-Ruel galleries.

AMERICAN SINGER MAKES HER DEBUT IN PARIS OPERA

Miss Elizabeth Dodge, of Massachusetts, Appears as Lucie de Lammermoor.

FRENCH WEATHER CHILLY

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald Co.)

Paris, Sept. 20.—M. Edmund Rostand met the king of Spain at San Sebastian on Tuesday and presented his majesty with his poems. He was a school fellow of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos. The report is persistent in the boulevards that M. Rostand, owing to mental prostration, has definitely abandoned writing.

The interesting theatrical event for Americans in Paris this week was the debut of Miss Elizabeth Dodge of Massachusetts on Tuesday at the Theater Lyrique. Miss Dodge appeared as Lucie de Lammermoor. The young prima donno has been studying in Paris the last two years, and during last winter sang with remarkable success at the musicales of the Marquis St. Paul, the Comtesse de Laugier Villars and Mrs. Astor.

The Champs Elysees at night now has quite an autumnal aspect. The characteristic aspect of gayety suggested by the festoons of lights of the Marigny theater and Jardin de Paris are gone till next summer, these establishments being closed. Parisians have experienced the first snap of chilly autumnal weather this week, and getting a store of coal for the winter is now a burning question among housewives.

Americans continue to flit in and out of Paris. Among the diners at the Ritz during the week was H. K. Thaw.

DOG DISGUISED AS BABY.

Smuggling Scheme Betrayed by a Pair of Paws Struggling Hard for Liberty.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The stringent regulations which prevent the importation of dogs into the United Kingdom have been a great trial to all canine lovers, and many have been the plans to circumvent them. The most ingenious scheme was nipped in the bud at Calais the other day, just when it appeared about to be successful.

Among the passengers who boarded the packet when the train from Paris arrived was a man accompanied by a nurse. The nurse carried in her arms a little bundle of dainty white clothes which, from the occasional jerks and twitchings, suggested a swathed baby or a very vigorous temperament.

The nurse went below immediately, and shortly before the boat left, the stewardess, in passing through the saloon near the nurse, experienced a sudden shock; for there, peeping from beneath the dainty garments, where one would have expected to see two little chubby feet clad in tiny white socks and shoes, were two dogs' paws. These paws agitated to such an extent as to suggest that their owner found the abundant garments very uncomfortable.

The stewardess communicated her discovery to the customs officials and an amazing scene occurred. The baby turned out to be no baby at all, but a grown pet dog of quite mature years, while the nurse was no more genuine than the baby and proved to be the owner of the dog.

The woman was very much embarrassed. She had put on the disguise with the hope of getting her pet through the customs at Dover. The plan being discovered, she sent the dog, denuded of its garments, ashore, and crossed the channel sad and forlorn.

CHAUCHARD'S TWO VICTORIES.

Automobile Event in Provence of More Than Usual Interest.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The automobile races in Provence this week resulted in a double victory for Paul Chauchard with a 70-horse-power Panhard. On Sunday he covered 150 kilometers near Arles in 65 minutes and 13 seconds. On Tuesday, in a hill-climbing contest on Mont Ventoux, he made 22 kilometers in 27 minutes and 13 seconds, the average ascent being 8 per cent. Many of the grades of the route were extremely sinuous.

The revived interest in cycling accounts for the presence here now of Zimmerman and Bald, who are engaged in exhibitions. Local scribes find that Zimmerman is not little changed since 1894. He will give two exhibition events tomorrow.

ENMESHED BY RED TAPE.

Frenchmen Who Shouted for the Republic Exiled 27 Times.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—A curious instance of the paralyzing effect of red tape in the French administration has just come to light. In 1867 a Hollander named Stallenberg was expelled because he cried "Vive la Republique" in the streets of Paris. After the fall of the empire he returned, but the republican police arrested, imprisoned and expelled him anew. He then went to New Orleans and made a fortune.

Since then he has returned 27 times to Paris, where each time he has been arrested, imprisoned and expelled. He is now back for the 28th time, and is awaiting the action of the police.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.

With heat indicator, for coal or gas makes baking easy and perfect.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

ENGLAND'S NAVY IS CRIPPLED BY SLOW CRUISERS

Sir William Allan Severely Criticizes Government's Sea Force.

SAYS BRITISH FLEET IS A PHANTOM

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald Co.)

London, Sept. 20.—Sir William Allan, M. P., does not allow the fact that he was given his title but a few months ago to restrict his criticisms of the government. This week he made a sweeping indictment of the navy.

"It is management and material that is necessary for the possession of sea power," he said, "which includes steam power, gun power and men power. Yet the British navy possesses none of these. The battleship Terrible, which was designed to speed at 22 knots, has crawled home from China at a speed of only eight or nine knots. The dock yards were so congested with crippled cruisers that government vessels have to be sent to private yards for repairs. When the Powerful came home from China the repairs bill amounted to £90,000.

He contrasted these with a Bavarian transport steamer which traveled 250,000 miles, carrying safely 80,000 men, and had never been laid up for repairs.

As to gun power, the newest vessels are inferior in weight of metal fired to the American and Japanese cruisers of similar displacement. In regard to the manning of the British fleet, it is a phantom fleet with a skeleton crew. The navy needs immediately 14,000 firemen, 2,000 engine room men and 900 engineers.

"When all of the vessels were dispatched for the coronation naval review," he said, "there were only two firemen left in the whole naval reserve. Why," he asked, "are there not sufficient engineers and firemen on board the men-of-war? Because the navy is still run on the old conservative traditional lines; a navy for aristocrats, where practical engineers are excluded from the officers' rank.

"If the admiralty would build and arm and man the ships as it ought to do, it could be done for half the money it is now costing."

LONDON CROWDS HOOT AND JEER AT A PREACHER

The Rev. Mr. Pigott Says His Advent Is Second Coming of Christ.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AT WHITE HEAT

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald Co.)

London, Sept. 20.—To say that the second coming of Christ, by which the Rev. Arthur Piggott terms his own advent into the limelight of publicity, has aroused indignation in England would be to put it mildly. The leader of the Agapemonites, who prefers a soft seat in a brougham to that of other means of transportation described in Holy Writ, seems to be busy at it, however, for he meets more consideration from the police than anybody in the whole realm, except King Edward.

When the service was held in the Ark of the Covenant on Wednesday night, 100 policemen lined the way between Mr. Pigott's fine house and the church and four mounted policemen escorted him to the building. Notwithstanding these precautions, there was a demonstration outside of the church which almost took the form of a riot. A crowd of 3,000 persons menaced the priest's carriage, hooting and yelling, and then waited outside until the service was over, when Mr. Pigott was treated with a similar experience.

The newspapers continue to hurl such epithets as "blasphemer" and "pretender" at him, but he smiles serenely and seems to enjoy it.

A newspaper man who was admitted to Cedar Lodge thus describes his reception by Douglas Hamilton, Pigott's secretary, and by Pigott himself:

"Having been shown into the dining room, Hamilton, Pigott's secretary, entered the room. His face is of the long, aesthetic type and was suffused with an encouraging smile. He began quoting the Prophet Malachi. He explained to me the coming of the Messiah in person—the Rev. Mr. Pigott.

"Hamilton then said he would go to his beloved one, who would, no doubt, send a comforting message. He then left the room. Presently the door opened, and, turning in the expectation of seeing Hamilton, I beheld a clean-shaven man, whose piercing, small eyes were fixed on me with a mesmeric gaze. He moved slowly forward, and taking my hand in his own, at the same time looking at me with a searching gaze, he said in a low, seductive voice:

"'Do you know that I, who speaks to you, am Jesus Christ, the Son of Man?'

"Another moment of deep silence, and Pigott spoke again.

"'Sit down!' he said, laying his hand lightly on my forehead and softly stroking my hand, which he held as if he sought to exercise some mesmeric influence. 'I am the Son of God!' he went on slowly; 'be not afraid. Peace be unto you. Peace! Peace! Peace!'

"When I asked if he would attend the service that evening at the Ark of the Covenant, he seemed for a moment to forget his divinity, and the weird look dropped from his eyes. He exclaimed, hurriedly:

"'No; I dare not go out because of the crowds. Come and see me again.'

"He said in conclusion: 'I bring peace, love and rest to this world.' He then retreated slowly and silently backward from the room, his eyes still wearing their strange expression."

Overhead Trolley Invades Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The overhead trolley has now made an advance into the heart of Paris, passing along the Rue Reaumur. A provisional authorization has been granted. It is feared the system will extend elsewhere and the beauty of the city marred.

A famous New York Hatter makes

Come here, and bring with you the best idea you can of what a stylish hat should be, and we will gratify you.

You'll likely select our handsome Court Derby at $4 or $3.

Or possibly a Paragon at $2.25.

Or the well-known Acme brand at $1.75.

Handsome Fall styles in all these grades.

We've several new soft hats to show you in black, pearl and gray.

The Favorita, Telescope and Golf styles are best.

OTTO OETTING,

Fifth & Wylie

on Court House hill.

Men's Fall Clothing

A SPLENDID SHOWING OF MEN'S FINE Topcoats for Fall

FALL SUITS.

There is no exhibition of Men's Suits within your reach that equals our immense Fall gathering. The very latest and best ideas of the foremost makers of Clothing in the country find full expression in the handsomely designed and finely tailored garments we show this season. The fabrics in the better grades include all the high class novelties shown by the tony tailors, and the style and fit, even down to the lowest priced suit are all that can be desired. Suits from

$10 TO $30

At $12 We have just placed upon our tables a very handsome line of Men's Fall Suits in 2 and 3 Button Double Breasted Sacks. The latest creations in Fancy Scotch Mixtures, Homespuns, fancy Worsteds, etc., tailored in faultless manner and as perfect in fitting qualities as you can get in a suit at double the price..... $12

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Ready with the largest and best selected stock of Men's and Boys' Underwear shown in the city.

Medium weight Underwear in Natural Wool, Camel's Hair, plain color wools, non-shrinking Merino and plain or ribbed balbriggan Underwear. American Hosiery Co., Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co., and other famous makes. Prices $1.50 down to..... 50c

Men's Winter Underwear.

Not too early to buy Winter Underwear. In fact, the way it's selling you'll have to get here soon if you wish to see some of the good things we are offering.

Wool Underwear, plain or ribbed, in Natural Wool, Camel's Hair, plain colors and mixtures; 150 styles to choose from. Prices $3.50 down to..... 50c

SPECIALS—

American Hosiery Co.'s $3 full regular made Vicuna mixture wool Underwear at only..... $2.00

Holroyd's famous make of Men's Cashmere wool, glove-fitting Jersey Ribbed Underwear, full regular made goods that sell regularly at $3.75 to $4.50 a garment, here only..... $2.50

Boys' and Children's Underwear—

An enormous assortment in Natural Wool, Camel's Hair, plain color wool, fleeced and heavy ribbed Vests, Pants and Drawers at lowest prices.

Youths' Underwear—Celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.'s make, full regular made Natural wool Shirts and Drawers for young men. Prices $1.25 and..... $1.10

MONDAY, 9 TO 12—

200 Boys' 50c Blouse Waists, with 2 collars, 9 to 12 only..... 25c

Women's Underwear.

Women's Ribbed Balbriggan Vests or Pants, colors white, silver, gray or ecru, fleeced and all seams flat felled. Prices 50c and..... 25c

Women's fast black Ribbed Balbriggan, Merino or Wool Vests, Pants or Tights, matchless values at $2.50 down to 50c

Women's Natural gray wool Ribbed Vests or Pants, all grades and styles. Prices $1.50 down to..... 50c

Women's, Misses' and Children's Union Suits in Balbriggan, Merino and wool, colors ecru, silver, gray and fast black.

Women's, $3.00 down to..... 50c
Children's $1.25 down to..... 25c

MONDAY, 9 TO 12—

100 dozen Misses' and Children's 15c Wool School Stockings, fast black and seamless; 9 to 12 only..... 9c

GUSKY'S

300 TO 400 MARKET ST.
EVERYTHING TO WEAR

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION

From nearby towns and cities, will find a cordial welcome at our store. Come in whether you have shopping to do or not. Glad to see you anyway and have you make our store headquarters, to check your baggage while you go around and enjoy yourself.

Should you be interested in our fall lines of Wearing Apparel there's a splendid Exposition of that for you to look at.

Elegant Fall Styles For Women.

It is within the truth to state that our line of Fall Wearing apparel for Women and Children is as handsome and well assorted as any in the city, while our prices will be found to be lower than any. The styles this Fall display good taste, and will appeal favorably to maid or matron. Especially is this true in the Tailor-Made Suits, the new weaves of cloth in connection with the new fashions in trimming, form a combination that will appeal to every feminine fancy.

Women's New Fall Walking Suits

Made of Cheviots, in mannish mixtures and solid colors, in Blouse, Norfolk and Tight-fitting Jacket styles, lined or unlined, Skirts made after latest patterns, with full flare and tailor-stitched bottoms, plaited or plain. Suits that for general street wear and real service cannot be excelled,

$15.00

Women's New Fall Dress Suits

Made of Broadcloth, Cheviots, Venetians and Unfinished Worsteds, with Military Blouse effects, also in Box styles and Tight-fitting, lined with heavy Taffeta Silk, Skirt made with flare or flounce, plain plaited or fancy trimmed, extra wide and strictly custom-made. These Suits are perfect in every respect and elegantly made and trimmed,

$25.00

WOMEN'S NEW FALL JACKETS

Of extra fine quality Kersey, in Tan, Brown or Black, double-breasted box front, half-fitted back, with fancy strap seams of same material, lined throughout with Silk Serge, a jaunty, smart garment for general wear..... $8.50

NEW FALL WALKING SKIRTS

Of fancy mixtures and plain colors of Black, Blue and Brown Cheviot, with hip pockets, heavily tailor-stitched bottoms and latest flare; seams all bound with double rows of stitching, man-tailored and neatly finished, fine, stylish yet durable garments..... $4.48

MONDAY, 9 TO 12—

SPLENDID OFFER IN WOMEN'S SUITS.

Women's $15.00 Light Colored Cloth Suits, made of Homespuns, Coverts and Cheviots, from 9 to 12 Monday only..... $7.50

Stylish Fall Garments for Children.

GIRLS' FALL DRESSES

In Red, Blue or Brown Serge, ages 6 to 14 years; Sailor Collar and Cuffs, trimmed with four rows of Silk Braid, Shield trimmed with Silk Anchor, lined throughout. A handsome, chic Sailor Suit within the reach of everyone..... $3.50

GIRLS' FALL DRESSES,

Ages 6 to 14 years, of fancy Dress Goods, in neat, small effects, Red, Blue and Brown, yoke reveres, cuffs and belt of Cashmere to match, finished with fancy braid, lined throughout. Without charge for making, the price is puzzlingly low..... 98c

MONDAY FOOTWEAR SPECIALS

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Three lines of Women's $4 Patent Corona Kid Shoes, in lace or button, this season's styles, made with dull kid top, close, hand-stitched edges, heavy or light weight soles, Military or Louis XV. heels, plain or tip toes. Special for Monday..... $3.45

Women's $3.00 Glace Kid Shoes, in lace or button style, medium heavy weight extended soles, Military heels. Special for Monday..... $2.24

Men's $4.00 Patent Leather Shoes, made of unbreakable Patent Coltskin, hand welted soles, full extended edges, latest fall lasts. Special for Monday..... $2.98

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR.

Stylish School Shoes, worth $1.50 and $2.00, according to size, in Glace Kid and Box Calf, lace or button, medium weight extended soles, on correct fitting foot form lasts.

Sizes 8 1-2 to 11..... $1.24
Size 11 1-2 to 2..... $1.48

MONDAY, 9 TO 12—

300 pairs of Misses' and Children's School Shoes, made of heavy Vici Kid and Box Calf, button and lace. Sizes 8 1-2 to 2. From 9 to 12..... $1.00

Choice Fall Styles

FOR BOYS OR CHILDREN.

Fully ready to supply the boys with suitable fall clothes, either to knock about in or for dress wear. Thousands of School Suits in strong, serviceable fabrics, well sewed and stayed at prices you'll appreciate. Novelties for the little ones, really new ideas in Sailors, Norfolks, etc. Also a handsome line of smartly tailored suits for the older boys, with either short or long pants. We are offering values this fall that will win and keep your trade.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, in plain blue Cheviot, blouse extra full and trimmed with red braid, sizes 3 to 8, worth $1.50, at..... 59c

Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits, in fancy mixed Cheviots or Cassimeres, trousers have excelsior waistbands and all seams taped, well made and lined, sizes 14, 15 and 16, were $3.50, now..... 95c

Boys' All-Wool Suits, in Double-Breasted, Norfolk or Vestee style, of blue or black Cheviot, Cassimeres and fancy mixtures, well made and trimmed, sizes 3 to 16, worth $3.50, at..... $2.50

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, in green or oxford gray Diagonal Cheviot, with extra pants to match, all well made and trimmed, sizes 7 to 16, worth $4.00, at..... $2.00

Monday, 9 to 12.

2,000 Boys' Knee Pants, in heavy ribbed drab Corduroy—well made—sizes 4 to 14—worth 50c—Monday, 9 to 12..... 23c

MEN'S FALL HATS.

Stylish Stiff Hats for men in the newest and most fashionable blocks—with correct style we offer you better quality for your money than is sold elsewhere. Our prices

$1.98, $2.49 and $3

A positive saving of 50c to $1 on every purchase.

SOFT HATS—

Showing a lot of new styles in Men's Soft Hats—on sale Monday for the first time. Wide brims and low crowns have the call—our assortment will please you. Colors are black, tan, pearl and steel. Prices

$1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3

Boys' and Children's Headwear.

Boys' Cloth Caps in plain colors or fancy mixtures, in Golf, Club, Eton or Yacht shapes. Prices

75c down to 25c

Children's Tam O'Shanters and stitched brim Sailors in latest fall styles, in Cloth, Corduroy or Velvet, newest combinations. Prices

$2.50 down to $1.00

Monday, 9 to 12.

Boys' 25c Plaid Golf School Caps, sateen lined—9 to 12 only..... 8c

STARTED ROCKEFELLER IN THE OIL BUSINESS

Franklin Breed, Who Has Just Died, Initiated the Petroleum Czar.

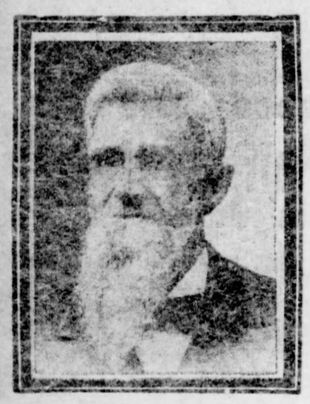
SPOILED THE TROUSERS OF FUTURE MILLIONAIRE

By W. FRANK M'CLURE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PAINESVILLE, O., Sept. 20.—A few days ago there died in this city the man who started John D. Rockefeller in the oil business. This man's name was Franklin Breed, and to the time of his death he remembered distinctly the day in 1862 when, on his first visit to an oil well, Mr. Rockefeller fell off a plank waist deep into a bayou of oil sediment and mud. A few months before his death Mr. Breed narrated to me these interesting early-day incidents in the life of the Standard Oil magnate about as follows:

"My earlier days were spent in the oil districts about Titusville, Pa. This was the locality where oil was first discovered and upon which at one time were the eyes of the entire country. I was one of the milling firm of Breed & Hancox, and besides was myself interested in the development of the oil fields eight miles distant from Titusville. My business



FRANKLIN BREED.

often called me to Cleveland, where I dealt with the firm of Clark & Rockefeller. In this way I became very well acquainted with the man who later gained such fame in the industrial and financial world.

"In '62 the excitement about oil was intense, and any one who went to another city from the oil districts was met with as many queries as a man from Beaumont, Texas, during the recent excitement. Just at this time a business trip to Cleveland brought me face to face with John D. Rockefeller. 'Breed,' says he, 'you are just the man I want to see. I want to know what you think of the future prospects of the new oil territory and something about the genuineness of the reports which come from there.'

Rockefeller's First Visit.

"Being wholly familiar with the Titusville territory for miles about, and being interested myself in the wells, I was able to give him much of the information he desired. Before I left for home I invited him to come over and see things for himself, and he promptly accepted my invitation and set the following Monday as the date of his visit.

"Like a true business man he kept his word, though the December weather was by no means inviting to travelers. I met him at the little railroad station, and taking horses we rode horseback to Petroleum Center, from which place it was necessary to go on foot for a distance of half a mile or thereabout. My well was located on Oil creek, and it was to this well that Rockefeller had desired to go, I having previously promised to sell him all the oil he should want from it should he wish to purchase. Up to this time Mr. Rockefeller had never seen oil flowing, and it was a sight to him worth going many miles to see.

"But more hardships than a horseback ride in the snow and mud of December were in store for Mr. Rockefeller on his first eventful day in the oil fields. We arrived at the well, but to get to the shanties where the workmen made their headquarters it was necessary to cross a bayou of some five or six feet in width and probably four feet deep. This bayou contained sediment which the oilmen took from the bottom of the tanks. This with the mud in the bayou resembled tar.

"Spanning the bayou was a six-inch log and this offered the only means of getting across. I was used to crossing on it, but Mr. Rockefeller declared he could not walk that log. He determined to try, however, and I was about to extend my hand to him from the opposite side when he slipped and fell straddle of the log.

In Oil Business Head and Ears.

"He had on a new suit of clothes of fine quality and a light overcoat of expensive pattern. These clothes were nearly ruined by his sudden plunge into the bayou. In this sorry plight he looked up at me with a smile and said: 'Well, Breed, you have got me into the oil business head and ears!' It took no little time to clean his clothes sufficiently for us to mount our horses and ride back to Titusville. I well remember how I worked with a barrel stave scraping the tar off those trousers.

"On reaching Titusville he bought a new suit of clothes before going on to Cleveland. Before leaving he thanked me very much for having taken so much interest in bringing him to the oil fields, and seemed delighted with the future of the oil territory. When he returned to Cleveland he ordered his first car of oil from my well. From that time on Mr. Rockefeller rose rapidly to the great success he has attained."

Last year Mr. Breed planned a visit to Mr. Rockefeller at his home at Forest Hill, near Cleveland. He had not seen him since the day of their horseback ride to Petroleum Center. It is but a street car ride from Painesville to the summer home of the Rockefellers, but Mr. Rockefeller is in the east so much of the time that it was difficult to find him at home when it became convenient for Mr. Breed to go to Cleveland.

Mr. Breed died on Thursday, September 13, of old age. He was a prominent citizen of Painesville, where he has resided for the past 30 years. He was born near Titusville in 1822.

DEADLOCK BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

English Employers Won't Pay Higher Wages, and Employes Won't Work.

CONFLICT WILL COME OVER BONUS SYSTEM

American Competition Sets a Faster Pace, but Even Labor-Saving Machinery Fails to Increase Output of English Works While Deadlock Lasts.

By J. D. WHELPLEY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The effort to meet American and other foreign competition has brought about a deadlock between English capital and English labor. A great labor convention has just adjourned after a session in London of nearly a week, and yet in all the many days of talk no speaker frankly admitted the present situation. This situation, as it is now rapidly outlining itself, especially in relation to some of the greater industries such as shipbuilding, foreshadows serious disturbances and perhaps prolonged conflict marked by strikes and all their attendant evils.

The problem now before the British manufacturer is to increase the output of his plant. Labor is receiving all the wages it can expect at the present rate of production. The employer is not making as much money as he formerly did, and the cost of living has greatly increased for both employer and employed. The only hope for the manufacturer is to make his capital already invested yield a greater output. He is not willing, however, to pay the labor a proportionate increase. The laborer, afraid to attract attention to his earnings by increasing the quanly of piece work produced in a day, goes easy. Both employer and employed are suspicious, one of the other, and neither will make the first move in the right direction for fear the other will not play fair.

The result of this mutual suspicion is a deadlock, the outcome of which no man can see. Both sides are resting on their arms. The employer has made a few quiet moves toward increasing the product of his plant by introducing labor-saving machinery, such as lifting cranes, to take the place of human muscle, and by proposing a bonus system of rewards for increased speed. Labor has accepted the machinery, but has allowed no reduction of the pay roll. The bonus system is resisted, and to the American mind for very good reasons.

The Root of the Evil.

At the bottom of the whole trouble lies the attitude of the British employer toward his employe's wages, and the lack of confidence on the part of the employe that the employer will share increasing profits. One idea firmly imbedded in the mind of the British capitalist is that 35 shillings, or about $9 a week, is all the average British workingman should receive. Increased earnings by means of piece work have been met by reductions in piece price. The workingman, therefore, is getting all he earns. He could earn more, but is afraid to do so. In brief, the employer is trying to get more for his pay roll and the workingman refuses to yield more without an assurance of a larger wage.

Groping about for some method of increasing his output the British manufacturer has devised what he calls the bonus system. He proposes to the workingman that whereas a certain article is costing 25 cents in labor to make, that if the same labor will produce two of these articles in the same time it will be paid 30 cents for the two, or 15 cents apiece. The workingman naturally asks why the manufacturer should not pay 50 cents for the two articles and depend upon the increased productiveness of his plant and invested capital and consequent ability to do a larger business, for a reduction in cost and increased profit.

The reply made to this by the British employer is that the men would make ridiculously high wages. It seems incredible that apparently hard-headed business men should advance such an idea, but this has been the case in a hundred well-authenticated instances during the past six months. The ordinary American mind cannot grasp the idea that it would be detrimental to a manufacturer to pay twice as much wages for twice as much work, without practically a dollar of new investment in plant. That is to say, in return for a doubled pay roll the British manufacturer could practically reproduce his factory as represented by total output, and to the expense of the increased output the only charges would be labor and material.

Bane of the Bonus System.

The so-called bonus system of a 25 per cent increase in wages for a 100 per cent increase of output has been introduced in a small way in several places. The manufacturers, driven by American and German competition to increase their output or go to the wall, are determined to make it very general. The labor organizations are firmly set against it. The conflict will come when some large shipyard or other great enterprise determines to put it into effect. The employers promise this move shortly. The labor leaders promise also that it will be promptly met as an issue and that resistance will be carried to an extreme.

English employers will not pay good wages. English workingmen are tacitly agreed to give no more labor than they are paid for. The experience of English labor in the past has been that where larger earnings have resulted from speedy piece work, down has come the piece price until the pay roll was reduced to the approximate average of 35 shillings to the man employed. It costs more than that to buy the proper food for a family of five. On such wages there is no possibility of the parents preparing their children for a higher walk in life. The English laborer sees no hope for himself, and what is more, sees no hope that his son can do otherwise than follow his father's monotonous and toilsome career to the grave or the village charity. He is on the treadmill and he can look back and see his fathers there before him and he can look ahead to a long vista of descendants grinding the same grist.

At the same time labor is stronger than capital in the present crisis. The laborer is hardened to privation. He can starve and still exist. The employer sees financial ruin in the future, protests against the cutting down of his expensive pleasures. A loss of income means a loss of social prestige, a far more serious affair in England than in America. He is higher strung, more exposed and more sensitive to misfortunes of the humiliating kind. The laborer grins and bears with the accumulated stoicism of ages. The employer grows desperate and rather prefers immediate relief or even total disaster to a long period of economy and self-denial.

The bonus system will be fought by the workingman for fear the employer is trying to get more work for the same money. It will be advocated by the employer, for he must get a greater output per labor unit employed or suffer from American and German competition. The outcome of the present condition will be that English trade will go increasing ratio to the two competitors mentioned. This crisis has been brought about by the fact that English employers are paying the minimum wage for a day's work, and the English employed are occupying the plants for the time specified, but giving the minimum amount of productive labor for the corresponding minimum wage.

An excellent example of this is shown in the shipyards. The steel plates used in ship construction are put into place for the riveters by a gang of eight or nine men. Steam cranes were introduced to facilitate the handling of this material. The riveters are paid so much a hundred rivets, and they furnish the labor for handling the plates. When the cranes were introduced less men were required and greater speed was made. The employers, however, are paying today just as much per hundred rivets as before and a single riveter does no more work in a day. The union refused to reduce the price of riveting, and the men do no more rivets in a day for fear of furnishing an argument for a reduction in price. The employers thus derived no benefit from their investment in labor-saving machinery, not even through increased output.

The result of this experiment has been that in nearly all the large yards steel plates are still moved by hand. This is one of the reasons why it is believed by many shipbuilders that if the United States had free trade in steel plates it would soon have the best part of the shipbuilding trade of the world.

The United States does not enjoy a monopoly of English concern. Germany is looked upon as the great unknown factor of the future in foreign trade. The growth of Germany's foreign trade has been enormous, especially in lines where scientific skill was needed in manufacture. The United States has the advantage of great natural wealth and an enthusiastic and energetic people. Germany is naturally a rather poor country, but she has attained to commercial wealth and power by the application of science and high technical skill to trade matters. In time all commercial nations will be forced to adopt the German system of mixing science, brains and industry to produce results.

England is ready enough to do this now, but she is vexed with a labor problem so complicated as to baffle the most expert. It is an outgrowth of social distinctions. Its successful solution means the breaking down of the barriers now existing between Englishmen of humble birth and the opportunity for individualism. This will come slowly, but to save himself the British employer will be forced in time to share his profits with the people on his pay roll in proportion as they contribute to those profits. Maximum wages for maximum effort must take the place of minimum wages for minimum effort if England is to retain her industrial importance among the great nations of the earth.

THE CRACK JOCKEY A BLUE GRASS BOY

True to the Manner Born He Began Riding at the Age of 13.

LUCIAN APPLEBY LYNE AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

His Record Is Eighty-Eight Races Now, With Seventy-Eight Seconds and Seventy-Nine Thirds—Opposite Tactics in Riding Skill.

By R. L. McCLURE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 20.—Lucian Appleby Lyne stands easily the star sensation among crack jockeys of America of the present racing season. He is the only rider that ever won both the great Futurity stakes and the classic American Derby in the same season, two races vastly different in distance and requiring just opposite tactics in riding skill. The first at six furlongs calls upon the jockey for his quickest action and to land the rich prize the rider must be alert to his every movement, quick of eye to take every advantage, and in fact every second in the short time of running of a Futurity contest, the jockey has to strain every nerve, as well as does the gallant steed he rides. Over the mile and a half course of the American Derby the method of a successful riding is just the reverse. In such a contest the jockey to be victorious must be patient with his horse, nurse his dying courage as the field speeds on at a terrific pace and encourage him to slowly brake down the pacemakers and still have enough in reserve to stand off some noble antagonist at the end. By two such exhibitions of skill, showing himself proficient in both schools of riding, Lucien Appleby Lyne won the Futurity with Savable and the American Derby with Wyeth, enriching his employer thousands of dollars and making John A. Drake's first season on the turf a gigantic success.

The first time Lyne ever rode a horse, in anything like an actual contest, was when he was 13 years old. One day he visited his cousin, Will Lyne, who had some horses in training at the Kentucky association track, and the trainer of the string was about to try out three 2-year-olds in the stable, Mollie Sellers, Kate Branber and Candadas. This was in 1898 and the boy begged his cousin to let him ride one of the horses. The trainer consented after much persuasion, believing the young lad would fall off, but Lyne showed ability even with his first mount, as he won the half-mile race with Mollie Sellers in 49½ seconds, in face of the fact that the boys who rode Mollie Sellers' opponents were the Hazelwood brothers, John and Dock, both of which had just returned home from the Newport, Ky., race meeting, and where both had figured in the winning jockey list.

Lyne is a natural born jockey. When a baby of 2 years he would cry to be put on his rocking horse, and at 3 years old was riding the stallions around the paddocks of his father, S. C. Lyne's Larchmont stock farm.

The now successful jockey's indomitable will is illustrated by the fact that in learning to be a great rider he was by accident three times put out of business, and one time he was laid up for a long season with a broken leg. He however never ceased to persevere. His record this season so far shows that he has won 88 races, ridden his horses into second and third places 78 and 79 times respectively in 450 mounts.

Lyne attracted the attention of Enoch Wishard, trainer for John A. Drake, early in the racing season at New Orleans last November, and he at once entered into negotiations with the lad's guardian and

JOCKEY LUCIAN LYNE.

father, Sandford C. Lyne, for the boy's services this year. His present contract expires on December 1st, and that there will be a rush for his services in 1903 goes without saying. It will be a battle involving the millionaire race owners of the east and west, but it is likely Lyne will again serve the Chicago board of trade prince next year, as Trainer Wishard is a great admirer of the 17-year-old race rider.

Lucian Lyne's family, both on his paternal and maternal side, are of the first families of Kentucky, and all of his near relatives move in the best society in the

JOCKEY LYNE'S FIRST MOUNT.

old commonwealth. In deportment he is the little gentleman his refined raising would suggest; dresses like a fashion plate, and away from the track would be taken for a young society swell. He is spare made, light built, and has the appearance of one who may continue in the saddle to maturity without approaching overweight.

THE DYSPEPTIC.

He dined, not wisely, but too well—
Hence all his ills!
And nothing new agrees with him
Excepting pills.

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL"

BY GRANT P. ROBINSON, UNION SOLDIER, 1862.

I met him again; he was trudging along,
His knapsack with chickens was swelling;
He had "raided" those dainties and
thought it no wrong,
From an absent secessionist's dwelling.
"What regiment's yours', and under whose flag
Do you fight?" said I, touching his shoulder.
Turning slowly around, he smilingly said—
And the thought made him stronger and bolder—
"I fights mit Sigel!"

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and his canteen were missing;
Shell, shrapnel and grape and the swift rifle ball
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been?
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's guns
Sent his arm and his musket "a-kitting."
"I fights mit Sigel!"

And once more I met him and knelt by his side,
His life-blood was rapidly flowing;
I whispered of home, wife, children and friends,
The bright land to which he was going.
"And have you no word for the dear ones at home—
The wife, the father and mother?"
"Yaw, yaw," said he; "tell them, oh, tell them I fights—"
Alas! he could think of no other—
"I fights mit Sigel!"

We scooped out a grave and he dreamlessly sleeps
On the bank of the Rapidan river;
His home and his kindred alike are unknown,
His reward in the hands of the Giver.
We placed a rough board at the head of his grave,
And we left him alone in his glory,
But on it we marked, ere we turned from the spot,
The little we knew of his story—
"I fights mit Sigel!"

—From Rock of the Royal Blue.

Masters of Art Define the Ideals of Tomorrow

THE FUTURE OF MUSIC

By PIETRO MASCAGNI,
Composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," now on his way to America.

NAPLES, Sept. 6.—The questions most often asked of me by musical people are these:

What will be the future development of music? Have we seen the end of the music-drama, as Wagner inaugurated it, or will the composers of the future continue that style of music and bring it to its highest perfection?

Is there reason to believe, or to hope, that the composers who will write for our children and grandchildren may return to the more modern examples and—to melody?

As to symphony—will it develop in the direction of pure music, or make concessions to academic style and popular taste ("program music")?

Wagner and After Wagner.

Above all, it is wrong to look upon Wagner as a musical reformer pure and simple—or upon his life's work as a finished period in the history of opera. Like other artists, music is progressive and its highest development will come as the prize of constant striving for the ideal. And complete harmony—melody—is the highest musical ideal attainable.

Wagner, being under the sway of polyphony, his works were not and could not be exponents of harmony.

Though as inaugurator of a new style Wagner was a radical, the true value of his work in its bearing on the music of the future will become apparent only when logical, clear-sighted and unsparing criticism has done away with the pseudo opinions of ignorant professional and unprofessional dilettanti, who today are trying to be more Wagnerian than Wagner himself, while all the time obscuring the true mission of the master's work.

Not until these foolish voices are silenced, and not until then, will there be a revival of melody on the lines laid down by the great Bayreuther, for, the fog having cleared away, composers will be free to seek inspiration at the fountain head of pure music, and melody, the eternal and universal language of the soul, will triumph.

Let it be understood at the same time that the rich treasures of melody stored up by Scarlatti and Verdi did not become obsolete in consequence of Wagner's supremacy; his music-drama dethroned only the old and obsolete methods, or better, styles of composition sounding their death knell without mercy and forever.

Future of Symphony.

As to symphony, I have no doubt of its healthy development. Its future looks bright, but until the ideal is attained much hard work must be done. Composers must stop their wild striving for originality; they must be less prosaic than they are today. Let the public make up its mind to have poetry in music, let the critics take a firm stand and abandon the policy of applauding freaks—then symphony will be worthy of its name and win back its place in public esteem.

Then, with all the world contributing, we will have real folk songs, voicing man's joy and woe, success and failure, love and passion in the divine language of melody, the universal tongue, understood and appreciated by all.

And this triumph of melody will be the death of academic music, the music of the program—childish, vulgar and antiquated, in short, a freak.

May those who love music never forget that melody is its highest and noblest expression. Melody will reign supreme in the end because all acknowledge its power.

Where "Alice" Lived and Loved.

One of the most interesting and beautiful pilgrim for August is Landon Knight's "The Locale of Alice of Old Vincennes." At one point in the article Mr. Knight says:

"Crossing the Wabash at Vincennes, Ind., and walking down the Illinois side for something over half a mile, one comes to a clump of sycamores, whose far-reaching white branches spread over the mouth of an old lagoon. The willows have somewhat disappeared and the reedy underbrush altogether, but there is little doubt that this is the place where Alice and Jean found the wounded Long-Hair and made him a bed of boughs, and Alice tore up her apron to bind his wounds, and brought the humane old priest to doctor him, although Rene de Ronville and the other Frenchmen with good reason were hunting him to put an end to his evil career."

THE FUTURE OF LITERATURE

By GEORGE BRANDES,
Greatest of Literary Critics and Shakespeare Commentators.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—I have been asked to state my opinion as to the chief aims of the literature of the future. As one man put it:

Will realism (or naturalism) be superceded by romanticism?

And if romanticism triumphs over naturalism, will that be an advance in the development of literature, or must it be regarded as a step backward?

Here is my answer: It is unthinkable that realism should have played its part and go out of fashion at an early stage. Photographic pictures of life will continue now and forever in one form or another. The man or woman searching the soul of other men and women will always be with us, and so will be the writer on the traits, morals and characteristics of contemporaries, the writer studying the masses, their aims and problems, the writer who tells stories as they actually happen.

Religious Novel a Fad.

As to the religious or semi-religious novel, that has been more or less the vogue in all civilized countries, it was merely a fad and a superficial one. It does not signify a change of heart or sentiment. I say this emphatically.

But fiction, the work of fantasy pure and simple, will flourish at the side of realism, as is proper. Only the narrow-minded can regard its prevalence as retrogressional. Personally I am convinced that wholesome fiction will always be appreciated by the masses, and that the masses will be the better for it.

I predict a distinct advance in the historical novel of the future, because we will have greater historians than ever, for the barriers that have heretofore opposed intimate historical inquiry are being removed all over the world; museums and libraries are becoming accessible to every man and woman that can read and see, and as a consequence the historical novelist of the future will have to be more careful of his facts. Instead of superficiality, accuracy will be his aim, and amusement will go hand in hand with instruction in his works.

The Books of the Future.

As, owing to the spread of education, the literature of the future will address a much larger audience than does the literature of the day, we may expect broader and more charitable books—books that deal with social and political problems in an unprejudiced, democratic way. The same holds true with respect to dramatic literature. In the dramas and comedies of the future there will be fewer dukes and counts and myladys, and more men and women of the people, more fighters for justice and right.

There may be even another Aristophanes to attack pseudo heroes and to scourge the folies of the age; the drama may once more become the support of true democracy.

This is the popular aspect of the literature of the future—the literature for wholesome consumption, so to speak. There will be another literature aside from this, that which addresses itself exclusively to the mental select—the only aristocracy that will live forever.

Lessons from Life

The Usual Thing.

"It was a most romantic marriage."
"Indeed? Was the groom as worthless as all that?"

Not Worth While.

"Did you get a recommend from your last place?"
"Yis, ma'am."
"Where is it?"
"Sure it wasn't worth keeping."

Inopportune.

He died in town this summer. During his last illness, his wife nursed him over the telephone from Newport; his doctor treated him by telegraph from Bar Harbor, and a letter written from the top of the Alps by his clergyman, was read over him at the funeral.

Signs.

"The minister has been away on a long vacation, hasn't he?"
"Yes."
"I thought the congregation looked rested."

Give It a Chance.

First Doctor—Have many died of that new disease of yours?
Second Doctor—No. But then, it isn't generally known yet.

An Elusive Lady.

She—Good evening. Let's see—I accepted you last night, did I not?
He—You surely did! And only the night before that you rejected me. I say! You want to be very careful about those dates and not get 'em mixed!
She—Suppose you try it again and we'll make it best two out of three."

APPLE PIE AND CHEESE.

Full many a sinful notion
Conceived of foreign powers
Has come across the ocean
To harm this land of ours;
And besides rolled fashions
Have modestly effaced,
And baleful, morbid passions
Corrupt our native taste.
O temperal O mores!
What professations these
That seek to dim the glories
Of apple pie and cheese!

De gustibus, 'tis stated,
Non disputandum est;
Which meaneth, when translated,
That all is for the best
So let the foolish choose 'em
The vapid sweets of sin,
I will yet disabuse 'em
Of the heresy they're in;
But I, when I undress me
Each night, upon my knees
Will ask the Lord to bless me
With apple pie and cheese.

—Eugene Field.

SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS WITH ECZEMA—

Then Zema-Cura Completely Cured G. F. Brown of "This Miserable, Harrowing, Racking Plague."

G. F. Brown is a well-known employe of the Navy Yard, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown suffered horribly with Eczema for twenty years and was cured by Dr. Harris' Zema-Cura. Every Eczema sufferer in the world should read this letter from Mr. Brown—it tells the whole story in his own language:

"Dear Dr. Harris: Inasmuch as I have found relief through the use of Zema-Cura, I deem it not only a duty, but a great pleasure to say to all who may be sufferers from the 'eczema' plague that I can and do, with all honesty and candor, recommend it as a most wonderfully soothing and peace-giving remedy for eczema. I speak from experience, having been a sufferer for twenty years with this miserable, harrowing, racking plague, eczema. Physicians and physicians' remedies have not only failed to give me relief and comfort, but did not check in any degree the progress of the disease.

"I have been going from bad to worse for twenty years, until, through an acquaintance, I was persuaded to use Zema-Cura. After using one bottle the result was marvelous in reducing swelling, and checking the weeping, besides giving me immediate relief. At this time, being confined to my bed, I sent for Dr. Harris, my condition being horrible and pitiful. Dr. Harris pronounced my case the worst that she had ever seen, but assured me that Zema-Cura would cure me. Upon further assurance that there was nothing contained in Zema-Cura that could possibly result in any injury, no matter how much I might use it, I commenced bathing my legs in Zema-Cura and kept them saturated day and night. In less than two weeks I was out of bed, and able to wear my clothes and resume my work. I am now entirely well and have no racking nor unpleasant sensations which accompany eczema. The skin on my legs has assumed its normal condition and natural color. Can anything be more conclusive than that? Sufferers from eczema should use Zema-Cura and use plenty of it. Don't be afraid; it won't hurt you. The more you use, the better the results you get and the sooner you get them. This is my experience. I am very glad to say that in less than four months I have been cured of eczema which I have had for twenty years"—G. F. BROWN, 605 North Carolina Avenue, Washington, D. C.

ZEMA-CURA is a liquid, applied externally. It has none of the disagreeable features of a salve or ointment. It is the only CURE of skin diseases yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Urticaria (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Hives, Burns, Cuts, or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All good druggists sell it. 50 cents and $1.00.

If you will write to-day Dr. Harris will advise you fully and carefully regarding your case, and charge you absolutely nothing.

Address: Dr. M. M. HARRIS, Zema-Cura Remedy No. 3 West 22nd Street, New York City.

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BEAUTIES OF THE CAPITAL

LOVELY GIRLS WHO WILL ADORN WASHINGTON SOCIETY THE COMING WINTER

MISS LELIA McCAULEY

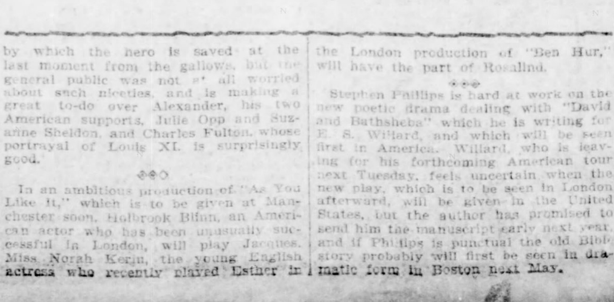
MISS MARY STONE

MISS COCKRELL DAUGHTER OF SENATOR COCKRELL OF MISSOURI

MISS BEATRICE ASHMEAD DAUGHTER OF DR. WM ASHMEAD

MISS DAISY LEITER

MISS HERRIAT DAUGHTER OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS



MISS BELLE SULLIVAN

MILLIONAIRES' DAUGHTERS TAKEN TO WASHINGTON

Hunting Ground for American Heiresses—Where Exclusive Matches Are Made—A Holiday City Where Nothing Is Doing in a Business Way, and Rich Men's Sons Avoid It.

By RENE BACHE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Washington society during the coming season will be adorned by an unusual number of very beautiful girls. The list of debutantes will be a long one, and, in respect to pulchritude, will be headed by Miss Anna Wing Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. Miss Cockrell, who has exquisite features and particularly fine eyes, is likely to be as much admired in society as her sister Marion, who is a couple of years older. Miss Marion is considered one of the handsomest young women that have "come out" at the capital within the memory of the present generation.

There are always a good many notably handsome girls in Washington society, owing in part to a steady influx of southern beauty, and partly also to the circumstance that numbers of millionaires from other parts of the country fetch their daughters here—the pick and flower of the marriage market, as one might say. And this notwithstanding the fact that the capital is by no means a promising market for matrimonial wares, owing to a dearth of young men—of eligible young men, that is to say, for there are plenty of "detrimentals."

Few Sons in Washington.

The millionaires who bring their daughters to Washington leave their sons behind usually—simply because there is no sort of business doing at the capital, which is a holiday city, almost devoid of serious work to be done outside of the departments. And, for the same reason, the young men of Washington who amount to much are apt to go away and seek their fortunes elsewhere—the consequence being that the available beaux are for the most part hopelessly ineligible young gentlemen employed in the departments, who possess neither means nor prospects. A few young officers of the army and navy there are who help things out to some extent, but on the whole there is sad lack of available masculine material.

From the conditions described it comes about that Washington is the greatest hunting ground for heiresses in the United States. There is always quite a number of very rich girls in the society of the capital, and it is natural that, in the absence of eligible young men, they should frequently fall in love with ineligibles and marry them. Naval officers have made an extraordinary number of such "catches" here, and it is notoriously a fact that most of the palaces which render the national capital so beautiful as a city of residences were built with wives' money.

Famed for Her Beauty.

One of the most conspicuous of the Washington heiresses now available matrimonially is Miss Daisy Leiter, who, although less classically beautiful than her sister, Lady Curzon, is perhaps equally handsome in her own style. In fact, her reputation for beauty has spread over three continents, and many people were greatly surprised when she returned from her recent visit to India without having become affianced to any one of the gilded lordlings who pursued her with their attentions while she was at the vice regal court.

It is considered, however, that there is not in Washington at the present time any more beautiful girl that Miss Anita T. Poor. She belongs to the young White House set, being an intimate friend of Alice Roosevelt. Her beauty is of the classical type, and she is very accomplished, having traveled much abroad. For the last two seasons she has been a great belle.

One of the most popular girls in Washington society is Miss Lelia McCauley, who made her debut winter before last. She is a tall blonde, with much style and striking beauty. Her loveliness is in striking contrast with that of Miss Beatrice Ashmead, who is a beauty of the oriental type. Miss Ashmead, who is rather petite, with intensely black hair and big brown eyes, is a daughter of Dr. William Ashmead, a noted scientist of the Smithsonian institution.

Pretty Capital Maidens.

Miss Mary Stone and Miss Belle Sullivan are two of Washington's most beautiful girls, and a third, who belongs to the younger fashionable set, is Miss Helen Cook, a daughter of Pitt Cooke, Esq.

Such a list as this, however, would be incomplete without mention of Miss Merriam, daughter of the director of the census, who is not only one of the handsomest girls in Washington, but also the best all-round sportswoman. She is the best rifle shot, the best tennis player and the best horsewoman at the capital. There is no outdoor sport in which she does not excel, and her skill as a chauffeur is remarkable.

All of these young women belong to Washington's most exclusive and fashionable circle. Some of them are rich, others of them are accomplished and all of them are fashionable. But in respect to beauty they compose a galaxy which cannot be surpassed by any other city in the world.

THE BEAUTY QUEST

How to Have Handsome Feet

An Intimate Connection Exists Between Well Kept Feet and the Complexion—Some Points on Pedicuring—Every Woman May Be Her Own Chiropodist.

By KATHERINE MORTON.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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ONE of Diana's pet theories in regard to her complexion is that if she wants it clear and radiant she must take particular care of her feet.

She has found out that there is an intimate connection between feet and good looks. It is only when the former are in perfect condition that she is going to look her best. Quite as much as the face and hands do they need a daily bath, the occasional application of a soothing lotion and stockings that fit, as well as shoes that are neither too large nor too small. Every person should keep in use at least two pairs of shoes to be worn on alternate days, since a single night's exposure to the air is usually insufficient to free the shoes from moisture.

Once a week a visit should be paid to the chiropodist, or, better still, every woman should learn the scientific care of her own feet, or the art of pedicuring, an art that is quite as easily learned as that of manicuring.

The tools required are clippers, chisel, gouge, file, emery board or strip, cuticle or chamois polisher, a small alabaster box of cold cream and another one of nail powder.

Art of Pedicuring.

Clippers are safety scissors. The nails of the toe should be cut square, if rounded like finger nails there is danger of their growing in, and nothing is much more difficult or painful to treat than an ingrowing nail. It usually requires surgical attention. After cutting the nail, use the file and also the emery strip to bevel the edges and correct any roughness and irregularities.

If the rim of flesh around the nail needs trimming, raise it up with the cuticle knife and cut with the cuticle scissors. With the ebony stick the nails are cleaned and the flesh at the base of the nail pushed back.

Scissors should never be used to clean a nail, as they may roughen or break it, thereby causing dust and dirt to cling to it.

The buffer, or polisher, is used after a little of the rouge-tinted cold cream has been applied, and a dusting of nail powder. A bath of warm water and soap, it should be mentioned, precedes this little ceremony of pedicuring. The chisel and gouge are used to operate on corns and callous places. A piece of pumice stone is also a part of the pedicure outfit. With this, callous places are rubbed down and cotton wool should then be bound on and kept until a cure is effected. Soft corns may also be treated in the same way. A little soap-cerate may be placed as a dressing between the toes and renewed daily. This in time will cure soft corns. Slightly moisten with vinegar or with tincture of iodine, every second or third day; this will also remove a corn.

To Treat a Bunion.

A bunion is a kind of corn or swelling on the ball or the chief joint of the great toe, resulting from pressure, and the irritation produced by friction. The treatment for corns also applies for the most part to bunions, but in consequence of their greater extent, and the greater degree of irritation accompanying them, the cure is more tedious. When there is much inflammation a poultice should be applied. When of solid character, a piece of perforated plaster should be worn. This is made of vulcanized india rubber in the form of a flattened hollow ring, the hollow portion being distended with air, or stuffed with cotton wool. Above all, the feet should be soaked in warm water frequently, and easy fitting shoes should be worn. Applying a solution of equal parts of collodion, tincture of iodine and castor oil, or collodion and iodine alone will often cure a corn or bunion.

The common cause of corns is continued pressure or friction on the projections of the bones from tight, stiff or ill-fitting shoes or boots. This suggests the means of prevention, which in addition to cleanliness, consists essentially of wearing easy fitting shoes. Before attempting to treat a corn it should be soaked for some minutes in warm water. Then be pared as close as possible without causing pain, or making it bleed. Take out as much of the central portion of the base, incorrectly called the "root," as possible. The pared surface of the corn, and particularly its central and upper portion should be now touched over with a little tincture of iodine, if the skin is not broken.

Ligatures or silk will sometimes remove large corns. The silk is applied as close to the base of the corn as possible, and is tightened daily until the corn drops off. Another way is to apply a small blister to the corn. After it has been removed the delicate exposed surface must be dressed with an emollient spread on lint. This is kept in place by a small bandage.

What to Wear.

The disagreeable odor sometimes noticeable about feet, is due to unnatural perspiration, insufficient attention to cleanliness, the wearing of cotton stockings and non-ventilating boots or shoes. The feet should be washed daily in warm water and soap, to which a few drops of aromatic or toilet vinegar are added. Thin woolen stockings should be worn—a fresh pair daily. The stockings, too, may be sprinkled with salicylic acid, tartaric acid or tannin. Chloride of lime, sal-ammonia, common salt or a little vinegar, either one of these may be put in the water, in which the feet are bathed, the use of soap being omitted.

It is most necessary for the preservation of health that the feet be kept dry, and they should be protected from cold, and sudden changes of temperature. From hygienic point of view, a wet sock should be less shunned than wet or cold feet.

Damp feet as a necessary consequence are always cold, for it is one of the natural laws that evaporation produces cold, and the way a wet or damp foot becomes dry is by the conversion of water into vapor. The heat necessary for the existence of the latter being derived from the sensible heat of the feet. Many diseases may be traced to cold suddenly applied to the feet.

A beautiful foot is one that is not too small, but in proportion to the stature—the instep high, or moderately high and arched; the waist or portion under the instep, hollowed and well raised above the level of the sole, with the toes regular and well developed; the heel narrow and non-protruding; the general outline slender and graceful.

The agility of the foot and the pedestrian powers of the individual, other things being equal, are in exact relation to the degree in which these qualities are present. The flat foot and protruding heel of some races render their possessors clumsy in gait and incapable of long journeys on foot.

Physical Exercise.

Walking, dancing, running and skipping, whether taken as exercise or for amusement, are to be recommended from a hygienic point of view.

Coldness of the feet indicate delicate health and a feebie state of the circulation. Friction and active exercise are the remedies. Also an effort should be made to improve the general tone of the system. The importance, indeed the absolute necessity of paying due attention to the feet, and of properly treating them, cannot be overestimated. Upon this depends to a great degree ease, comfort and health.

Their exposure, neglect and mistreatment are capable of affecting the general health to an extent that is always serious and sometimes dangerous.

Cotton stockings are always preferable, except for those who suffer from excessive perspiration of the feet, when woolen stockings should be worn.

Rubber overshoes should be removed the moment one enters the house, because they interfere with the proper ventilation of the feet, as they are air-tight. If worn too much they cause, not only tender feet, but dizziness and headaches.

NEW YORK SOCIETY GOSSIP

Col. Watterson's Assault Upon Gotham's Smart Set Is Attracting Attention — Grand Duke Boris Is a Rather Stupid Lion.

By DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Of course we are not pleased with the attack made upon us by Col. Watterson of Kentucky; but, we know that the gallant colonel must at times say something preposterous about us or we would forget he was alive. He might have said something nice however. Personally I fear "the colonel" must have had his social aspirations nipped in some quarter or he would not have been so severe. I really can not believe he thinks we are all "unclean," all adulterers and adulteresses, all given up to gambling, drinking and loose ways of living. If he does I could easily mention a few very nice people who do not drink, swear, gamble or own a record for divorce. But who is this gallant Col. Watterson anyway?

"To be sure some of us are extravagant. We buy Kentucky whisky, raise horses in the blue grass country and always admire the beautiful women of that delightful state. Does the colonel want us to stop spending our money in old Kentucky? Was it not nice in Miss Caroline Duer to leap forward into the arena of ink and draw her pen in our defense? She is a very clever girl, is she not? You must not forget she is a Duer, a lineal descendant of Lady Duer of blessed Washingtonian memory. So the blue grass assailant tossed down his gyne to have it taken up by a blue-blooded champion. She said lots of real smart things about us and it was very gratifying. Her defense of riches was very Dueresque, because the Duers have these many generations worshiped money afar off, each generation coming nearer to great wealth. Miss Caroline's sister is quite well off now, you know, she being Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Her defense of morals is very nice and maidenly, and her championship altogether nice and perky.

* * *

But if I remember the wooer and lover of the starved goddess, he was not a bad sort at a quiet little game when "each bone was worth a column of display advertising"—I believe that is what the colonel called "the blues." He liked the "blues"—they reminded him of "old Kentucky." But why does the gallant colonel point his inky finger of scorn at us and cry to us like the prophet in the wilderness—repent! repent! We must have our little scrambles. If society was wholly puritanical, it would be deadly stupid. Our neighbors' affairs of the heart give us a little something to talk about. This summer at Newport a young man's rapid flight from a Bellevue avenue villa by the way of a closed window to the accompaniment of a pistol shot and the crashing of glass was most diverting. We never settled upon who the pursuer was, although we had suspicions; but the attractions of the wife can now be assailed. It is dreadful to think that a woman when married is no longer attractive. If we admitted that the highly honorable custom of marriage would be abandoned in my set altogether; and that, of course, would make a great deal of talk among such rigid moralists as our blue grass colonel. Dear me! the stupid old fellow! why doesn't he stick to his star-eyed goddess and let us have some little liberty? Such severe Puritans should have lived in Salem. I really believe Col. Watterson would burn our beautiful married women for witchcraft! Such men make me shudder. Yes, Miss Carrie is right; the dear old colonel has been led "scandalously astray." It is all nonsense to say we don't live by the golden rule—we of the "four hundred."

* * *

At Newport the Grand Duke Boris has been the lion. A stupid one, too, but all the women wanted him. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish invited him to dine on the same evening. He accepted the former. You know what that means. He is in the hands of the Wilsons, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are doing very much for his entertainment. Mrs. Goelet is a great favorite in Russia. In fact, there is no American woman who can show a record of having entertained more European royalty than she. Nearly all the houses at Newport are closed, but Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Goelet still entertain. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., is at the Breakers." It is said that she will stay until quite late. She will not entertain. Mrs. George B. de Forest has Bobbie Hargous and her sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, staying with her, and they will remain throughout the month. Cathleen Neilson and her mother, who were in town one day last week, have gone to Lenox, and Reggie is there, all attendance. I do not know when the wedding will be, but I doubt of its being celebrated at Newport.

* * *

The "little duchess" sailed on Wednesday. She finished her visit by stopping with her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, at Hempstead. Mrs. Belmont did not give her a ball, as we all expected she would. By the way, Miss Gladys Deacon, who is such a friend of the duchess, will stop with Mrs. Belmont this season. The duchess is delighted that her dear friends will have an opportunity to see New York society and be entertained by it, and that New York society will be able to see her. Perhaps the duchess herself—if the duke goes to India—will come over also, and that will be very jolly. I have not seen the Deason girls since they were little children. I knew their mother when she was Miss Baldwin, and I knew her again as Mrs. Deacon. She was a lovely woman. She had not only beauty of face, but the most gracious manners. The tragedy of her life has never had its true story told. Those who have known some of the Deacons have not blamed her absolutely. There is something to be added to her recital of that affair which will change public opinion. In the meantime, her friends believe in her and have stuck to her. Her daughters have not lost in the least in prestige. The second is said to be handsomer than the first. One cannot judge always from photographs. Much depends on expression and coloring, and these photography cannot sometimes give.

* * *

Lenox is having an unusually gay season. Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster will give a series of dinners. Mrs. Remsen, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Henry Barclay and in fact everybody who is anybody at Lenox is now busy entertaining and being entertained. The objection found to Lenox, that it is such a hot place, cannot be made now when the weather is so ideal. The younger set have been very gay until now, but for the moment are rather put in the background, while married people there, as at one or two other places, are having their innings.

* * *

All the places near town are rapidly filling up and house parties are the order of the day. As yet these are more or less of an informal order, for everybody is not at home yet, by any means, and it is a little difficult to get together just the right set. But after this week there will be no difficulty. Southampton is enjoying its usual autumn season, and the cottagers are settling down to what they call real country life. The fox hunts provide lots of amusement, and in addition to the hunting much attention is paid to dinners and bridge or bridge evenings. Nowhere in this country is this game more in demand or played with more intense interest than at Southampton. The younger set are quite in the background for the moment, and married people are now the prominent ones in society. Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly will be, as usual, the leader in the autumn gayety of Morristown and Madison, where no end of entertainments are planned, with the horse show and golf tournament included, of course. On the Hudson Mrs. Mills will open her house, as will Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and, in fact, everybody who entertains along the river is booked for a succession of guests. The season from now on along the Hudson river and in New Jersey will be at its best. It will begin a little earlier than usual on account of the cool weather, the usual routine of dinners and dances will occur, at which the members of the different house parties will meet, and coaching trips, golf and tennis will give plenty of outdoor sport. It is said that the American house parties of the autumn are to be modeled more than ever on the English country house plan, that there is to be more formality about the dinners and less formality about everything else.

BOER GENERALS MAY WITNESS WAR PLAY

George Alexander Made a Hit as Francois Villon —Stephen Phillips' Next Play "David and Bathsheba," Will Come to America First.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It will be rather a picturesque event if the Boer generals attend the opening performance of the South African war drama, "Best of Friends," which will be produced at the Drury Lane on the 16th, and in America soon afterward. The Dutch leaders have been invited to accompany Lord Kitchener, who will occupy the royal box at the Lane on the first night of the new play, and it is thought they will accept. In that case the great audience which invariably packs Garrick's old house on a premiere will be edified by sight of the four men who saw most of the war watching the reproduction on the stage of some of its incidents.

As "the "Best of Friends" is to be given in the United States, it probably has been announced that the Transvaal war's effect, rather than the actual happenings therein, forms the main theme of the melodrama. The play boasts two heroes, in the persons of a young Briton and a young Boer, who, after having been close friends in England, find themselves on opposite sides in South Africa. Cecil Raleigh, the author, says the idea of his drama was suggested to him by the fact that on the day that Gen. Joubert defeated the British at Colenso his son was called to the English bar.

* * *

Evidently "If I Were King," produced by George Alexander this week, is going to be as big a success here as it was in the United States. London critics were inclined to find fault with its insufficient connections between cause and effect, and especially with the obscure means by which the hero is saved at the last moment from the gallows, but the general public was not at all worried about such niceties, and is making a great to-do over Alexander, his two American supports, Julie Opp and Suzanne Sheldon, and Charles Fulton, whose portrayal of Louis XI. is surprisingly good.

* * *

In an ambitious production of "As You Like It," which is to be given at Manchester soon, Holbrook Blinn, an American actor who has been unusually successful in London, will play Jacques. Miss Norah Kerin, the young English actress who recently played Esther in the London production of "Ben Hur," will have the part of Rosalind.

* * *

Stephen Phillips is hard at work on the new poetic drama dealing with "David and Bathsheba" which he is writing for E. S. Willard, and which will be seen first in America. Willard, who is leaving for his forthcoming American tour next Tuesday, feels uncertain when the new play, which is to be seen in London afterward, will be given in the United States, but the author has promised to send him the manuscript early next year, and if Phillips is punctual the old Bible story probably will first be seen in dramatic form in Boston next May.

VICEROY OF IRELAND CAUGHT AT GAMBLING

Effort Will Be Made to Oust Lord Dudley and Put the Duke of Marlborough In.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is believed that the duke of Marlborough will not have long to wait for the Irish viceroyalty—if he wants it as much as is reported.

As soon as parliament reassembles, attention will be drawn to the fact that Lord Dudley, the newly-appointed viceroy, and Lord Lurgan, who is his state steward, were in May 1899 convicted of being found in a gambling den in the neighborhood of Park Lane early on a Sunday morning, and it will be contended that a man who is a law breaker cannot be a law maker, according to the rules of the British constitution.

Those who were backing the duke of Marlborough for the job in Ireland are mainly responsible for raking up the scandal against Lord Dudley, but in any case the anti-gamblers will bring the matter before parliament.

The police official who raided the club and arrested Lord Dudley swore he found $17,500 in the pool. Lord Dudley himself admitted, by way of defense, that he had lost only $100 that night.

The proprietor of the club was fined $2,500 and the magistrate addressing Lords Dudley and Lurgan said: "The law only allows me to fine you for using the place one-fourth the sum I could fine an urchin for playing pitch and toss in the street. Such a fine is ridiculous for men in your position, and although I hold you morally guilty you will be discharged."

Shells in Chalk.

The great bulk of chalk is composed of eight different species of tiny shells, but nearly 300 kinds have been found in it.

Society Events of the Week

SOCIETY people who have been out of town all summer seem to be taking their own time about returning, regardless of the fact that the season has arrived when, according to all traditions, the social ball should be whirling with some rapidity. But the people are not home, at least many of them, and the ball is evidently out of commission, since it is doing almost nothing at all. One may discuss engagements and coming weddings, however, even though living over so quietly, and there have been some important matters in this line to discuss within the past week or so. Prominent among the engagements is that of Darling Winston Childs to Miss Coffin, of New Haven, Conn., which was told to a few friends in great secrecy quite a month ago and is now being generally discussed wherever two or three society people are gathered together. Mr. Childs is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Childs, and is one of the best known among the younger attorneys of the city. He is a clubable man, a member of the leading local clubs, and for a number of years the junior member of the law firm of White & Childs. He is said to have officiated with the capacity of best man or usher at more weddings than any other society man in town—whatever distinction that may give him—and was one of the best liked and leading members of the old Thursday Night Club in its palmy and exclusive days. His fiancee visited the Childs family a few months ago, when she came on for the McClintock-Darling wedding, and has so many friends here that she will not come as a stranger to Pittsburgh. No date for the wedding has been named. Mr. Childs is at present in the west, and is not expected home until the last of this week, having left home a month or more ago.

Miss Juliette M. Patterson, of Stanton avenue, and Miss Jean Shaw, of St. Clair street, returned on Tuesday evening last from a trip abroad. They have been absent since early in the summer.

Christ Methodist Episcopal church, East End, was the scene of a very beautiful and smart wedding on Tuesday evening, that of Miss Lyda Isabel Bushfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor Bushfield, of the East End, and Clarence William Close, of Oakland. The audience room of this fine church is most ecclesiastical in appearance and when decorated for the wedding and very pew filled with wedding guests in gay attire, made a picture long to be remembered. Guests began arriving as early as 6 o'clock, though the hour for the ceremony was 7:30, and by 7 o'clock the streets adjacent to the church, for several blocks at least, were lined with double rows of carriages, the lights on each vehicle presenting the appearance of strings of lanterns that might have been placed along the streets by way of special illumination and decoration. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., a well known Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Blake, pastor of the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, had eleven attendants—Miss Jean Stone of Harrisburg, who was maid of honor; Miss Eva Morris, of Cleveland; Miss Ida May Flaccus, Miss Ella Bigelow Cassidy, Miss Helene V. Hill, Miss Clarissa Norton McCracken, Miss May Isabel Shildecker, who were the bridesmaids, and Lettie Fleming Close, Elisabeth Close Johnston and Elizabeth Irwin Burnett, who were the little flower girls. Clinton H. Close was his brother's best man, and the ushers were William Snodinger, of Philadelphia; George Rowland, Howard D. Close, Albert E. Kirk, Harry Hood, Charles H. McCracken and Frank Jones Kier. After the church ceremony a small reception was held at the Bushfield residence in Stratford avenue, East End, for relatives and intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Close leaving during the course of the evening on their wedding trip. They will be "at home" after November 1 at Sylvan, Allegheny Valley Railroad, where a prettily furnished home awaits their return. The night before the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Mellhaney, of Murray Hill avenue, gave a dinner for the bridal party following the rehearsal at the church.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ache and Mr. Paul Ache, of the East End, are making a two weeks' visit at Markleton.

The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers will meet in Pittsburgh October 29, 30 and 31. This is the first time the congress has met in the western part of the state and it is hoped that this occasion will bring together many people who are interested in the attainment of the best opportunities for the children of the state. Williamsport invited the congress to meet there last year, and under the direction of an efficient local committee a great deal of good work was begun that is to be aided and furthered at the Pittsburgh meeting. Since then the work of the congress has gone steadily on and many new branches have been formed. The education of public opinion through the distribution of literature giving information and suggestions as to the practical administration of the juvenile court and probation laws. The juvenile court law will be the subject most to be considered at the Pittsburgh meeting, as it is expected that during the coming year the organization will make an increased effort to improve the condition of poor children and to save the state the large sum of money now being expended, often unnecessarily, for the incarceration of children. The prevention of truancy and crime through the introduction of manual training in the public schools and kindergartens and wherever little children are, are important lines of thought and effort in which the congress is engaged. The program arranged for the Pittsburgh meeting is most interesting and, although not completed, will include the discussion of the juvenile court and probation work of Philadelphia, presented by Judge Beltzhoover and Mrs. Montgomery, who will speak from experience of its value and benefits. Child labor will be treated by the state inspector of labor, and education and school work will be presented by Mrs. P. P. Monford, of Philadelphia, for eighteen years a member of Philadelphia's board of education. "Some Menaces of Home Life" will be the subject of a lecture by the Rev. W. S. Worcester, of Philadelphia. A reception by the officers of the congress and local committee will be held on the evening of October 29 at the hotel headquarters—probably the Hotel Lincoln. All teachers are invited to attend the sessions of the congress and it is hoped the school boards will arrange to have but one session in order that the teachers may attend. It is hoped at this meeting to establish a local branch of the state society in Pittsburgh. Among the Pittsburgh women interested in the success of the congress are Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil, Miss Kate C. McKnight and Mrs. Richard Quay.

Miss Mary Orion Schultz,

A bride of the past week at Steubenville, O., where she was married to Mr. John Davies Basley, of Chicago. She is the daughter of Dr. J. T. Shultz, and is an accomplished vocalist and a member of the Hamlin Street Church choir.

A pretty home wedding which goes to lengthen the list of the week's marital events was that of Miss Edith Marie Ebberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ebberts, of Swissvale, and Mr. James Pemberton Mowry of Wilmerding. The Rev. R. B. Mansell, of the Latrobe Methodist Episcopal church, who performed the ceremony of baptism for the bride as a child, officiated at the ceremony. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, and carried a cluster bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Martha Mateer, of Vandergrift, the maid of honor, who was also gowned in white satin. Miss Louise Bentley, of Edgewood, and Miss Mary McClure, of Homestead, the bridesmaids. Mr. Charles Little was the best man, and the ushers were Mr. Samuel Henry Ebberts and Mr. William Mansell Ebberts, brothers of the bride. After a dinner and reception, the young couple left on a wedding tour, which is to be of several weeks' duration, and on their return they will make their home in Wilmerding.

A notable wedding of the past week took place in Wheeling on Wednesday, when Miss Bertha Zane of that city and Mr. Clyde J. Sankey, of Pittsburgh, were married by the Rev. Dr. Brillingham, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church of Wheeling. Mrs. Sankey is a member of an old Virginia family, and is eligible to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a great grand daughter of Col. Ebenezer Zane, who was the first active commander at the siege of Fort Hary during the Revolution. She is a niece of ex-Judge Cranmer, of Wheeling. After a wedding tour through the west Mr. and Mrs. Sankey will live at 3079 Alder street, East End.

Invitations have been issued by the Iroquois club for a dance at Braun's auditorium in South Highland avenue on Tuesday evening, October 7. This will be the first of a series of subscription dances which the club has arranged to give during the fall and winter. The committee in charge of the social program comprises Joseph H. Bialis, John F. Mueller and Frank Gay Conley. The committee has also arranged for a series of monthly meetings to be held at the homes of club members, the next meeting being at the home of Mr. Conley in Lehigh avenue.

An out-of-town wedding of unusual interest to Pittsburghers took place on Wednesday last at Melvale, Baltimore county, Md., and was that of Miss Amabel Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Henry Lee, of Baltimore, and Mr. Calvert Anderson MacClure, of this city. Ilka, the beautiful country home of the Lees at Melvale, was the scene of the event, the marriage ceremony having been solemnized by the Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of Old St. Paul's church, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the lawn in front of the house. The house is situated on the summit of a high hill commanding a broad expanse of beautiful lowland. The broad veranda, almost hidden from view by honeysuckle and other vines, was decorated with goldenrod twined about the pillars, while great, uniquely-shaped lanterns shed their soft rays over the lawn and upon the assembled guests. During the ceremony the bridal party stood on a large rug placed in the center of the lawn. The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, led the procession from the house. She wore a wedding gown of white crepe de chine and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The lace veil worn was the same one that had been used for a similar purpose last year by the bride's sister, Mrs. John Walker of Richmond. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended during the ceremony by the Misses Josephine and Nancy Lee, her cousins, and Miss Esther Dixon, Miss Florence Dixon, Miss Julia Dixon and Miss Amabel George as bridesmaids, and Elizabeth and Henrietta Nimick, of Pittsburgh, as flower girls. Harry D. Shute of this city was the best man, and the ushers were Stephen S. Lee, of Baltimore, and Philip Waddell Smith, Francis L. Viele, Carroll Davis and William Knox Dunlap, of Pittsburgh. After the marriage ceremony a reception was held on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Lee, adjoining the scene of the wedding, and where refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. MacClure are now away on their wedding tour, but will be "at home" at No. 5309 Ellsworth avenue, Shadyside, after October 10.

Miss Margaret Barr of Bidwell street is visiting friends at Coburg, Canada, and later will go to Fishers Island, N. Y., to pay a visit to the family of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ferguson, at their summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Shaw of Morewood place have returned from Beach Haven, N. J., where they spent the summer.

Mr. H. H. Durbin and his family of the East End are making a visit to Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. McCullough have returned to their town house after spending the summer at the Elmhyrst Inn, Sewickley.

Miss Mary Reed of North Negley avenue gave a dinner on last Thursday evening for sixteen people, the affair having been arranged to formally announce the engagement of the hostess to Dr. Willett P. Hughes, an interesting detail of a most pleasant occasion. The dinner table was attractively arranged with a huge floral center piece of pink roses while the overhanging chandelier and the candelabra lights had pink shades, making a pretty effect. The dinner cards were heart shaped hand-painted booklets and on an inner page the announcement of the engagement was very cleverly made. Miss Reed is a sister of Mrs. Thomas K. Ray, with whom she makes her home and at whose house the dinner was given. Dr. Hughes is a University of Pennsylvania man and is one of the most successful of the younger professional men of the city. The date of the wedding has not yet been fixed.

Miss Emily Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Reynolds, of Kittanning, is visiting Miss Anna L. Stevenson of Dithridge street and was the guest of honor at a small luncheon given by Miss Stevenson on last Wednesday. The guests, besides Miss Reynolds, were Miss Florence Daugerfield, Miss Bessie McCracken, Miss Helen Scott, Miss Beulah Mueller, Miss Mary Dunlap Stevenson, Miss Alma Glasenlyder, Miss Mary Stevenson Bickel and Miss Elizabeth Bickel.

Miss Chislett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chislet, of Ellsworth avenue, will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, where she will resume her studies at Miss Shipley's school.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Van Horn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horn of Travello boulevard, East End, to Arthur R. H. Harper, took place on Thursday evening last at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. G. R. Terbush of the West End Methodist Episcopal church performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception and supper for the members of the two families and a few intimate friends. After an eastern wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Harper will live at 4730 Liberty avenue, East End, at home cards having been issued for days after October 15.

Mrs. G. M. McClure, Master Vinton H. McClure and maid and Miss Nellie Holmes of this city are spending the winter at Brevard, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. James McKay of Oak Hill, Amberson avenue, have returned from Beaumaris, Canada, having spent the summer at their beautiful summer home on one of the islands off the Beaumaris coast.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Stewart of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, who have been at York Harbor, Maine, since early in the summer are spending the early autumn at their Conneaut Lake cottage.

The Art Society of Pittsburgh will open its thirteenth year on October 23, with an unusually attractive season in prospect. The annual prospectus contains among other entertainments a rendition of "Enoch Arden," arranged by Richard Strauss; recitals by the well-known American composer, Edward MacDowell; the Pittsburgh orchestra, assisted by Henrietta Keil; lectures by Walter Damrosch and L. Hopkinson Smith; Miss Henschel, violinist, and other equally interesting events. Mr. Edwin Z. Smith is president of the organization; Mr. Martin B. Leisser, vice president; Mr. W. C. Magee, secretary; and Mr. Edward A. Woods, treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Makinson of Bayard street have returned from a visit to Baltimore and other points in Maryland.

Miss Marie Frances Robinson, daughter of Mr. W. C. Robison, of East End avenue, East End, and Mr. J. J. Ricketts of Wilkinsburg were quietly married on Tuesday in St. James' church, Wilkinsburg, by the Rev. Father A. A. Lamoing, pastor of the church. The only attendants were Miss Margaret Robison, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Mr. Scott, best man. At the termination of an eastern wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts will live in East End avenue, and will be at home after October 1.

Mrs. William J. Moorehead of St. James street will be home in a few days from the Massachusetts coast, where she and her daughter, Mrs. Vermorcken, have had a cottage all summer.

Mrs. Theodore R. Hostetter has decided to take up her residence in New York and has already secured a most desirable house in East Seventy-third street. Mrs. Hostetter, with her little son and daughter, have been at Narragansett all summer and will probably make frequent visits here, although having decided to take up their residence elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines Allen Machesney are to spend the autumn at Hot Springs, Va. They are at present in Baltimore, having gone there after spending the summer at Deer park, to attend the Lee-MacClure wedding.

Mr. Norman Crystal of Morewood avenue has resumed his studies at Stevens Polytechnic school, Hoboken, N. J., having left for the east early in the week.

The Friday Conversational Club, of Monongahela City, published its year book a few days ago, the first copies of which were distributed to club members at once. The officers of this prosperous organization are: Mrs. Joseph A. Herron, president; Miss Minnie C. Teeters, first vice president; Mrs. H. C. Sutman, second vice president; Miss Nancy McGregor, recording secretary; Miss Mary B. Alexander, corresponding secretary, and Miss Edith Beach, treasurer. Club meetings are held alternate Friday afternoons from October 10 to April 24, and the club membership includes Miss Belle A. Boggs, Mrs. Chill W. Hazard, Mrs. M. H. Borland, Mrs. Theodore M. Byers, Mrs. Clyde R. Meredith, Miss Belle M. Williams, Mrs. Charles G. McIlvaine, Miss Julia Abrams, Miss Ethel Herron, Mrs. Benjamin Ross, Miss Luella Scott, Miss Jane Williams, Miss Ella Miller and Miss Lydie F. Gregg. Miss Lawrence will entertain the club on the occasion of its first meeting of the season.

Miss Mary Nimick, of Stanton avenue, will leave in a day or two for Germantown to re-enter school at Walnut Lane Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, with their daughter, Miss Marguerite Evans, are making a little visit in New York prior to going to Waterbury, Conn., where Miss Evans is to enter St. Margaret's school. Miss Mabel Gillespie, of North Highland avenue, is also to enter St. Margaret's this year and will be Miss Evans' roommate.

One of the very prettiest weddings of the week was that of Miss Eleanor Mae Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott, of North St. Clair street, East End, and Mr. William McCune, of Hazelwood, which took place on Tuesday evening in the Highland Avenue Presbyterian Church, the occasion being marked by a number of pretty features. The church was very beautifully decorated for the occasion, the idea of a green and white wedding being carried out in cut flowers, palms and ferns, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Cheeseman, pastor of the church. The bride was given away by her father and was attended during the ceremony by her sister, Miss Luella Scott, as maid of honor, and Miss Margaret Lee and Miss Jean Bunton, as bridesmaids. Mr. McCune was attended by J. H. Blackburn as best man and Fred McCune, R. J. Coyle, Jr., Harry Hamilton and William H. Hamilton as ushers. After the church ceremony a wedding reception was held at the home of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. McCune left for a trip to Old Point Comfort, Washington City and New York. They will be "at home" after November 1 at 307 South avenue, Wilkinsburg.

Mrs. W. D. Holt, of Coltart Square, left on last Monday for California, where she goes to spend the winter. She was accompanied by Miss Nettie McClintock, who has been visiting the Holt family here for the last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Smith returned from their wedding trip on Wednesday and that evening were given a family dinner and reception at their own home in Elwood street, East End, the affair being planned and carried out by Mrs. Smith's mother and sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Hall and Mrs. Robert Coard.

Mr. Frederick W. Van Osten, of Center avenue, East End, is making a two weeks' visit to Virginia coast resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie are expected in Pittsburgh shortly to pay a visit to Mrs. Carnegie's mother, Mrs. Thaw, at Lyndhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie spent a part of the summer at one of the Massachusetts coast resorts, later making a trip to Yellowsthone Park and the Pacific coast. They are now in New York City.

The wedding of Miss Carolyn Frick Siedle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Siedle, of Rippey street, East End, and Mr. James J. Leahy, will take place next Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Sacred Heart Church, Center avenue, East End, for which upward of 600 invitations have been issued, the reception to follow being much smaller and intended only for relatives and very intimate friends. The bride is to be given away by her father and will be attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Siedle, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Marie Halas, Miss Geraldine Glynn, Miss Lulu Naser and Mrs. W. Stuart Brown. P. M. Leahy will be his brother's best man, and the bridal party will be completed by the ushers, William H. Leahy, Albert J. Loeffler, W. Stuart Brown, William Ralph Hughes, John Paul Garling and Snowden G. Lennox. At home cards, accompanied the wedding invitations for after December 1 at 420 Lloyd avenue, East End.

Mrs. James McQuiston, of Atlantic avenue, East End, has returned from Bedford county, where she spent the summer, reaching home yesterday.

The fall season of the school of Domestic Arts, under the direction of the Domestic Arts' Association, at Forbes and Halket streets, opened during the week and classes in cooking and in waitress and laundry work are well under way. Miss Katherine Christian, a graduate of Pratt Institute, has been appointed to take charge of the work this year. An exhibition and sale of goods will be held at the school on Thursday of next week and on the morning of that day, at 10:30 o'clock, the largest class ever sent out by the school will be graduated. On this occasion Miss Stewart, a graduate of Pratt Institute, will give an address on the training of housekeepers, a new course of work now being taken up by the school, and Miss Christian will give an address on the "Ethical Value of Cooking." Luncheon will be served at the close of the formal exercises.

Announcement was made a few days ago of the engagement of Miss Bessie Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Baywood street, to Guy P. McCandless, son of Dr. J. Guy McCandless, of Center avenue, to be followed by their wedding at half after six o'clock on October 15. Only intimate friends and relatives will be asked to the wedding, which will be a home affair, simply conducted. The young couple are to go to the Pacific coast for their wedding trip and, later, will go to housekeeping in Evelyn street, East End.

The Tuesday Club has changed its name to the Colonial Club, Mrs. W. J. Prentice, president, and is to hold its meetings fortnightly at the Hotel Schenley.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Howe, of Woodland road, who have been in Europe all summer, are expected home early in October. They had expected to sail for this side about the 25th of August, but while in Paris Mrs. Howe became suddenly ill with diphtheria, and of course all their plans were changed. Happily, Dr. James H. McClelland, the Howe family physician was traveling in Europe at the time and was at once telegraphed for and his skillful treatment soon made it possible for encouraging cables to be sent home to Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Howe's mother, and other relatives here. Miss Mary McClelland, who went abroad with Mrs. Spang, several months ago, and who traveled part of the summer with the Howes, also had a severe attack of diphtheria, which kept her in one of the European hospitals for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ingersoll Tod, whose wedding occurred in Cleveland a week or more ago, are to make their future home in Pittsburgh and will be "at home" after October 1 at 604 St. Clair street.

Mr. John Bakewell Phillips and his family, former Pittsburghers, who have been spending some time at their summer home at Island Heights, N. J., are now at Bryn Mawr, where they are to make a visit of some length.

The Lawrenceville New Century club, organized in 1899, and a member of both the state and general Federation of Women's clubs, has just supplied its members with the new year book, in which is outlined the work for the season of 1902-3 just opening. Meetings are to be held twice a month, on alternate Tuesdays, in the parlor of the Butler Street M. E. church, and England has been selected as the subject for study this year. The officers of the club are Mrs. J. J. Covert, president; Miss H. Elizabeth Cory, first vice president; Miss M. Annetta Bair, second vice president; Mrs. Louise Stifel, recording secretary; Miss Myra Johns, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. E. M. Grove, treasurer. In addition to the regular meetings, such important occasions will be observed as art day, when an address will be made by John W. Beatty, director of the department of fine arts, Carnegie Institute; an open meeting with a lecture on "Cromwell's England" by Col. Samuel Harden Church; a George Eliot day, with Mrs. A. B. Harlow, ex-president of the Women's club of Sewickley valley, as the leader, and an educational day with an address by Mr. Henry W. Fisher, principal of the Seventeenth ward schools. President's day, which is also the club's first meeting of the year, will be held October 7.

A new literary women's club, the "Prytaneum," has been formed among Homestead women, meetings to be held every two weeks at the homes of members. The officers are Mrs. W. F. Stevens, president; Mrs. W. Q. Roselle, vice president; Mrs. R. R. Horner, secretary; Mrs. D. W. McKenney, treasurer, and Mrs. H. G. Stone, critic.

Mrs. Franklin P. Iams will give a luncheon for the members of the Women's Press Club of Pittsburgh, on the 29th of the month at her residence at Sheraden.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Jeannette Riggs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Riggs of Allegheny, to William A Baird, of Cambridge Springs. The date for the wedding has not yet been set.

Harvey Ale of Pittsburgh was married on Thursday evening to Mrs. Georgia Wood of Allegheny. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian Church at 7:30 in the evening by the Rev. Dr. D. S. Kennedy, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Platts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meerhoff announce the marriage of their daughter Katherine Floyd Meerhoff to Robert Vincent Fulton. The wedding took place at 6 o'clock in th morning in St. Richard's Church in Webster avenue. The Rev. Father Hearne, pastor of the church, read the marriage service. Miss May Arnd was maid of honor, and the best man was James Keenan. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton will be at home after October 15 at No. 3423 Madison avenue, Allegheny.

Miss Emma R. Baker, of No. 817 Western avenue, Allegheny, has returned home after a summer spent in the mountains, and has reopened her studio for the winter.

Miss Anna Hays tendered a reception to the Geola Club on Tuesday evening at her home in Sidney street, South Street. The euchre prizes were won by Miss Ella Collins and John Myron. After the card playing had been concluded the party indulged in a delightful dance.

Miss Matilda Ludwig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ludwig, was married on Wednesday evening to Joseph Evan Steenrod of Carington, O. The ceremony was performed in the Homewood Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Calhoun.

The Brighton Country Club, of Allegheny tendered the last of a series of garden parties at the club house on Friday night. The affair was a great success and a large crowd was in attendance.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Lilian Mercur Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Richard Titus Marshall, to John Taggart Brown. The marriage will take place on Thursday evening, October 9, at 8 o'clock in St. Andrew's church, Pittsburgh. At-home cards are out with the invitations for No. 31 Bryant street after November 1.

Mrs. William G. Foster and Miss Foster of North Highland avenue, and Mrs. Foster's neice, Helen Foster Harrison, leave this evening for Philadelphia and New York. Miss Harrison will enter Ogontz college, Philadelphia, to complete her education.

STEUBENVILLE SOCIETY

STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 20.—Miss Mary Sharpe charmingly entertained girl friends at whist Thursday afternoon. In various unique ways in the refreshments by means of pictures and cards were made known the engagement of three members of the whist club to young men—Miss Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Steele, to Will B. Stewart, an attorney of Cleveland; Miss Florence Chandler to Mr. James Means Beatty of Columbus; Miss Mary Kate Sharpe to Charles Paul McFadden.

Mrs. J. W. Gill entertained the Wednesday Club Thursday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. N. Gill Kirk and Miss Laura Parks. Miss Virginia Means read a paper on "Civics." Mrs. Brenneman, of Pittsburgh, rendered several vocal selections. Miss Clara Hammond rendered several instrumental numbers. Mrs. O. M. Sanford of Avalon, Pa., gave a talk on club work there.

Miss Lida Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Burns, was married Thursday morning to Dr. Charles Freeman, a former resident of Phillipsburg, Pa.

Miss Mabel Licia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McGrew, was married to Mr. Gilmore L. Welday on Wednesday evening. Miss McGrew is an accomplished musician and organist at the Christian church.

Children's Costumes.

For tiny children the frocks for dress occasions are still made, even for mid-winter, of the sheerest lawn, heavy underclothing making them sufficiently warm. Tucks, feather-stitching and hemstitching are much used on these frocks—decidedly more than is embroidery or lace. Handwork is still the fad, and what fancy work can be more suitable for a mother than the decoration of such dainty little frocks for her babies?

For children of 4 or 5 years of age, who are not yet old enough to wear woollen frocks, some very attractive Russian and sailor suits of colored linens and ginghams are made to be worn all winter for mornings.—Harper's Bazar.

Rainbows never surrender, but always go down with their colors flying.

ART EXHIBIT IN SCHOOLS

Treasures of the Carnegie Galleries Will Be Placed Before 50,000 Children.

DURING the present year the children of the entire Pittsburgh school district will be given the opportunity to become familiar with and study large photographic reproductions of the Carnegie Institute collection of paintings. For months past photographers and frame makers have been busy preparing a "school" set of photographs, and this collection of representative pictures will be exhibited for the first time on Monday next in the Fifth Avenue High School. Each photograph bears a label, giving the title, the artist and brief biographical sketches, including a list of noted works. Immediately following the exhibition at the High School, the photographs will be started on a circuit including all the schools in Pittsburgh. The period of exhibition at each school will be two weeks.

The plan providing for the circulation of these photographs is purely in the interest of education, and was adopted early in the spring, at a conference of the Principals' Association and the representatives of the department of fine arts.

Besides furnishing a set of framed photographs for exhibition in the schools, the Institute will furnish sets of photographs at actual cost, to as many schools as wish them for permanent exhibition.

The photographs represent the highest achievement of photography, and constitute a beautiful and instructive collection, which will be dded to from year to year as new works are purchased for the Institute.

The first exhibition will open Monday morning, September 22, at 10 o'clock, and will continue until October 6, not including Saturday and Sundays.

The following schedule for the circulation of the set has, at this date, been arranged by Mrs. M. E. Van Wagonen, supervisor of art of the Pittsburgh public schools, in whose charge it has been temporarily placed:

Beltzhoover, October 6 to 20; Allen, October 20 to November 3; Barre and Brashear, November 3 to 17; Wickersham, November 17 to December 1; Morse, December 1 to 15; Humboldt, December 15 to January 5; Birmingham, January 5 to 19; Bedford, January 19 to February 2; Knox, February 2 to 16.

A complete schedule will be published later, giving the dates at which the collection will appear in the schools of the city's thirty-eight wards. By this plan of circulation, every school in the city will have an opportunity of exhibiting and studying the set of forty-six photographs. Through Mrs. Van Wagonen's classes, about a thousand teachers will be put in touch with the collection, and through them about fifty thousand students of the city's eighty-eight schools will be reached, and some of them, for the first time, given an opportunity to see the institute's art works.

The paintings reproduced are:

The Penance of Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester, by Edwin Austin Abbey; portrait, Woman in Pink, by John White Alexander; A Peasant, by Jules Bastien-Lepage; Anaglyph of Trajan in the Roman Forum, by Luigi Bazzani; Portrait of a Boy, Frank W. Benson; Evening at the Garenne-Bezons, Rene Billotte; The Beach at Trouville, Louis Eugene Boudin; After the Day's Work, Frank Bramley; Matins at La Grande Chartreuse, by Theobald Chartran; Portrait of Andrew Carnegie, by Theobald Chartran; Did You Speak to Me? by William M. Chase; The Harbor: Antwerp, by Paul Jean Clays; The Disciples at Emmaus, by P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret; The Boats, by Andre Dauchez; Twilight, by Albert Gosselin; Flower Girl, by Alexis Harlamoff; Fifth Avenue in Winter, by Childe Hassam; Portrait of the Artist, by G. P. A. Healy; The Wreck, by Winslow Homer; The Clouded Sun, by George Inness; In the Sheenfold, by Charles Emile Jacque; Moonlight, Pointe de Beg-Meil Finisterie, by John Humphreys Johnston; The Bridge at Gretz, by John Lavery; The Sailor and His Sweetheart, J. Carl Melchers; Portrait of Edmund Burke, by W. Bright Morris; A Toiler of the Sea, by William Lamb Picknell; The Bridge at Rouen, by Camille Pissarro; A Vision of Antiquity—Symbol of Form, by Pierre Cecile Puvis re Chavannes; Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, by Jean Francois Raffaelli; An East River Idyl, by Henry Ward Ranger; Awaiting the Absent, by Charles Stanley Reinhart; San Trovaso, Venice, by Martin Rico; The Window Seat, by Alexander Roche; Miss Kitty, by J. J. Shannon; Portraits, by Lucien Simon; Village of the Shore of the Marne, by Alfred Sisley; Auteuil and Nicolette, by Marianne Stokes; The Wild Chase, by Franz Stuck; Judas, by Henry O. Tanner; The Arques at Ancourt, Evening, by Fritz Thaulow; May, by D. W. Tryon; The Keeper of the Threshold, by Elihu Vedder; Puritan Mother and Child, by Stephen Arnold Douglas Volk; The Shepherd, by Edward Arthur Walton; Pablo Sarasate, by James Abbott McNeill Whistler.

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A Week of

Curtain Bargains.

Specials in sash and full length Curtains that will interest every housekeeper Bargains that you will not want to escape you whether you have immediate use for the goods or not. The prices are not the main attraction—the Curtains themselves are what pleases—Just look here—

300 Pairs—New Figured Striped and Dotted Swiss Sash Curtains—1¼ yards long—1⅛ yards wide—
Special this week— 30c a pair.

800 Pairs—Ruffled Swiss Curtains—regular length—ought to bring at least 75c—but
Special this week— 50c a pair.

Then we are cleaning up the past season's lines of all mussed or soiled Curtains—about 300 pairs of these—the cheaper ones marked off a HALF—others a THIRD in price—two and three pairs of a pattern here—splendid bargains, all—

A Special Lot of Cretonnes and Art Tickings, Foreign and Domestic Goods—will sell this week in quantities to suit at 15c and 20c a yard.

The New Fall Lines of Laces are also shown in rich abundance now, and embrace every desirable standard or novelty that has met with approval—

Rope Portieres, Heavy Curtains, and Drapery Stuffs of all kinds.

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G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York.

PITTSBURGHERS IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Although the great majority of American summer tourists have returned home, there are still many who are still lingering here. Among the arrivals during the last few days were the following Pittsburghers:

Mr. and Mrs. N. Waterbury and Miss Waterbury, at the Hotel Castiglione.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schoenfeld of Allegheny, at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Scully, Misses M. E. and C. D. Scully and Mrs. M. S. Waters, at the Binda.

Mr. George P. Wilson and Miss R. T. Wilson, at the Meurice.

W. M. Bell and Richard Murphy, at the Chatham.

D. Rosenfeld and B. Harris, at the Holland.

Rev. Dr. Stempfer and Benjamin Smith, at the Continental.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kaufmann and Miss I. Meyer, at the Elysee Palace.

C. B. Woods and Ferd. Wordman, at the Baltimore.

The Misses Carson, at the Iena.

J. A. Shaw, N. Vanderbilt and F. Winterborn, at the Glatz.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Klee, at the Regina.

Charles O'Neill and Emile Glatscher, at the Beaujon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Hellig and Miss Essling, at the Wagram.

Walter Anderson and the Misses Anderson, at the Columbia.

Mrs. L. M. Mackey of Allegheny has gone to London; G. Schildecker and A. Flimm to Frankfort and Dr. Oscar Knittler, Mrs. John J. Lawrence and Miss E. L. Piper have left Paris for Berlin.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who is taking the cure at Aix-les-Bains, where he is stopping at the Hotel de l'Europe, is expected back in Paris next week. He has engaged rooms at the Hotel Ritz.

Madame Louisa Starr Canziani,

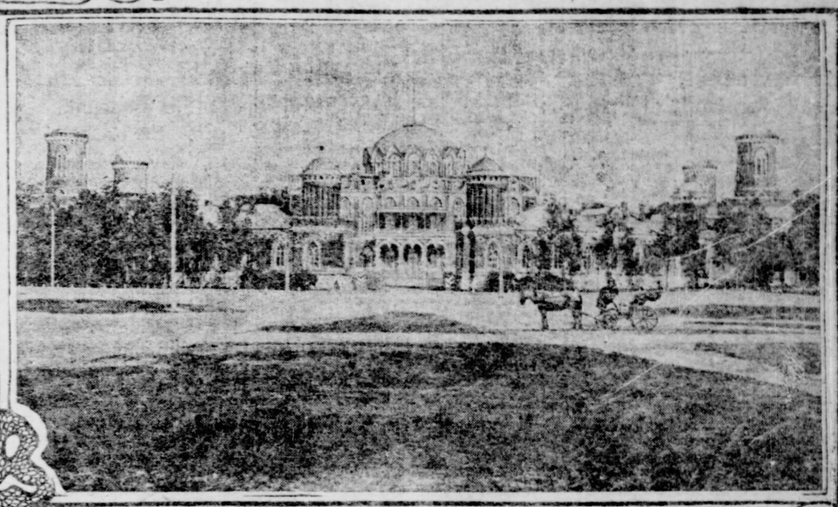
Chairman of the Art Committee and the Society of American Women in London. Madame Canziani is also a frequent exhibitor of the Royal Academy.

IN THE PALACE of THE CZAR.

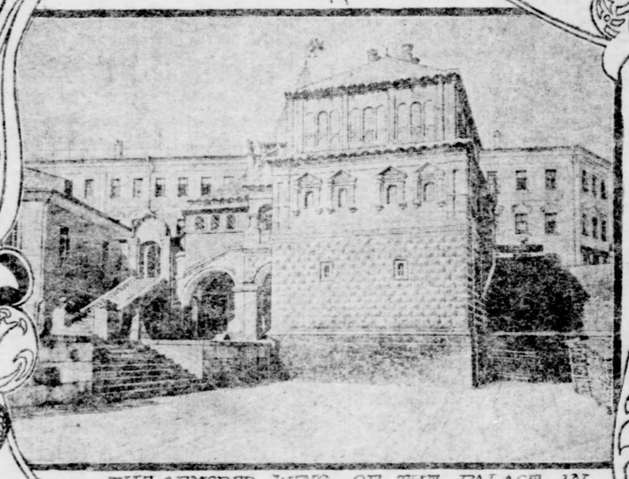
A RECENT PICTURE TAKEN OF THE GREAT WHITE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY. OLGA, THE ELDEST OF THE FAMILY, SITS UPON THE FLOOR AT HER FATHER'S FEET.

THE CZAR FROM A RECENT PICTURE, AS A SOLDIER IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE CZARINA FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.



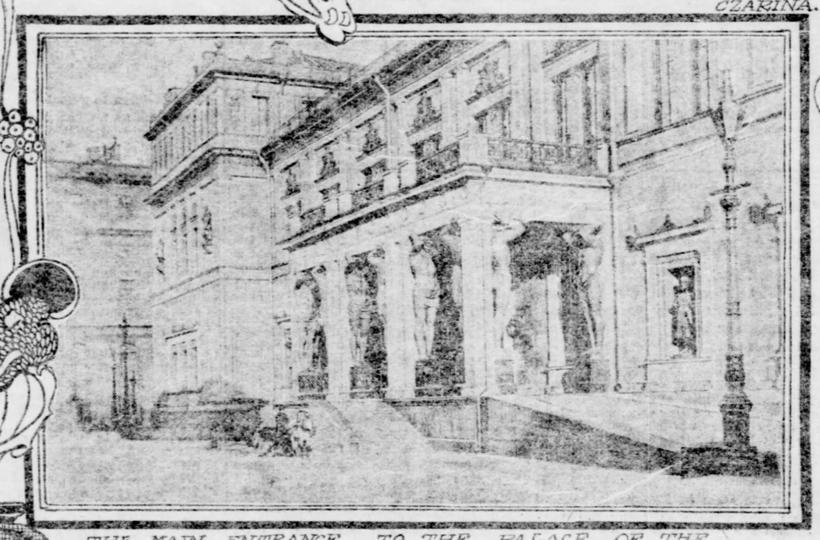
ONE VIEW OF THE SUMMER PALACE.



THE ARMORED WING OF THE PALACE IN WHICH LIE THE APARTMENTS OF THE CZARINA.

THE GREAT OLD CRACKED BELL, WHICH TOLLS WHEN A CZAR IS CROWNED AND AN HEIR IS BORN.

THE GRAND DUKE MIGHAEL, BROTHER OF THE CZAR, AND HEIR TO THE THRONE OF RUSSIA, IF NO BOY SURVIVE THE CZAR.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE OF THE CZAR IN WHICH HE NOW LIVES.

RUSSIAN RULER'S HOME LIFE

The Stork Flies in and Out of the Royal Windows, and the Czar and Czarina Bring Up Their Little Family in a Way That Delights the People Who Want Little Grand Duchess Olga to Rule, Should No Boy Be Alive at the Time of the Death of Nicholas II.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

FOR EIGHT YEARS the stork has been hovering over Russia.

He has appeared in jolly guise and has deposited Olga, Tatnia, Marie and Anastasis with a laugh. And hurried away for more!

The czar, a man of 34, is immensely fond of the home nursery, and his wife, Alice, now called Alix, is also very fond of children.

And it is well that they are so. To have four small children in eight years and to hold the nursery window open for the next comer speaks and bespeaks either great happiness or much martyrdom. And to the credit of the ruler of the Russias and his wife it can be said that they have taken that which has been given them and done without that which has been withheld, all with the same fine spirit of appreciation.

It is not always easy to take things as they come, and for the czar to hear the acclaims of the people and to know that the court announcer must again tell them that it is a girl has been a bitter dose to swallow. With the czarina it is a little different, for in Russia, as in America, there are no babies like our babies, and the little girls have seemed little swans in her devoted eyes, with never a wish beyond them.

The Czarina an English Girl.

The czarina, who renews hope in the Russians biennially, is an English girl, one of the practical, patient women of England, with a talent for homemaking and none at all for society.

Her mother was the well-loved Princess Alice, and though her father was from Hesse it did not make her a whit the less English. As an English girl of the purest type Alix went to Russia, and the fact that she was so very English worked against her at first.

The Russian wanted a woman who could speak their language with an accent. They wanted a czarina who could eat their hot dishes without a shudder. They wanted a girl who liked oil and Arctic meat and one who could ride in her sealskins with glowing cheeks and think the biting weather fine.

Alix, pale, thin, sweet, but of good physique, seemed far off from them. But she grew into their ways, and though she did have a few carloads of plants sent from England, and though she did transport a little of the German idleweiss and the heather to Russia, she took to Russian ways, and, in spite of all her natural tendencies, she soon became as Russian as the best of them.

The Czar a Family Man.

The czar has been a family man from the beginning. Strange tales were told of him before his marriage, and there were morganatic whisperings of previous performances and well chained affections.

But if the czar had formed previous attachments they certainly did not affect him in his new life, and his family relations have been of the sweetest. He and the czarina are much together, and when not with his family, the czar sits in a wing of the palace studying. He is a great student, this ruler of the Russian people, and it is not at all improbable that he may, in time, be the Moses to bring them out of the bondage in which they are alleged to live.

The czar in his eight years has done many odd things—for a czar.

He instigated the famous peace conference at Holland.

He is anxious to hold another, this time in England.

He stopped the exile system in that he did not condemn men to the frozen regions without a trial.

He even ordered that a part of Siberia be cultivated, and he gave the farms to such as wanted them.

He made a firm friend of Tolstoi.

He ordered modern battleships built to accord with national and international modernized ideas.

He ran a railroad, or allowed it to be run, through Siberia.

He opened up the Caucasus to the telegraph.

He, wonder of wonders, had the telephone put in St. Petersburg.

He banished the system of obeisance prevalent in Russia and allowed his people to salute him without falling upon their knees in the dust.

He let the people eat, drink and be merry evenings instead of ordering all lights out at dusk.

While he did not mention the word liberty he gave them liberty, and today he is the most democratic ruler that ever sat on Russia's stately throne.

And all this is due to the cazarina. It was she who suggested the reforms and she who explained the method by which her grandmother, the queen, kept millions of subjects in line and in happiness without Siberia or the head block.

The czar is a fine looking young man. In appearance he much suggests the prince of Wales, and one can easily imagine that the mothers of the two young men were sisters, so strongly is the resemblance between them.

But in character the two men are different, for, while the prince of Wales is in a country, the laws of which are fully matured, the czar is in a land which is just opening its eyes to the ways of the new world and in which great changes must take place ere it will be in the moving van.

Russia and its people are delightful and the polish of the educated Russian is something deeper than veneer and far more brilliant than can be imagined by those who have not met him.

The life of the czarina in the nursery is most interesting. She brings her baby clothes mostly from her old land, for, in England there is an old family of servants who made clothing for the babies of the Princess Alice, and who have always sent the little garments by the trunkload to her daughter, receiving in return the highest of price and praise.

The czarina is exceedingly sweet in her ways, and her manner toward the people is charming. When, during the last summer, she bought 100 sets of baby clothes, making complete layettes for 100 Russian babies, she earned thereby the gratitude of the people, for there is nothing the Russian loves like democracy in the ruler.

At the birth of a child in the home of the czar the layettes are distributed to the next 100 babies born in Russia, and the recipients are expected to name the babies after the great white czar or his czarina, as circumstances may dictate.

Praying for a Son.

The czarina, during the summer, has had many patient nuns praying for her. Her religion is not of the orthodox order, for the church of Russia has the czar for its head and high priest. Yet she has in her church a very gentle order of Sisters, and these have been for the past long time praying and doing penace, lest through some fault of old mother earth the Creator might be witholding the long-desired boy.

In Russia the Salic law is in force. This decrees that a woman cannot sit upon the throne. The ruler must be a man ruler, and the daughters of the czar, being only girls, cannot wear the crown.

But this law is regarded latterly as unjust to the feminine half of creation, and it is not unlikely that it may be changed.

To change this law it would only be necessary for the czar to call his ministers together and to tell them that he, the czar, had decided that a girl might rule Russia.

The czar is the head of the church.

He is the Head of the State.

He is the Head of the Army.

e is the ead of the Navy.

So great is his power that he is called The Great White Czar by the peasants who believe him, not only endowed with all earthly investments, but with superior power from above.

The repealing of the Salic low would be, however attended with some risk by the czar, for he would run against prejudices, and among a people like the Russians prejudice is mighty.

It may be told, also, that the Salic law, as carried out in Russia, is an unwritten law. It is understood that no woman shall reign, and though Catharine ruled well, still there has been no woman czar, or czarina, as the title might be, of late generations. Probaly were she chosen, or allowed to rule, her rank would be that of empress, and the title of head of the church would be taken away from her and modified.

Still, should there be no boy living at the time of the czar's death, it is likely that one of his daughters would be acclaimed ruler, so say the Russians, for it is well known that the direct line of succession is favored by the people and that they would prefer a child of the Czar Nicholas II. at any cost of prejudice.

Bells Ready to Greet the Stork.

For eight years the bells in Russia have hung ready and for eight years the people have been ready to shout their congratulations. For back and forth and for eight years the stork has been flying the czarina has petted her little girls and looked forward to a boy.

It is whispered that the theories of the late Dr. Schenk were given an experimental trial by the czarina, but that they were found faulty and that other specialists had alike failed. But that is all a matter of gossip, and why bother a royal throne with rumors that may have no foundation. The czar is to go to England this coming winter and the czarina will go with him.

But that will be afterwards.

"WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD" ✱ ✱ ✱ By Mabel Cronise Jones.

"WELL, what did you expect?" queried Hastings curiously; "you surely did not hope to succeed?"

The German frowned.

"Hope to succeed?" he cried, springing to his feet and running his slender, nervous fingers through his long hair; "hope to succeed? Of course I do. I must. I may have failed a thousand times already, I presume I have. But that is nothing. In the end I shall win."

"You are a fool on this subject, Franz," Hastings declared emphatically.

"Why? Just because I am attempting what no one else has yet achieved? You are not logical. You are working now on a new invention; I might as reasonably say that you are a fool for working along new lines in mechanics."

"I am not attempting the impossible," retorted Hastings, shortly.

"How do you know that I am?" Franz Stauffer demanded, fiercely. Richard Hastings smiled a little contemptuously. "Now, see here, Franz, look at this matter rationally if you can. For ten years now you have been making these artificial seeds. Have you ever succeeded in making one that would grow? Of course not. Yet you have wasted a fortune on your experiments. You are working all of the time on the wrong premises. You seem to imagine that all seeds of any particular kind do not vary even an infinitesimal atom in the relative proportion of their elements. When you commenced these investigations you firmly believed that all seeds of any particular kind weighed just the same. That they contained precisely the same number of molecules. You had to abandon that theory in short order, my friend. No two seeds in those jars of yours there, I venture to say, would weigh the same."

"Well," said Stauffer, angrily, "what then? Doesn't every one on the brink of great inventions or discoveries make mistakes? It is by our very errors that we learn the truth we seek. How many years did men stumble over the simplest applications of the steam engine?"

"The cases are not at all parallel, but I don't suppose you see that. Now look here, Franz, ever since you were forced to abandon your theory that all seeds of any specific variety weighed the same, you have adopted another idea just as ridiculous. You are asserting now that the chemical proportions in all seeds of a species are identical. You have had the most minute scales made. You have been trying for years to make your artificial seeds grow, and you haven't done it. Why?"

"Why?" broke in Stauffer; "why? You know why just as well as I do. My scales were imperfect. I could get none that would measure such small quantities with the necessary accuracy. But now, with these absolutely perfect ones at my command, I can achieve the desire of my life."

"Nonsense, you can do nothing of the sort."

"Why not?"

"Because, although you may make a seed artificially, which shall be the exact duplicate of one of nature's, weight for weight—element for element—proportion for proportion—there is still something that you cannot reproduce."

"And what is that, my doubting friend?"

"That, my good Franz, is the intangible germ of what we call life. It has no weight; no size; no form; nothing at all which you can size and analyze with that surgical mind of yours. But nevertheless, it exists in every seed, and it is just what you will never succeed in duplicating if you labor over the problem a million years."

"Right there is where we differ radically," Stauffer broke in hotly; "how do you know that there is a life germ? I deny it. There is nothing in any seed but the chemical elements which can be definitely seen and weighed and analyzed. The seed is put into the earth. Then the process of decay commences and chemical changes ensue by virtue of which the seed sprouts and grows. It is a purely material affair."

"See here, Franz, I am nothing of a chemist, I'll admit, but I became a little curious over some of these ideas of yours, and I've been doing a little investigating myself. I tell you that there are no two seeds that you pick up at random in which the chemical constituents are precisely the same. I know this. I've tested it over and over. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all their dissimilarity in structure, every one of these seeds made by God or by nature (take which ever term you prefer) will grow, despite their fundamental differences. On the other hand, you make a seed which is the exact counterpart of one of these, and it lies in the earth perfectly dormant. Can you explain this?"

"I can see the reason of my failure at least. Some definite, fixed law exists, despite all of these strange variations in proportion and weight; some law that I have failed to grasp as yet. There must be some such law I tell you. As I have not been able to master it up to this time, I am working blindly, trying to create a perfect duplicate from which, then, I can easily deduce the law that evades me now."

"Can't you really see the primal reason of your failure, Franz? Can't you feel that there is something in every seed cup which you cannot fathom with any merely material sense?"

"There is nothing in all the vast universe that is not material," the German declared with slow emphasis.

"That is really too absurd to answer," Hastings rejoined, a little out of temper. "I don't know why I stop to argue when you are so utterly illogical. How about this very idea of yours? Can you weigh and measure it? Can you give me the proportions as regards its size and width and breadth?"

"No; I can't now; but I hope to be able to do it sometime."

Hastings rose impatiently. "You carry materialism too far. Do you actually imagine that our affections and emotions are tangible emanations?"

"Certainly, and some day you will acknowledge them as such. Everything is material—love, friendship, hate ambition—everything. Sometime there will be inventions that will give us a new sense and then we will discover much that is now invisible and impalpable to us. Before the invention of the microscope, who would have believed that every drop of water was inhabited by millions of This which foretell is no more wonderful than the revelations of the microscope."

Hastings shrugged his shoulders impatiently; "You get further and further away from me. I can find no theory which I am ready to exchange for my mother's faith. To me, her belief is far more logical, more convincing and more reasonable than your outrageous materialism." He paused with his hand on the door knob. "Let me ask you one thing, Franz. You have read Frankenstein?"

"Surely."

"I might have known you had. 'Tis the sort of horrible thing that would be sure to appeal to your imagination. Well, remember the experience of the one who attempted to usurp the province of Omnipotence and become Creator himself."

Stauffer turned angrily on his friend; "Do you mean for a moment to compare that brilliant with the living actuality that I seek?"

"Oh," returned Hastings dryly, "I did not know that it was a living actuality yet."

"It soon will be," the German answered, deeply incensed, and with a curt goodnight he turned again to his work.

During the weeks that followed Hastings saw him but seldom. The two met at a boarding house table which both patronized. This had happened several years before, and Hastings had been attracted by the enthusiastic German. A friendship had sprung up between the two that had astonished Hastings' other intimates not a little. Of late the two had been drifting further and further apart. Hastings had no sympathy with the avowed materialism which the German advocated more strenuously each time they met.

"I'm not very orthodox myself," he said to his sister one night, but I'm not quite such a blatant fool as to believe in the supremacy of matter over mind and to disavow a great personal controlling force back of it all." And Mary Hastings who had always looked askance at the friendship, was only glad to see its rupture.

After the conversation just chronicled, Hastings did not see Stauffer for several weeks. They even failed to meet at the boarding house table. Hastings learned from the landlady that Stauffer barely took time to eat.

"In fact, Mr. Hastings, I'm just worried nigh to death about him. He looks like a skeleton, and seems to forget that there is such a thing as meal time. His eyes are as wild as a crazy man's and I'm getting to be really afraid to have him in the house with his experiments and things. You don't think that he's likely to blow us all up, do you?"

Hastings assured her that Stauffer's experiments were of a very harmless character, and then, feeling rather worried over what he had just heard, he made his way to Stauffer's room, intending to remonstrate with him on his utter disregard of all the rules of common sense. Stauffer appeared very glad to see him; apparently he had forgotten how radically they had differed at their last meeting.

"Surely."

"I was just going to send for you, Dick," he declared, pacing the room with the old restlessness that Hastings remembered so well, and that seemed to have increased since their last meeting; "You can't fling your jibes at me now, for I've succeeded and all the world will soon know it."

"What do you mean?" Hastings queried, in genuine astonishment.

"Just what I say. My seed responded to every test. I know the formula now. I can make a million if you wish. I can create whatever I desire. There is no limit to the things which I can achieve in the vegetable world. That opens up limitless possibilities, don't you see? for there come the plant-animals which scientists don't know where to classify. If I can reproduce those, which are certainly part animal by nature where is the limit of my power?"

"You are a raving maniac."

Stauffer paused in his walk with a look on his face not pleasant to see.

"I'll give you challenge. Have you the the bravery to accept it? If my seed does not grow to perfect fruition, I'll acknowledge my defeat and admit that there must be some intangible force after all greater than matter. I have reached the limit of my powers in this line, and I know it. I have done the best that can be done. Everything was perfect from a chemical standpoint. if there is failure now (which there will not be, mind you) it will occur simply because this thing can't be done."

"Well," said Hastings with a relieved sigh, "I'm glad you've begun to come to your senses."

"Wait a minute; not so fast. Here is where my seed is planted. I am regulating temperature and moisture on the most absolutely scientific principles. If this seed doesn't sprout and grow to perfect leaf and grain, I will, as I said, abandon my experiments and yield credence to your religious fables. But I tell you that if it does grow as I declare it will, you must perforce abandon your beliefs, and if you've got to worship something, you can worship me, for I'm a creator."

Hastings sprang impulsively to his feet. "You go a little too far, Franz; I'll not tolerate blasphemy."

"Don't let us quarrel about words; I can afford to be patient now for the proof of what I assert is at hand."

"Well, when you are ready, you can send for me and I'll come around. Till then, I think that I had better stay away."

"Very well. Come around three weeks from tonight. You will be able to see the tiny shoot peering above ground by that time. Remember that your belief in some creative mind goes for nothing if I am successful."

"I'm quite content to leave it so. But, mind," he added sternly, "don't try any charlatan tricks on me."

"Am I a Hindu juggler?" Stauffer exclaimed indignantly; "What do I care for your opinion in itself? It is the truth I seek. What would I gain by playing a cheap trick on you? If I am successful, my experiment is to be repeated openly next month before the leading scientists of the world."

"Franz, I'll be here in three weeks again, and I trust to your honor to play fair with me. But I tell you now that you are tampering with dangerous tools in arrogating to yourself the attributes which belong to Omnipotence alone."

Stauffer sneered. "I'm quite willing to take the risk."

Without another word Hastings left the room.

* * * * * *

Three weeks went by, and during that time Hastings neither saw nor heard anything of Franz Stauffer. On the night appointed by the German Hastings went slowly up the stairs to his room. It had been impossible to keep Stauffer out his mind during the time since their last conversation. Stauffer's theories and wild speculations had come between Hastings and the daily routine of work, and had even haunted his dreams. The man's intense earnestness and firm belief in himself could not fail to produce some impression. Hastings wondered now, whether he were going into the presence of a genius or a lunatic. He fortified himself with the reflection that he was in a splendid physical condition at least, and that he could hold his own with any madman.

Despite his own commonsense views, however, his sense of uneasiness increased and once he actually turned away, meaning to ignore the appointment altogether. But his word had been given and he felt in honor-bound to be on hand.

Not for a moment did he imagine that Stauffer had been successful, but he did believe that constant brooding over one idea with an utter disregard of all hygienic laws had unsettled his friend's brain, and he firmly believed that he was going into the presence of a person mentally irresponsible. What new vagary might seize Franz he could not guess, and although he was far from being a coward, he would have welcomed companionship had he felt at liberty to take any one with him.

As it was, he strove to assume a lightness that he was far from feeling, and called out gayly to Stauffer as he knocked at the dorr.

There was no response.

For some reason Hastings felt an unreasoning chill penetrate his very marrow. Yet there was nothing at all unusual in the fact that his knock had been unanswered.

Franz was often so deeply engaged in his work that he would fail to notice Hastings' knock, and it had come to be an understood thing that the latter was to walk in whenever he wished without any formality.

Still, this evening Hastings felt something fearful in the silence. It seemed to penetrate his very soul with its awfulness. He knocked again.

Trembling from some emotion which he could not comprehend he pushed open the door.

Franz Stauffer lay on the floor—dead.

Beside him was the jar in which his seed had been planted; it was overturned—broken.

Trembling in every limb, Hastings knelt beside it.

There was no sign of life—no growth in the jar.

On the dead man's hand had fallen the seed which he had made. It clung to his upturned palm where it had fallen from the loosened earth.

It showed no signs of life or vitality. As it looked weeks before when first fashioned, so it looked now.

Had omnipotence accepted his defiant challenge and was this the answer?

With a mighty effort Hastings forced himself to look at the dead man's face. He took one glance, then started to his feet with a cry of genuine terror—strong man as he was.

Stauffer's eyes were open.

They seemed to be gazing on something awful and indescribable.

Astonishment, fear, terror, horror, were depicted in the dead eyes with a more awful realism than they ever were on any canvas.

But Hastings' eyes were riveted on the dead man's forehead.

There—stamped in blood, was a livid, gleaming cross.

* * * * * *

The physicians said that Franz Stauffer died from heart disease, aggravated by his weak condition and the lack of proper food.

One of them said to Richard Hastings that "the cross on Stauffer's forehead was a curious illustration of the freaks which sometimes occur through merest accident. But it certainly was strange that an overturned bottle of strong acid should have accidentally made a more perfect cross than could have been imprinted by human ingenuity."

The explanation was plausible. Perhaps it was even as the man of science asserted, but Hastings, remembering the awful look of terror and astonishment in his friend's eyes, held another opinion.

Holophane.

Holophane glass is a pressed glass resembling cut glass, having vertical prisms on the inside for diffusing light and horizontal prisms on the outside for directing the light.

LIST OF VICTIMS AT BIRMINGHAM MORE THAN 100

Eighty-seven Bodies Identified and Number of Corpses Are Still Unknown.

NO WHITE PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN STAMPEDE

Number Were in Church, but All Escaped With Slight Injuries. Most of Dead Are Women. Policeman Badly Hurt.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—Eighty-seven dead bodies of victims of last night's panic at the Shiloh Baptist church, colored, have been identified. There are a number of corpses yet unidentified. As nearly as can be figured the number of dead is 115, while no accurate estimate can be placed on the number of injured. Of the identified dead, 65 were Birmingham people, most of them women.

Investigation shows that no white people were killed in the panic. A number of white visitors were in the church at the time, and several of them were hurt, but none will die.

Policeman Flidge, who was standing at the exit endeavoring to quiet the mad throng, was caught between the moving multitude and the wall in the narrow passage way leading down to the stairs, and nearly all his clothing was torn from his body. His legs also were mashed. His efforts to quiet the crowd were utterly futile and not until the fire department and a large number of officers arrived on the scene was anything like order restored. Then it was found that practically everybody had gotten out of the building.

Those nearest the speakers' stand seemed to quickly realize that there was no fire and no occasion for a panic, and the speaker and leaders passed outside through a door to the rear of the pulpit, where they addressed the wild mob of struggling humanity in an earnest effort to restore order. Booker T. Washington was among the number, but even his words fell upon deaf ears.

An examination of the bodies of the victims shows that very many of them died of suffocation, the congestion of humanity in the vestibule and passageway being so great. Those who received bodily injuries were the ones who were crushed and trampled under foot. Many had broken limbs and one negro threw himself over the heads of the crowd and had his brains dashed out against the wall.

After midnight last night seven bodies of persons who were crushed in the panic were found lying in the weeds in the vacant lot adjoining the church.

HAND-MAIDEN OF PROTECTION

RECIPROCITY NOT STEP TO FREE TRADE.

Secretary Shaw Talks to Chicagoans on Tariff Question. Scheme to Make Treaty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—As an opponent of tariff revision and as an advocate of reciprocity, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke to a great crowd in Mason Park tonight. The secretary was the magnet which drew thousands to the Republican rally, and though he disappointed many in that he did not in any manner refer to the Henderson incident, he evoked applause in his treatment of the issues which are so closely connected with the resignation of the speaker of the house.

A point which seemed to find favor with the crowd, was that offered by Secretary Shaw when he quoted from the last speech of President McKinley and defied anyone to find in the entire speech anything that would indicate that Mr. McKinley had the faintest leaning toward tariff revision. In the course of his address he said:

"I have been requested to discuss reciprocity as outlined in the several recent national Republican platforms. This I am very glad to do for I most heartily believe in that political doctrine. I do not consider it a step toward free trade, but the natural hand-maiden of protection.

"And now a word with reference to reciprocity with Cuba. I leave the question of our obligations to Cuba for others to discuss. I am speaking this evening from a business standpoint. I sincerely believe it is the part of business wisdom to make to the people of Cuba not a present of 20 or 25 per cent reduction, but an exchange of reductions. It is proposed that the people of the United States shall have an advantage over every other people of earth in all the Cuban markets. We run a department store. Cuba has a fruit stand on the corner. We can afford to pay any price for a little candy and a few bananas if by so doing we can supply her household."

MOODY READY TO REINFORCE THE MARINES

Orders McLean to Prevent Either Belligerent Using the Railroad.

HIS PROSPECTIVE FORCE LARGE ENOUGH

Various Orders to Warships to Go South or Be Held in Reserve—Venezuela Has Another Crow to Pick With England.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—Secretary Moody has decided to augment the United States naval forces on the Venezuelan waters, the little gunboat Marietta, and the Montgomery is due to arrive shortly at Cape Haytien.

Secretary Moody today sent the following cable dispatch to Commander H. C. McLean:

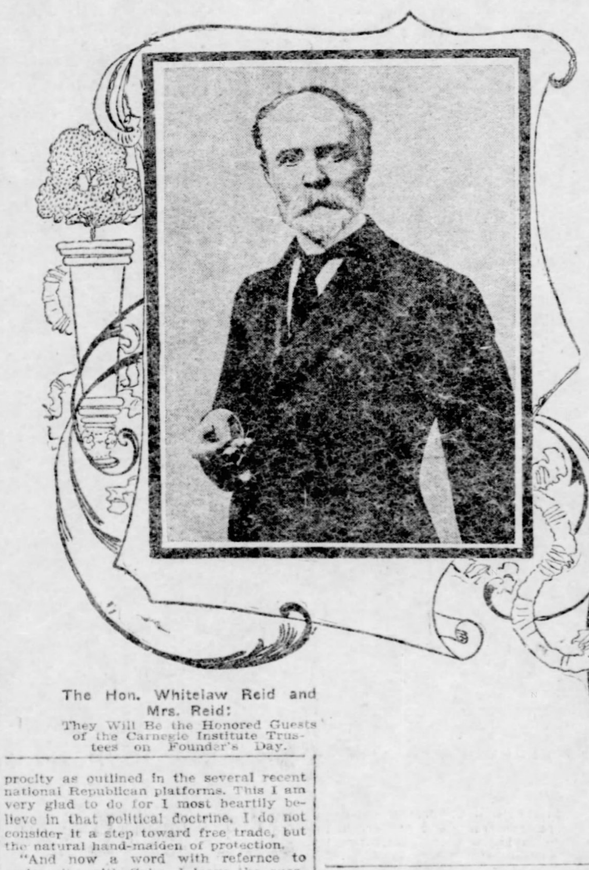
United States guarantees perfect neutrality on the isthmus and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. United States of Colombia guarantees right of way for transit across isthmus open and free to government and citizens of United States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of railroad be permitted which might convert the line of transit into a theater of hostility. Any transportation of government troops not in violation of treaty and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities may not be objectionable.

Castro With His Army.

The department of state has received a telegram from United States Minister Bowen, dated Caracas today, reporting that the president of Venezuela is with his army in Valencia. He adds that the Venezuelan government has protested against the British flag being raised on the Island of Patos, over which the Venezuelan government has claimed its sovereignty.

A cable dispatch from United States Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince advises the department of state that the Haitian government has notified the diplomatic corps that the ports of Gonaives and St. Marc have been blockaded. The department has instructed the minister to report whether adequate force is employed to make the declared blockade effective.

WILLEMSTAD, Sept. 20.—President Castro of Venezuela left Valencia yesterday for Tocuyito at the head of a well-equiped force of 6,000 men, with 12 guns, to attack the revolutionary army commanded by Gen. Mendoza.



The Hon. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid:
They Will Be the Honored Guests of the Carnegie Institute Trustees on Founder's Day.

WHITELAW REID TO BE FOUNDER'S DAY ORATOR

Trustees of the Carnegie Institute Secure Another Noted Personage for This Year's Celebration.

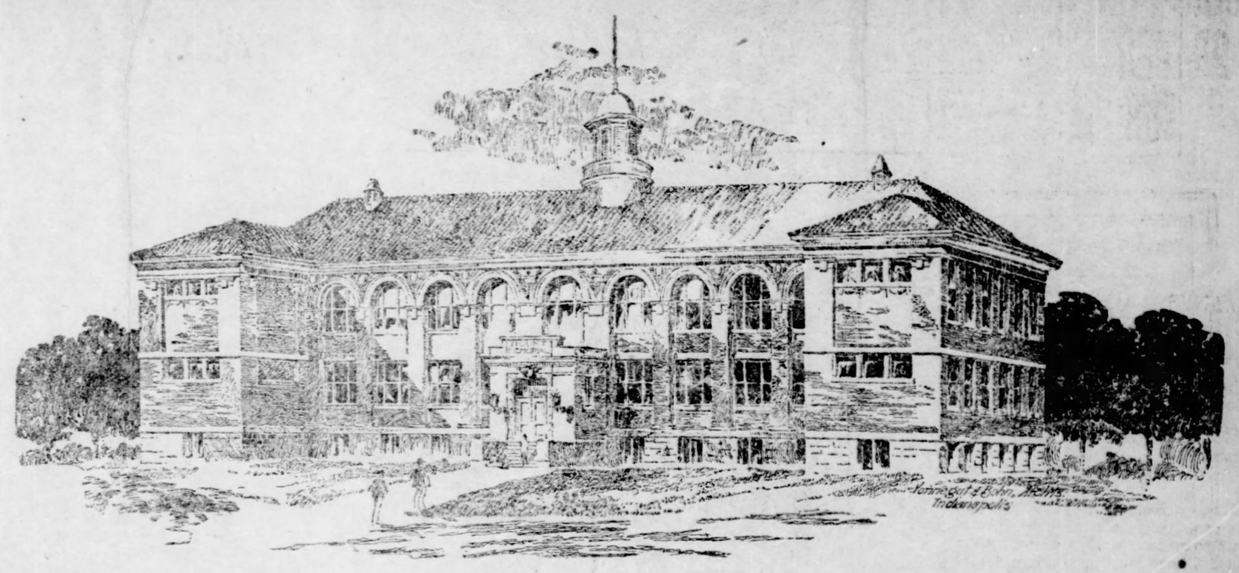
The Hon. Whitelaw Reid will be the orator at the next Founder's Day celebration, November 6, at the Carnegie institute. This point was settled yesterday, and the trustees are feeling very much gratified that they are able to present a man of such international prominence. Mr. Reid is one of the most distinguished Americans in civil life. While he is best known as the editor of the New York Tribune, he is also noted for his achievements in literature, politics and statesmanship.

The principal orators in past celebrations have been: Andrew Carnegie, in 1896; President McKinley, in 1897; Andrew Carnegie, in 1898; President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, in 1899; Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese minister, 1900, and ex-President Grover Cleveland, in 1901.

In addition to Mr. Reid's address the program will include other features and probably other noted names which have not yet been definitely determined on. The committee of arrangements expects to make a considerable reduction in the number of invitations this year, for the purpose of avoiding the crush at the doors. Only 1,000 engraved invitations will be issued, and the trustees hope to be able to present a ticket for a reserved seat to every person invited.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will accompany her husband to Pittsburgh, and it is expected that one or two pleasant social functions will be arranged for their entertainment.

MOUNT MEMORIAL BUILDING OF WINONA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE



TUESDAY of this week witnessed the opening at Winona Lake, Ind., of the Winona Agricultural and Technical institute for boys from 14 to 20 years of age.

The six-year course of study includes, besides the ordinary literary and scientific subjects, courses in agriculture, manual training and the English Bible. Every boy will work about 15 hours each week. This work not only will help the student in paying part of his way through the school, but will enable him to put into practice the theory studied in the class room.

A student provided with a $100 scholarship and two willing hands need have nothing to keep him from going through with the entire course. The doors are thrown open and provision is made for any boy who says sincerely "I want to go."

Seventy-five boys were present at the opening. They came from almost every state between Pennsylvania and Indiana and between Wisconsin and South Carolina.

The building where the school will be held during the winter is the Moody Memorial building, dedicated to this end two years ago by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur. At a meeting held in the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, last April Dr. Chapman was elected chancellor of the school, with the Rev. S. C. Dickey as president and Prof. Henry Ellsworth Dubois of Kansas City principal. The following board of directors was chosen:

President, Walter M. Smith, New York; first vice president, J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; second vice president, H. J. Heinz, Pittsburgh; chairman of the executive committee, E. A. K. Hackett, editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel. Others on the board from Pittsburgh are the Rev. R. M. Russell, the Rev. Richard Holmes, A. P. Burchfield, W. R. Thompson, Albert Horne.

It is not proposed by those in charge at Winona to educate boys for the law, medicine, the ministry or any of the so-called "learned" professions, but to make them masters of agriculture in all its branches, including scientific farming, knowledge and treatment of soils, practical stock raising, theoretical and practical dairying, cultivation of vegetables, and so forth.

In the technological and mechanical department pupils will be trained in the theory, practice and principles of higher mechanics, the principles and practical application of electricity in all its branches, metallurgy, forge work, etc. In short, combining theory and practice in every department and not attempting to teach anything where this cannot be done.

Such military instruction as is necessary to train boys in carriage, deportment, etc., will be given by a competent West Point graduate.

Non-sectarian but strictly evangelical religious teaching will be impressed upon the heart and conscience of every pupil and the Bible will be gipen its proper place as the most important text-book.

The idea of the school was originated by the late Gov. Mount of Indiana; hence its main building is called the Mount Memorial hall.

The main building will be 60 feet deep, with a frontage of 163 feet. It will be built of stone with terra cotta tile roof and plate glass fronts. Connected with the main structure will be a stone building 70x44 feet, that will be devoted entirely to a general assembly hall.

The school promises to be the largest in the middle west and the large crowd that witnessed the opening on Tuesday gave encouragement to the promoters.

DEATH STOPS ELOPEMENT

Conemaugh Girl Who Expired in New Castle Was on Her Way to Be Married.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—John L. Williams of Conemaugh, Pa., arrived here this morning to make further investigation of the death of his daughter, Miss Mabel, who died here last Tuesday evening under mysterious circumstances. The remains were shipped the next morning to the home of her parents. Romance seems to have been woven into the short life of the young woman.

The father did not know of her presence here until he received a telegram announcing her death. Yesterday he learned that his daughter was engaged to Albert Itell, a drug clerk of Wilmore, Cambria county, to whom she was to have been married last Thursday.

Itell told Mr. Williams that the plan was for Miss Williams to leave home on the pretense of going to visit friends east of Pittsburgh, when she was to meet him at Youngstown and be married, but she had to stop off in this city when taken suddenly ill on the train. It was then arranged that they were to have gone last Thursday, when she became better, but a sudden relapse ended in death and cheated the plans of the lovers. Itell told the father that he came here the night Mabel died and made all arrangements for the shipment of the remains to Conemaugh.

Alleges Coffin Was Short.

The details in a suit filed yesterday, by George H. Trussell against Simon Bethune, a Tarentum undertaker, are extraordinary. The plaintiff recites that his 10-months-old child died August 23 and that he paid the defendant $10 to bury it. He declares that the coffin was too short and that the undertaker dislocated the body of the child at the knees and hip joints. The plaintiff alleges that when he discovered this he was horrified and employed another undertaker. He demands $5,000 damages.

MANY WERE INJURED IN TROLLEY WRECKS

Pittsburgh Railways Company Has Two Collisions—One in Allegheny and One at Brinton.

Two collisions on lines of the Pittsburgh Railways Company occurred yesterday morning, resulting in the injury of about 15 persons. The collisions took place in Brinton and Allegheny. Those hurt in Allegheny were:

JOHN HAWKINS, 35 years old, a conductor; married and living in Bakewell street, Allegheny; left leg broken and so badly mangled that amputation was necessary at the Allegheny General hospital.

MRS. CHARLES KLEIN, 65 years old, of Allegheny, thrown from a car and badly bruised and rendered unconscious. Was taken home by her husband.

GEORGE BREMEYER of Allegheny, severely cut about the head; was able to go home.

Those hurt at Brinton were:

JAMES WEAVER of Oak Hill, East Pittsburgh, struck on the head by one of the seats and rendered unconscious.

JAMES SOMMERS of Braddock, left leg badly bruised and cut on face by glass.

THREE UNKNOWN GIRLS all employed at the Westinghouse electric works, thrown from the car by the impact and cut and bruised.

The collision in Allegheny was between an Avalon and a Charles street car. They came together in Anderson street, and the bump was so hard it was heard for several blocks. Besides those who were badly hurt, other passengers were shocked and bruised.

While the Charles street car was stationary, letting off passengers at Lacock street, the Avalon cars came along and smashed into it. The motorman of the latter car, J. Rising, is said to have lost control of his car while coming down the grade. The Avalon car was mostly filled with women, many of whom fainted and caused a panic for a time. A number of those who jumped were rendered unconscious, but were soon revived and able to resume their journey.

Hawkins was conductor of the Charles street car, and when the collision occurred was thrown between the cars, the front wheel of the Avalon car passing over his leg.

The accident in Brinton occurred under the arch bridge and was caused from the failure of the signals to work. There is only one track under the bridge, and as a Wilmerding car loaded with employes of the Westinghouse company rounded the curve it crashed into a car bound for Braddock. James Weaver, who was riding on the front seat of the Wilmerding car, says he notified the motorman that a car was coming, but his warning was not heeded.

FLOOR SPACE NINE SQUARE FEET

Smallest Building in City Is Now Being Built.

A building permit has been issued by the bureau of building inspection, and there is now in the course of construction what is probably the smallest permanent building yet erected within the limits of the city.

The building is in Fifth avenue, a short distance east of High street, and is being erected by the J. T. McGeagh heirs. It stands on a triangular shaped piece of ground whose greatest depth, towards High street, is four feet. Thence it runs in an easterly direction for six feet until the building line is intersected.

As a substantial nine-inch wall is being erected, the building in the clear will have a floor space fronting six feet on Fifth avenue, three feet in depth at the westerly end and tapering to a depth of one inch at the east, or about 9 square feet in each story. It is two stories in height and will have a glass front.

The McGeagh heirs own a large block to the west of this ground, but this lot is practically in front of the J. T. McNulty stables. It is said the owners were offered $1,500 for the grond since the erection of the building commenced, but they refused it.

MAY BE A MURDER.

Italian's Skull Fractured by Fellow Workmen With Piece of Pipe.

Mike Ratsky of No. 39 Wire street, Etna, employed in the Spang Chalfant mills, was struck on the head yesterday afternoon by a piece of iron pipe in a quarrel with Harry Duderstaut, 14 years old. The Italian's skull was fractured and he was removed to the Allegheny General hospital.

Duderstaut was discharged from the mill, but the authorities have taken no action against him. Ratsky is in a precarious condition in the hospital. The physicians say that he will die. Ratsky and Duderstaut had been quarreling nearly all afternoon. The Italian provoked Duderstaut and the latter picked up an iron pipe and smote him back of the left ear.

Tried Suicide Like Brother.

Thomas Johnston, a machinist, of No. 1719 Penn avenue, attempted his own life last night by taking a dose of paris green shortly after 10 o'clock. His mother knocked the glass of poison from his hands just as he had it to his lips. His mother's screams attracted the neighbors and Officer August Kwiatkowski ran to her assistance. His brother August committed suicide in this manner on August 24 and died the next day. The brothers were inseparable. Both were hard working men.

DELAY IN COUNCILS AROUSES CRITICISM

Robert Pitcairn Urges Prompt Action in Selection of Site for Polytechnic School.

Robert Pitcairn, chairman of the committee on municipal relations in the Carnegie institute, yesterday reached home from a visit to Andrew Carnegie at Skibo castle. He expressed great displeasure at the opposition by the councilmanic committee relative to the purchase of a site for the school. Mr. Carnegie regrets the delay exceedingly, and his feelings suggest the vigorous expressions from Mr. Pitcairn.

"It looks very strange for a city like Pittsburgh to want a free site for the great institution which Mr. Carnegie has offered to place in this wealthy community," said Mr. Pitcairn. "The understanding when the school was offered to us was that Mr. Carnegie would build and equip the institution if we would supply the site. Now, after two years of bickering an element in councils wants to go to Mrs. Schenley and ask her to give the ground. It looks very much as if Pittsburgh is unwilling to contribute the slightest encouragement to Mr. Carnegie, except to profit by his gifts.

"I expect to inform myself thoroughly on this and shall make close inquiry into the animus behind the obstructionists. I want to see this controversy settled immediately, and I am sure that every member of the board of trustees and every citizen of Pittsburgh who cares anything for the pride of his city shares my feelings."

ROBBED HIS COMRADE.

Private Soldier Steals at the Arsenal and Runs Away.

While his comrade and friend through six years of army life, Sergeant T. Y. Dickey, of the Fourteenth regiment, United States infantry, lay sleeping in the barracks of the Butler street arsenal, Private Henry J. Moody slipped into his room, stole his souvenir watch and $120, and, running the guard, made his escape yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock.

Dickey and Moody fought side by side in the Chinese and Philippine hostilities. The watch was presented to Dickey in Peking for gallantry by some missionaries during the Chinese hostilities.

Married Brother's Widow.

Andrew J. Pryor of Pittsburgh was married yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Laura E. Pryor by the Rev. C. F. Pryor of the First Methodist church of Zanesville, O., at that place. The bride is the widow of the groom's younger brother, who was killed by falling from his barn. The officiating minister is a cousin.

DESPERATE HUSBAND'S AWFUL TRIPLE CRIME

Abducted His Child, and When Pursued Kills It and Himself. Also a Defaulter.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 20.—Harry O. Williams, agent for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, this afternoon abducted his 2-year-old son, Glen, from its mother at Auburn, Ill., and when pursued by officers, got out of his buggy, placed the child in the road, blew out its brains and then killed himself.

Williams became dissolute last spring, and his wife being ill, was taken home by her father, J. A. Harney. Williams appeared at Harney's house this afternoon and asked his wife to take the child and go away with him. She refused. He threatened the wife's life and took the child by force.

Miss Lena Harney, his sister-in-law, caught the horses' reins and tried to prevent his leaving, but he struck her with a whip, and as she still persisted he drew a revolver and compelled her to let go the reins. He then drove away.

Williams was short in his accounts with the insurance company and frequently had quarreled with his wife.

TIGHT GRIP ON GROOM.

Swissvale Bride Held Him While Knot Was Tied.

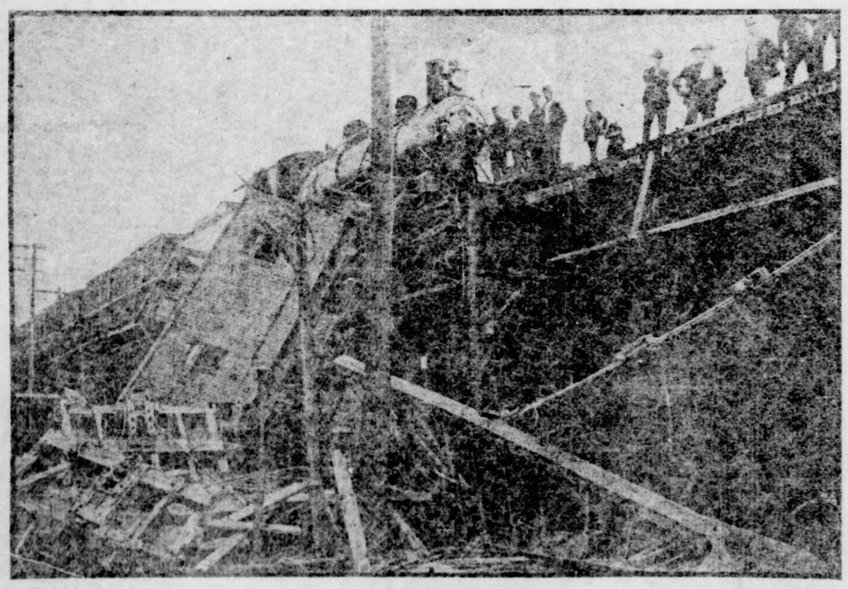
Miss Rose Varca of Swissvale and Mark Buzzar of Rankin were married at noon yesterday by Justice of the Peace G. H. Jaquay of Rankin, notwithstanding that Buzzar made every possible effort to prevent it. During the ceremony Buzzar seemed desirous of getting as far away from the bride as possible and several times the justice was compelled to make him step closer to her, and finally she took hold of his coat sleeve and held him until the knot was tied.

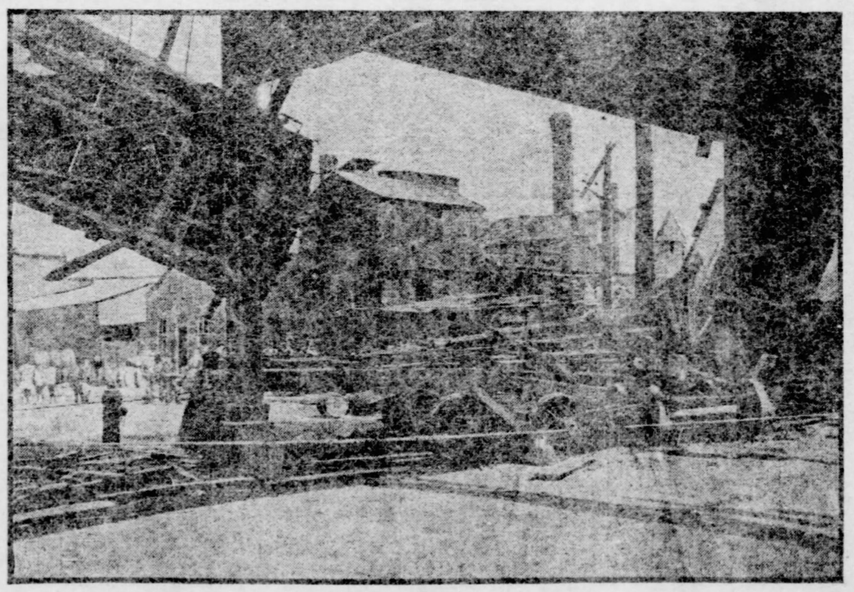
Buzzar had been brought to the office of Justice Jaquay by one of his constables, who located him as he was about to leave for New York. The girl entered suit against Buzzar, as he had promised to marry her a year ago. After the ceremony the couple left the squire's office, with the girl still retaining a firm hold on the groom's arm.

Office Building Burned.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The office building of Corrigan, McKinney & Co., at the Charlotte furnace, was almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. A "slip" in the furnace, which threw hot cinders on the roof of the office building, was the cause of the fire. The loss is estimated at over $3,000, partly covered by insurance.

A PECULIAR WRECK DUMPS CARS FROM BRIDGE INTO THIRTY-THIRD AND SMALLMAN STREETS.





Extra freight No. 1610 of the Baltimore & Ohio, hauling 2,170 tons of coke, met the rear of a westbound extra of the same road on the Thirty-Third street bridge at the intersection of Smallman street and the blow threw three flatcars and the caboose of the westbound train off the bridge into the street, 25 or 30 feet below.

The blame for the wreck is laid upon the flagman who was sent back to flag the oncoming coke train. All trains crossing the intersection at Liberty avenue, where the bridge curves, are supposed to do so at no greater speed than six miles an hour, and if they are to be stopped they must be flagged at this point. Persons who witnessed the collision state that No. 1610 came upon the bridge at nearly twice that speed, but the engineer denies this and states that the flagman, instead of being in the accustomed place, only gave him about 20 car lengths in which to arrest the progress of his heavy train.

The wreck is complete. The overturned cars were running light and not a whole timber in them remains intact. Some of the trucks remain on the track upon the bridge, but most of them went over with the bodies of the cars. The flatcars lie in the street smashed in such a manner that it is a difficult matter to distinguish them apart. In falling they tore down all the lines of electric, telephone and telegraph wires strung along Smallman street. The caboose, a small, heavily built car, fell through the roof of a shed in a yard on the corner and remains there, end up, but practically uninjured.

Nobody was in the derailed cars at the moment, and when the collision seemed inevitable the entire crew of the coke train, excepting the engineer, Charls Tettemer, jumped to escape injury.

A wrecking engine and crew were on hand early and soon had the wreckage cleared away, but it will be some time before traffic along either Thirty-Third or Smallman streets can be resumed.

DANDERINE

Miss Sarah MacComb, 3350 So. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Most Invigorating HAIR TONIC in the World.

If you want your Hair to grow THICK and LONG

DANDERINE

is the remedy you will be obliged to use.

We have a standing offer to wager $1,000 that it is the only

HAIR TONIC

on the market to-day that will Positively Stop and Cure Falling Hair and make

HAIR GROW

She Started with a 25c. Bottle.

Average growth, 1¼ in. per month for 20 consecutive months.

By permission we herewith reproduce photograph of Miss Sarah MacComb, a lady who has lived in Chicago all her life and is well known in the city, especially on the South Side. Her hair before she commenced the use of Danderine would not reach below her waist, while now it touches the floor when she stands erect. This remarkable growth is the result of using Danderine, the grandest of all hair and scalp tonics, regularly as a dressing.

It Gave Her Hair New Life

and will do the same for you if you give it a fair trial. Danderine puts new life and vigor in both the hair and scalp. It makes the hair fluffy, silky, and there seems to be no limit to the growth it will produce. There is no other that can be compared to it, as it is founded on new ideas altogether.

TO THE PUBLIC!

By request of Miss MacComb, we reproduce the following letter.

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I am having so many inquiries regarding the ad. that you are now running showing my picture, that I am sending you this letter for the benefit of the public that you may reproduce it, and I will state under oath if you so desire that I used Danderine for twenty consecutive months and the average growth of my hair was one and one-fourth inches per month, making a total of twenty-five inches in twenty months. You are at liberty to use this letter underneath my picture, and by so doing will save me the trouble of answering the large number of inquiries which I am receiving daily. Sincerely,

Chicago, Feb. 9th, 1901. Sarah MacComb

FREE To show how quickly it acts in all disorders of the hair and scalp, such as hair falling, stagnated growth, etc., we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends us this advertisement with their name and address and 10 cents in silver or stamps to pay postage. (At all druggists in three sizes 25c., 50c. and $1.00.)

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO.

For Sale and Guaranteed by MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA.

FOURTH AVENUE PROPERTY SOLD FOR $200,000

Commercial National Bank Disposes of Its Site at Nos. 313-315.

BUSINESS LOTS BRING $40,000 EACH

Fifth Avenue Sale of $20,000. Down Town Leases Signed. House Market Is First Class. Working on Big Jobs.

From a reliable source it was learned yesterday that the Commercial National bank has parted with its site in Fourth avenue for a price approximating $200,000. It has been known for some time that the property was in the market. Who the purchaser is could only be surmised, as the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company, which handled the deal, declined to give out any particulars.

The property is known as Nos. 313-315 Fourth avenue and is situated on the north side of the avenue, between the Colonial Trust Company building and that of the Real Estate Trust Company. The lot measures 30x140 feet, and the building is a two-story pressed brick structure trimmed with stone. The purchase price is over $6,666 a front foot or about $47 60 a square foot. The new offices of the bank, which are now being fitted up in the Fitzsimmons building, will be ready in a short time and the bank will then take up its quarters as a constituent part of the commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company.

Two $40,000 Deals.

Through the agency of Charles J. Pedder & Co. the property at No. 907 Penn avenue has been sold for $40,000. Title to the property was obtained from Edward C. Reineman, executor of the estate of the late George Reineman. It consists of a lot facing 20 feet on the north side of Penn avenue, between the property of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania and the Murtland holdings. The lot extends back a distance of 160 feet to Fayette street. A three-story brick building constitutes the improvements. The purchaser is Charles J. Pedder who takes the lot for an investment. Mr. Pedder also has options on a number of other properties in the near vicinity.

Hawkins Bros., who purchased the L. W. De Haven property at No. 108 Wood street a few weeks ago, have resold it to George Eberhardt for $40,000. The lot measures 19x92 feet, extending back to a 10-foot alley. On it is erected a four-story building tenanted by the Standard Supply and Equipment Company. The price, $40,000, is slightly in excess of $2,000 a front foot, which was the exact figure at which Hawkins Bros. secured the property.

Paid $1,000 a Foot in Outer Fifth Avenue.

Articles of agreement have been signed in the sale of 20 feet of improved property in Fifth avenue near the corner of Reed street. The consideration is $20,000 or $1,000 a foot. The deal was negotiated by a Fourth avenue firm, who declined to give out details of the transaction until the deeds are delivered.

Although money is somewhat tighter than a few weeks ago, and the class of securities demanded is better, brokers are placing a large number of good loans at moderate rates of interest. One of the largest reported for some time was handled by the United Realty Trust Company, which negotiated a loan of $200,000 with a financial institution in Philadelphia for a Pittsburgh firm of builders who have under way an apartment house estimated to cost $600,000.

There is a disposition among local capitalists to grade down the values of buildings under way, in some cases below what the present high prices of building justify. This is acting as a barrier to speculative building and is delaying a number of projects which were started some time ago.

Long Leases Being Secured.

With the coming of the fall season the rent business is looking up again and brokers are busy getting business firms in line for removals January or April next. The Real Estate Trust Company yesterday closed two leases for business properties, one being at No. 519 Wood street and the other at No. 407 Fourth avenue. The former belongs to S. Jarvis Adams and was leased to Raubitschek Bros., cigar dealers, for a term of five years. Plans have already been prepared for alterations to the building to cost $10,000. The first floor will be handsomely finished in marble and mahogany. The Fourth avenue building is owned by H. J. Bailey and will be occupied the next five years by the Baltimore Dairy Lunch Company. Alterations to cost $8,000 are to be started at once.

John H. Galey, who has three good residences under way in his plan at Swissvale, will build five more houses this fall at a cost of $5,000 each. The houses are modern brick dwellings containing eight rooms. Two new streets are to be opened through the middle of the plan, making the residence sites much more valuable.

Buyers Ready, but Not Over-Anxious.

At no time this year have there been more rumors of big deals pending than during the last week. Most of them, too, had a good basis of fact. Offers which have been made by well-known brokers for properties in Fifth avenue, Wood street and Smithfield street would seem to indicate the same buying spirit among the big investors who figured so prominently last year in the real estate field.

This does not indicate, however, that they will pay fabulous prices for downtown property when there are at present so many other avenues for profitable investment. With a little more readiness on the part of sellers to accept figures that are considered big market values even at the present high tide of business the outlook for a heavy amount of realty business this fall is excellent. Conspicuous by the market just now are a number of banking institutions which are reported to be either about ready to sell their holdings or to be negotiating for new and larger sites. Considerable curiosity is manifested, too, as to the probable disposition of the properties of the Second Presbyterian church at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, and of the German Evangelical church at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, both of which will be determined in a short time.

Big Demand for Houses.

Judging from the present outlook the house market will be first-class all the fall. Persons who are lucky enough to own good houses, whether new or old, are almost sure to find a purchaser before snow flies if they show an ordinary amount of selling energy. Brokers in all parts of the city are reporting many more inquiries for residence properties than they can satisfy. These are not confined to any one class of buyers, but are for all kinds of dwellings. The high class colonial brick houses, which are sometimes hard to sell, are being picked up almost as fast as completed and at figures that net the builders a tidy profit on their investments. The demand in medium class houses there is a stiff demand, as indicated by the number of sales ranging from $5,000 to $10,000, which are reported. Cheaper houses, or "good renters," that bring from $2,000 to $3,000, are wanted even worse, and the rents of new houses of this character which are under way are being sold before they are completed. In the language of a prominent broker, "the man who expects to get a new house this fall better be slipping himself, for every one in the Pittsburgh district will be sold before snow flies." There is good reason for this increased demand for houses in the fact that while high prices of material and labor have greatly curtailed the amount oof house building, the increase in the population has been more rapid than usual and the disgust of people of moderate means who could not rent good houses last spring has driven them to the buying point.

Representative Sales.

The week's best business is represented by the following sales: J. Murray Clark to Hawkins Bros., Nos. 310-314 Second avenue, for $48,500, through the W. H. Skivington Company; the Keystone Realty Company to the Stanton Land Company, 11 acres of land in Morningside, $56,000; the purchase by Governor William A. Stone of a residence site in Beacon street for $35,000, through the United Realty Trust Company; John W. Moore to a business man, a residence in Alder street, $25,000, through Henry J. P. Diehl; Joseph Vogel to Robert M. Reynolds, No. 442 Third avenue, $23,000, through the Gordon-Smith Company; T. A. & J. R. Mellon to J. A. Young, for J. R. Kuhn, property at the corner of Collins avenue and Kirkwood street, $21,000, through James R. Lawler; Samuel H. McKee to Leander Trautman, a residence in Jackson street for $21,000; the purchase by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company of four properties in the Twenty-sixth ward for $34,000, and the purchase by Jones & Laughlin, Limited, for four properties in the Twenty-fifth ward, for $22,000.

Up the Monongahela valley Francis Wall sold to Geo. B. Snyder of Wilmerding 50 acres of land in Wall postoffice, for $50,000. Myles McConnon to David Edwards, the Germania hotel at Homestead, for $20,000, and C. W. Erbeck to the Homestead National bank, a property in Eighth avenue, Homestead, for $20,000.

The week's business registered at city hall was above the average, 104 deeds having been received, the amounts aggregating $745,305, or an average of $4,969 each.

Among the Contractors.

William Miller & Sons have the residence of James Platt, in Center avenue, ready for the brick work. The same contractors have the Carnegie library at Duquesne ready for the roof and have the foundations in for the addition to the insane asylum at Woodville.

A. & S. Wilson have started the foundations on the William B. Schiller residence in Forbes street, near Morewood avenue, and will begin work at once on the $75,000 residence of P. Black, at the corner of Penn and Murtland avenues. The residence of W. L. Mellon, being erected at the Murdock entrance to the park, in Forbes street, is under roof.

In Sewickley they are just putting the finishing touches on the residence and stable of Miss Stella Hays, which together will cost $50,000. They have also practically completed the brick and stone residence of Col. F. J. Hearne, in the Woodland road, at a cost of $70,000.

Murphy & Hamilton have the work about half completed on the 16-room school house which they are building for the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington street, Fifth ward. They also have the contract from the same church for the three-story lyceum building in the same street. The former will cost $80,000 and the latter $30,000. The same contractors are putting in the foundations for the 14-room school house, being erected in the Twenty-second ward, at a cost of $75,000.

Row of Houses Brings $9,500.

Hector street: They Keystone Realty Company sold for W. W. Giffin to Miss Anna Runnette a row of four frame houses, on a lot 30x67 feet, on the east side of Hector street, between Alder and Elmwood streets. Nineteenth ward, for $9,500.

Swissvale: The Real Estate Trust Company sold in the John H. Galey plan, at Swissvale, five lots, 200x140 feet, to Williams Lose of Pitcairn, and Elizabeth H. Newmyer of Swissvale, for $10,000. The buyers will build four $4,000 brick houses. The same company sold for the German National bank to the Foster Miller Engineering Company, Nos. 60 and 62, Westview avenue, Allegheny, a three-story brick building, on a lot 46x120 feet, for $4,500. The property is now occupied by Conroy, Frugh & Co., who will vacate for the new owners April 1.

Fulton street: The Aronson Realty Company sold for the A. Friday heirs to W. D. Tobias, an 11-room brick house on a lot, 21x100 feet, in Fulton street, near Wylie avenue, for $7,000. The same company sold for Attorney J. Leonard Aronson to Mrs. Sophia Sloan a lot facing 30 feet in Ross street, between Crawford and Vine streets, for $1,500 cash. The purchaser will build a modern cigar factory.

Small House Sales.

Penn avenue: Thomas Perry sold to Michael Posluszny an improved lot, 26x100 feet, on the north side of Penn avenue, near Twentieth street. Twelfth ward, for $4,500.

Tioga street: Mary E. Zollinger sold to Lizzie Fushon an improved lot, 25x187 feet, on the north side of Tioga street, near Rosedale avenue, Thirty-seventh ward, for $4,000.

Murtland avenue: Clarence Rettet sold to William H. Regley a lot, 100x165 feet, at the southwest corner of Murtland avenue and Kedron street, Twenty-first ward, for $4,000.

Cohasset street: Nicholas Kelly sold to William B. Kraft an improved lot, 25x120 feet, on the west side of Cohasset street, Thirty-fifth ward, for $3,200.

Allen avenue: John Reynolds sold to Joseph Hippell, an improved lot, 25x100 feet, at the southwest corner of Allen avenue and Eureka street, Thirty-first ward, for $4,250.

Race street: The Pittsburgh Trust Company sold to Thomas Whitten a lot, 30x93 feet, in Race street, near Collier street, Twenty-first ward, for $1,320, and another lot of the same size in the same street, to Charles T. Mahaffey, for $1,320.

Samuel W. Black & Co. sold for Thomas D. Gibson the six-room dwelling, known as No. 32, on the westerly side of Vine street, between Rose and Reed streets, Eighth ward, lot fronting 37 feet in Vine street, for $3,500. The purchaser bought for an investment.

The Keystone Realty Company delivered the deed from Kate Thorne Cook to the East End Mantel and Tile Company for 80x156 feet, in Center avenue, running back to the Pennsylvania railroad, and known as No. 5844 Center avenue. The purchasers intend erecting thereon a warehouse. Consideration, $25,000.

John C. Devenny of McKeesport has just closed two real estate deals amounting to $42,000. One comprises property in Riverside, Cal., 10 acres, on which there are 1,000 bearing orange trees; also a fine residence. The property was owned by William T. Pierce, a well known attorney in the Frick building, and was purchased by E. C. Stoner of Riverside, for $20,000. The other property is in Brooklyn and comprises an entire square, extending from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth streets, and consisting of 22 vacant lots; also a 12-room pressed brick house with brownstone trimmings, from Charles J. Boehme to William T. Pierce, for $22,000.

John F. Sweeney has sold another of his Twenty-first ward properties, the purchaser in this case being I. H. Speers, who has taken possession of the property as a home. The property consists of a modern frame dwelling of six rooms and finished attic situate on lot No. 25, in John F. Sweeny's plan, fronting 25 feet on the southerly side of Montezuma street, at the corner of Point View street, and extending back 100 feet to an alley. The consideration was understood to be $4,000.

T. C. Allison has sold for John T. Murdock to W. C. Staving the two six-room houses, Nos. 915 and 917, West Diamond street, with lot, 40x80 feet, for $6,000. This adjoins the property now owned by Mr. Staving, giving him a lot 48x120 feet, fronting on Montgomery street.

Transfers Recorded.

Coyle Reed B et ux to Charlotte A Sparks, Sept 19, '02, 22d wd, Fgh, 106x151, Homewood ave..... $25,000

Gilbert Lydia to Elizabeth Clark, Sept 15, '02, 21st wd, Fgh, 25x80, Rencrew st..... 1,150

Mulvaney Jno et ux to Jas Mohan, Sept 15, '02, Brackenridge boro, 38½x146, Brackenridge ave..... 745

Maple Thos F et ux to Otis B Lane, Aug 6, '02, 25th wd, Fgh, 2 lots, Sylvania st..... 2,250

Reese Margaret M et al to Louisa Hufschmidt, Sept 6, '02, Baldwin twp, 2 lots, Brook st..... 750

Ruoff Frederick et ux to J V Gilfillan et al, Sept 6, '02, West Liberty boro, 9 lots, West Liberty road..... 3,000

Jenkins Wm to Jno Reynolds, June 17, '01, 31st wd, Fgh, 25x100, Eureka st..... 600

Meyer Anna Maria et ux Theresa Grimes, Sept 4, '02, 17th wd, Fgh, 69x85, Butler st..... 6,120

Ryan W J et ux to Jno J Patton, Sept 12, '02, 32d wd, Fgh, 22x165, Sycamore st..... 5,700

Port Vue Land & Impt Co to Wm Wood, Sept 13, '02, Port Vue boro, 150x218, Port Vue ave..... 450

Shaw Saml W to F S Gleason et al, Dec 24, '01, 6th wd, McKeesprt, 20x109, Two road..... 200

Gleason F S et al to Saml W Shaw, Dec 27, '01, 6th wd, McKeesprt, 20x109, Two road..... 1,000

Good Alice A et al to Cath Rauber, Sept 15, '02, 32 McKeesprt, 140x200, Miama st..... 1,100

Schaffer Henry H to F M Mechling, May 16, '02, 21st wd, Fgh, 28x100, Susquehanna st..... 2,500

Clifton Jas F ux to M D Lichliter, Sept 6, '02, 7th wd, Ally, 25x70, Wickline st..... 2,600

Roberts Chas M ex to Grant Oaks, July 28, '02, Scott twp, 40x110, Washington pike..... 1,650

Davidson Geo S ex to Wm O Speer, Sept 10, '02, 20th wd, Fgh, 50x155, Friendship ave..... 5,400

Cameron John B ex to Rose Ryan, Sept 11, '02, 17th wd, Fgh, 19x110, Forty-fourth st..... 3,900

Oehm Nicholas ex to J W Walker, Aug 12, '02, Scott twp, 40x110, Washington pike..... 1,500

West Carnegie Land Co to Annie Lewis, Sept 9, '02, Scott twp, 120x128, Summit st..... 1,400

Mitchell Chas G to Eliz McKee, Sept 17, '02, 19th wd, Fgh, 20x100, Herberton st..... 8,000

Mortgages Recorded.

*Thompson Harvey et al, to W L Douglass, Sept. 9, '02..... $ 5,250

Rauber John to J H Borman, Sept. 19, '02..... 8,000

Glynn Patrick to G W Jones, guardian, Sept. 17, '02..... 1,100

Carson Harry L to J S Wilson, Sept. 11, '02..... 900

Brockmeier Chas W to E E McKillip, Aug. 29, '02..... 2,000

Morong Samuel to G ewait, Sept. 15, '02..... 800

Davis Eliza to T Chambers, June 21, '02..... 1,250

Chambers J H to same, June 21, '02..... 218

*Diescher Samuel to D W Petching, Aug 5, '02..... 7,200

Lander Henry to South View B & L A, Sept. 12, '02..... 500

Wylie Wm to Dime Sav B & L A, Sept. 19, '02..... 1,600

Kramer Casper to Lawrenceville B & L A No. 2, Sept. 19, '02..... 1,600

Haendler Charles to Carson B & L A, Sept. 18, '02..... 600

Bulezikowski M to Josephine Dine B & L A, Sept. 18, '02..... 700

Pesluzny Michael to Korbeki B & L A, Sept. 20, '02..... 3,000

Hedges John C to Peoples Sav Bank, Sept. 16, '02..... 900

Mayfield Charles E to E Fgh Sav & Tr Co, Sept. 16, '02..... 1,150

Cole John C to Turtle Creek Sav & Tr Co, Sept. 18, '02..... 1,400

Pittsburgh National Banks.

The following abstract of the report of the condition of the Pittsburgh National Banks at the close of business, September 15, 1902, as compiled by R. J. Stoney, Jr. It shows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$110,745,940
Overdrafts	194,376
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,135,000
U. S. bonds for deposits and on hand	3,267,650
Stocks, securities, etc.	14,882,854
Premiums paid	400,862
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	5,872,082
Exchanges for clearing house	5,156,218
Due from banks and bankers	17,467,572
Cash and treasury credits	14,973,969
Total	$180,021,122

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 18,841,240
Surplus and profits	24,547,955
Circulation	6,883,097
Individual deposits	$87,172,646
Certificates of deposit	1,158,229
Certified checks	461,767
Cashier's checks	1,420,081
Due banks and bankers	36,384,562
U. S. deposits	2,794,970
Dividends unpaid	36,445
Total deposits	$129,618,800
Rediscounts and bills payable	170,000
Total	$180,021,122

Deal at the Store that Saves You Money.

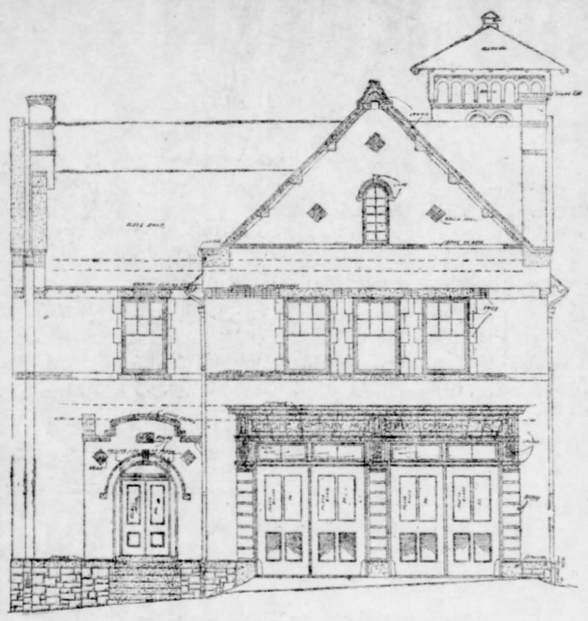
For furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains and everything necessary for the equipment of the home, go to Speer & Hollar, 914 Penn avenue. Largest stock—best goods—lowest prices.

G. A. R.

Department Headquarters Train

Will leave Pittsburgh over the Pennsylvania Railroad Monday, October 6th, at 8.00 a. m., with through parlor cars and day coaches to Washington, D. C., without change. Rate for the round trip, Eight Dollars.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE FOR HILL-TOP SECTION TO GRACE VIRGINIA AVENUE.



NO. 17 ENGINE HOUSE.

The above is a reproduction of the front elevation of the new No. 17 engine house which is to be erected in Virginia avenue, near Shiloh street, Thirty-second ward. Plans for the building were drawn by Architect Harry S. Bair, and it will be built by Bollinger Bros. at a cost of $24,000. The building is a neat two-story structure, 40x100 feet, of red brick, with a front of Cleveland stone. Steam heat, gas and electric lights, tile bathrooms and commodious sleeping quarters will make the home of the "17's" one of the coolest in the city.

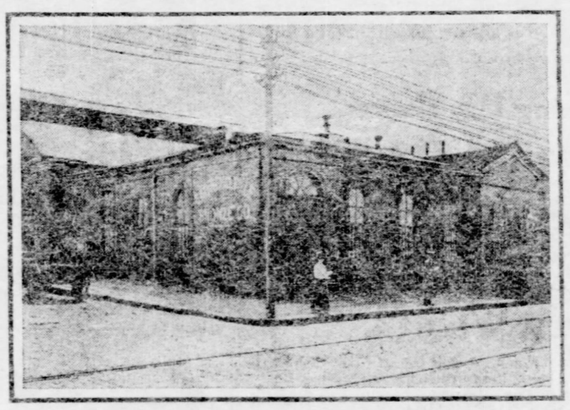
OLD PITTSBURGH FAIR RECALLED BY EXPOSITION

Many Pioneer Residents Can Remember It as a Great Event.

W. E. STIEGLITZ OWNS AN ANNUAL PASS

This Little Card Attracted Much Attention at the Gazette Booth at the Exposition—Something About the Famous Old Fair.

Stretching across Penn avenue, near Thirty-second street swings the sign of the Pittsburgh exposition, so that no one can forget that the big show at the Point is on, but of the thousands who see that sign every day few know they are passing the site of a show as famous in its day as is the exposition now. Forty years and more ago the great exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural association was held on the large plot extending from the bottom of the hill to Penn avenue and from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second streets, as the divisions are now made. The annual season of that exposition was a great event, not only in all the towns of Allegheny county, but in the many prosperous boroughs and townships of a dozen surrounding counties. From



The Building at Penn Avenue and Thirty-First Street, Which Was Formerly the Entrance to the Old Pittsburgh Fair.

those points not reached by railroads people drove in wagons with the whole family to see the "Pittsburgh Fair," as it was called. There still are in the city today many men and women of middle age who remember being taken as children to the fair, while the number of those who attended the fair is each year now rapidly growing smaller.

The old fair ground was located just west of the "Iron City Park," a great pleasure resort which extended from Thirty-fourth street out to about what is now Main street. Between the fair grounds and the park that part of Lawrenceville was then the great play ground of the city, while now it is one of the dirtiest and busiest sections in manufactures. Rolls turn where swings swung, and the noise of the trip-hammer is heard instead of the voices of a merry throng.

Little Now Remains.

Little is now left to remind the present generation of the old exhibition, as it was called, for the word "exposition" as the correct term for a big fair had not yet come into vogue. There still remains at the corner of Thirty-first street and Penn avenue part of the old building through which the grounds were entered, and in the possession of some of the older residents are annual passes to the fair.

One of these is owned by William E. Stieglitz of No. 316 Ward street, Oakland. It has been on exhibition during the past week at The Gazette booth at the Pittsburgh exposition, and not a few old readers of The Gazette have recalled the fair as they saw the old ticket.

The pass is for the year 1858 and names the exhibition of that year as the eighth annual, so that the first must have been held in 1851. The show continued up to the time of the war, when the grounds were taken by the government, first as a camp for the soldiers and later as a place for horse and mule stables. Part of the old Sixty-second Pennsylvania volunteers were encamped there at the outbreak of the war or shortly afterward. All the ground occupied belonged then and still belongs to the Denny estate.

It was an animated sight in the old fair, according to Mr. Stieglitz, who saw it as a boy. There was one very large frame building and a number of other smaller ones devoted to individual exhibits. As it was an agricultural affair, cattle, horses and farm products naturally were prominent in the exhibits.

The day of prize awards was a memorable one and the decisions of the Pittsburgh judges on the relative values of the competing exhibits was conclusive in all the sections.

Location of Fair Grounds.

The old fair buildings were located at this place because of the fact that when they were built the Pennsylvania railroad was the only line and its terminus was at Twenty-eighth street. There was a graveyard where the Union station now is. Beyond the fair grounds to the east it was all country. There was no Bloomfield. People wishing to come to Pittsburgh from East Liberty drove in Liberty avenue had not been cut through and the fair grounds stretched uninterrupted from Penn avenue to the railroad tracks.

The date of the old Iron City park comes closer to the present time. It was not closed until about 1868. In the years before it had been a great pleasure ground, the majority of the larger church and other picnics being held there. Its end came at the time of the famous Dolly Varden parade, when Penn avenue was opened with great formalities through from Thirty-fourth street to the East End. There was a great ox roast at that time. This important part of the ceremonies was carried out in the ground behind the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor on what is now Rebecca street.

Those were great times in old Pittsburgh. The city was but a fraction of the present one in size and wealth; its interests were fewer and smaller, but the spirit of the town and the sense of its own importance was as great as ever.

Veterans to Meet at Tarentum.

The surviving members of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, will hold their twenty-fourth annual reunion next Thursday at Tarentum. Two-day excursion tickets will be issued by the railroads for the veterans. The business meeting of the association will be held in the afternoon at Dunlap hall, which will be the headquarters of the association during the reunion. In the evening a rousing campfire will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The members of the Ex-Prisoners of War association and veterans of the Spanish-American war will attend the reunion.

ASSESSMENT MADE AGAINST THE CITY

REDUCTION OF $12,894 86 MADE BY VIEWERS.

This Amount Comes Off the Original Assessment Made Against Judge Acheson.

The city of Pittsburgh will have to pay part of the expense of opening and widening Diamond street from Smithfield street to the Diamond market house. The board of viewers made their report on the exceptions yesterday, and assessed the city $12,894.86. They then deducted this amount from the amount, originally assessed against the property of Judge Marcus W. Acheson. The other exceptions were not allowed, and the contention is now transferred to common pleas court No. 2, to which the report of the viewers will go next week.

When the opening and widening of Diamond street was discussed there was some objections made to the passage of the ordinance through councils, many of the members from the outlying wards speaking of the expense to their people, when it would be of doubtful value to them. This objection was met by the statement that in all probability the improvement would not cost the city a cent, as the damages of the property owners on the south side of the street would be paid by those benefited on the north side of the street.

When the report of the board of viewers was made, on June 7 last, not one cent of damages was assessed against the city. This finding met with general approval as it could not be readily seen why the city at large should pay anything for the mere opening and widening. The damages sustained by the north side property owners were to be paid by the benefits assessed against those owning property on the south side of the street.

Twenty-five of the property owners filed exceptions to the report. This compelled the board of viewers to have another hearing and hear the exceptions. Exceptions are filed by property owners so that they can take the matter into court, although there have been exceptional cases when the court, by special permission, allowed this rule to be suspended.

It was stated yesterday, in explanation of the report of the viewers in reducing the assessment against the property of Judge Acheson, that the viewers had made an assessment against the Acheson property under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. The Acheson property is the building occupied by Solomon & Ruben, and it fronts 90 feet in Diamond alley and is 200 feet deep along Smithfield street. At the time the building was erected Mr. Aceson owned only 60 feet fronting in the alley, and running along Smithfield street 200 feet. Later 30 additional feet in the alley were leased and the building erected as it now stands. Still later Judge Acheson bought this additional 30 feet.

The nature of the transaction affected the matter, in the judgment of the viewers, and they reduced the assessment. The original assessment was $55,877 71. The viewers took from this $12,894 86. This was charged against the city and the assessment against the Acheson property now stands at $42,982 85.

If the report should go through without litigation the city can make the improvement at once. If the matter is taken to the higher courts nothing can be done until a final decision is secured.

The Panhandles' Report.

Secretary S. B. Liggett yesterday issued a statement of the estimated results of the operations of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. for one month and also for eight months, ending August 31, 1902, and the increase or decrease as compared with corresponding periods of 1901. The statement follows:

August, 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$ 1,354,779	$ 122,735
Operating expenses	1,398,896	211,703
Net results from operation	$ 555,076	$ 88,970
Interest on bonds, rentals, etc.	388,573	91,487
Profit	$ 167,403	$130,457
January 1 to August 31—		
Gross earnings	$14,619,159	$1,391,167
Operating expenses	10,730	1,207,079
Net results from operation	$ 3,888,285	$ 184,088
Interest on bonds, rentals, etc.	2,713,239	280,200
Profit	$ 1,175,046	

Pittsburgher Among Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Frank Buchanan of Indiana was today re-elected by acclamation to the presidency of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union. New York was selected as headquarters. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice president, J. T. Butler, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Johnson, New York; executive committee, John McCabe, Pittsburgh; H. F. Donnelly, Albany, N. Y.; P. L. Beck, Denver; J. H. Barry, St. Louis.

Gerber Carriage Company, 19-27 Fifth Street.

Our new Depot Wagons look like Three-Quarter Broughams, painted in the new shades—Rose, Lake, Imperial, Maroon, etc.—trimmed to match. They are designed different from the usual and have that indefinable "something" called STYLE.

Robes, Blankets, Harness.

Gerber Carriage Co.

19-27 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SNOWDEN HEIRS LOSE A CONTEST WITH RAILROAD

Judge Joseph Buffington Disposes of Another "Smoky Island" Case.

DECLARES THE LOOMIS PATENT INVALID

Property Involved Is, in Court's Opinion, Covered by Dedication of Bank Lane as Highway. Ownership Not Proven.

In the United States circuit court, Judge Joseph Buffington yesterday handed down a decision in a "Smoky island" case that leaves the Pittsburgh & Western railroad undisturbed in possession of its yard site upon what was once Bank lane, lower Allegheny.

The case was an action for ejectment directed against L. F. Loree, as receiver of the road, by Fannie B. Snowden and other heirs of Judge John M. Snowden. The plaintiffs claimed, as a primary foundation for their title, a patent issued by the commonwealth to Luke Loomis in 1873. This patent is declared invalid and illegal by the court, because it included a highway already dedicated to the public. The court also finds that the plaintiffs have not shown that those from whom they claim were in possession of any part of the land for the 21 years necessary for adverse possession.

The land in dispute is a rectangular strip along the Ohio river about 165 feet in width in South avenue, and extending some 940 feet in Grant avenue and the river.

Burden on Plaintiff.

As the railroad is in possession, an action for ejectment places the burden of proof on the plaintiffs and the validity of their title is the first point to be proven. The land in dispute was included in a patent granted to Luke Loomis, dated August 15, 1837.

The plaintiffs, however, assert that their grantors had entered into constructive possession of the land in 1822, and actual possession on August 15, 1837, when the patent was granted, and that they held continuous, uninterruped, hostile and notorious possession until 1881, when they were ousted wrongfully by the defendants' grantors.

A plot of land had been set aside for Allegheny town, but did not include any islands. Bank lane was laid out along the north bank of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in a plan adopted by the state in 1787 and this island is shown, but not included in the reserve tract. In connection with this an article in the first number of The Gazette, dated July 29, 1786, by Judge Barckenridge, is quoted.

Patent Is Invalid.

In plotting for the sale the state did not take congizance of this island, as being in the reserve tract, and the act of the state in laying out and dedicating Bank lane as a highway precludes it from afterward conveying such a highway to a grantee as private property, such as it sought to do in the patent of August 15, 1837, to Luke Loomis. By this time the island had been almost entirely swept away, but the edge of the inner watercourse, between the island and the mainland, was still the boundary to Bank lane and the disappearance of the island in no way affected the river bank as that boundary.

The court therefore decides that the agent of the state was without warrant in issuing the patent to Luke Loomis.

The plaintiff's claim to ground between Bank lane and the river is held invalid, not only because the river is constituted the boundary of Bank lane, but because the plaintiffs have shown no proof of the continous, actual and recognized possession required by law for a period of 21 years.

The conclusions of law are:

"First—The patent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Luke Loomis, dated August 15, 1837, is void.

"Second—No title by adverse possession has been established by the plaintiffs.

"Third—The plaintiffs have not shown a right to recover.

"Verdict—The court finds in favor of the defendant."

Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias Military Ball.

Invitations have been issued by Pittsburgh Company, No. 40, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, to a Military Ball, Banquet and Euchre to be given at Braun's Auditorium, South Highland ave., East End, on Wednesday evening, September 24th. It is expected that a large number of representatives of Uniform Rank Companies from various parts of the country will be entertained and indications predict that the occasion will be one of the leading Pythian social events of the season. Neat and appropriate prizes will be awarded to the successful winners of the euchre. There will be dancing from 8 p. m. to 1:45 a. m. The committee is composed of the following personnel: W. B. Harper, Secretary; L. Klotz, Treasurer; J. G. Berry, Assistant Treasurer; Frederick A. Gutzman, J. Wentz, J. A. Jackson and Alfred Ward, Committee on Reception; J. J. Bell and W. H. Steitz, Floor Managers, and H. E. Weaver, Chairman.

LOUBET GOOD SAMARITAN.

Befriends a Man Who Had Been Run Over by Bicyclist.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—President Loubet has just performed an action showing the simple, kindly character of the man. While shooting at Marly he found a man and bicycle lying in the road, both in a dilapidated condition. The man had been knocked over by a party of bicyclists and had lain insensible for a time.

M. Loubet asked if he could do anything. The man said he wanted to get to Saint Cyr. M. Loubet sent for a carriage ordered for the guests, personally superintended the installing of the man comfortably and then rejoined the shooting party.

BEE HIVE CARPET STORE,

JAMES R. THOMPSON, Manager. 905 PENN AVE.

OPENING DAY, MONDAY 22nd.

OPENING DAY, MONDAY 22nd.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our Mr. Thompson, having been buyer and manager for Kaufmann Bros.' carpet dept. for four years and knowing the wants of the Pittsburgh public, is now prepared to offer at less than auction prices a full line of Carpetings of all kinds. A new store, new goods, and new prices—and Terms Strictly Cash, as with our small margin of profits we cannot afford losses. Watch for the Bee Hive, as every time you see it it will mean one or more items to be sold at positive cost or less for the day advertised.

We earnestly solicit your inspection for comparison and court competition. Our great specialties will be Misfit Carpets of all kinds and sizes, manufacturers' dropped patterns, and jobs in Carpets, Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

ALWAYS BARGAINS HERE.

Extra Specials for Monday and Tuesday

—OPENING DAYS—

Best Axminster, big line	98c yd.	$1.35 kind
Wilton Velvets, room and hall styles	97c yd.	$1.25 kind
10-Wire Brussels, room and hall styles	69c yd.	90c kind
Tapestry Brussels, room and hall styles	58c yd.	75c kind
Tapestry Brussels, room and hall styles	47c yd.	65c kind
Extra Super Ing, best all wool	52c yd.	75c kind
Extra Super Ing. C. C. grade	46c yd.	60c kind
Inlaid Linoleum, No. 1 quality	38c yd.	$1.50 kind
Mill Remnants, short pieces of perfect Oil Cloth	18c	35c kind

Heavy China Matting, 10c a yd. or $3.80 for 40 yds.

Linen Warp, high grade, Japanese Matting, Carpet patterns, in all colors, 18c a yd. or $6.98 for 40 yds.

Best Axminister Rugs, 9x12, $19.98, $25.00 kind.

Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12, $27.98, $35.00 kind.

BEE HIVE CARPET STORE

905 PENN AVE.

Celebrated for good Work. WE GIVE SAFE AS SLEEP **VEG-O-ZON** Established over 10 years in same Location.

for the **Painless Extraction of Teeth** No ill Effects

Nervous persons need not have a fear. It's soothing as slumber—one or twenty teeth extracted without pain or danger.

GOLD CROWNS and BRIDGE WORK $5.00

BEST TEETH A Set $8.00

Silver Fillings, 75c. Teeth Cleaned, 75c.

THE OLD RELIABLE NEW YORK DENTISTS,

Cor. Sixth and Liberty Sts.

All Work and Material Warranted. OPEN NIGHTS TILL 9. SUNDAYS 10 TO 3. The Best Dentistry at Moderate Prices.

Largest Installment Jewelry House In the State

You can make a better selection here because we carry the largest stock.

You can get better terms here because we do the largest business.

You can get lower prices here because we are wholesale jewelers and sell to you at wholesale prices.

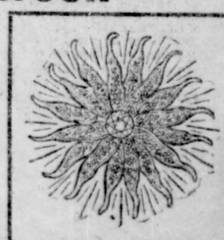
These Beautiful Pendants One Dollar a Week

Think of that for easy terms.

And besides our prices are lower than the cash prices at the retail stores.

We have these pendants at $16 and up.

Set with fine white, genuine diamonds and pearls—mounted in solid gold.



ISAACS WHOLESALE JEWELER and Diamond Expert

404 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Open Evenings.

Your Credit Is Good

No Security Required.

Established 1870.

HENDERSON ACT MAY RESURRECT THE TARIFF ISSUE

That Is the Opinion of Republican Congressional Chairman Babcock.

WRONG WAY TO COMBAT THE COMBINES

Campaign Leader Says No Republican Ever Advocated Removal of Duty From Trust-Made Goods.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
603 Fifteenth St., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, arrived in Washington today from New York. In speaking about the retirement of Speaker Henderson Mr. Babcock said:

"Of course, we all feel very sorry that the speaker saw fit to decline his nomination; but I think the only effect his retirement will have upon the political situation will be to emphasize the question of the tariff and bring it out more forcibly before the public. Naturally, his action and the reason he ascribes for his withdrawal will bring the tariff issue to the front.

"In the matter of putting trust-made products upon the free list I don't know a Republican who has ever advocated such a policy. I never did so, and I regard the whole proposition as a Democratic idea, and not in harmony with the Republican practice of protection, because it is impossible to hit the trusts a blow in this way without injuring the laboring element more than the capitalists. In other words, if we take the duty off trust-made goods where such duty is needed for protection, the laborers who make those goods will feel the effect much more than the men who employ them. I would not touch a tariff schedule where the duty imposed is needed to protect labor.

"Now, in respect to the steel amendment I introduced in the last session, it provided for a reduction of rate upon articles manufactured by the steel combine at a lower cost here than abroad. It is probable that a reduction of duty could be tolerated in that instance."

When questioned regarding the congressional outlook, Mr. Babcock said:

"Everything has been moving along very satisfactorily at Republican headquarters in New York, and reports from all over the country are encouraging, but we are anxiously awaiting a settlement of the coal strike. I might say in this connection, however, that it is by no means certain that the coal strike will figure in the campaign. Future developments in the situation, however, may place an entirely different aspect upon the case. If the coal strike is adjusted now, I would have very little fear of the result; but as long as it is maintained, it furnishes an uncertain factor. The sympathy of the public, of course, is always with the laboring man. The strike is an unknown quantity of the future."

CHARLES W. METZGAR.

ARMY'S HEALTH BETTER.

This Despite Fact That Campaign Conditions in Philippines Were More Trying Than Before.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The report of the surgeon general of the army for the year ending June 30 shows a gradual improvement in the condition of the health of the troops, notwithstanding many were subject to exposures of tropical service in the Philippines.

The report says the admissions to sick report in 1901 constituted 1,791.59 per 1,000 of the strength, as compared with 2,311.81 in 1900 and with 1,502.47 the mean annual rate of the previous 10 years. The rate of discharge for disability was 19.95 in 1901, as compared with 22.60 in 1900 and 15.69 for the decade, and the death rate from all causes was 19.94 per 1,000 men, as compared with 22.74 and 11.91 respectively.

Concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines the report says: "Although a great deal of hard field service has been done and much new country occupied, there has been a decrease in sick and mortality rates, for improved conditions in peaceful provinces have more than counterbalanced any local increase caused by arduous field service. Campaigns carried on during the year have not, however, been less trying to the stamina of troops than former ones, rather the reverse, as most of the more accessible points were already occupied by our forces at the beginning of the year, and the necessity for following insurgents bidding in the fastnesses of inaccessible mountains added much to labors performed in the sweltering heat of the tropics."

HUFF HEARING ENDED.

Decision in Contested Nomination Case Expected Monday.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The hearing in the contested election case from the Twenty-second congressional district, composed of Butler and Westmoreland counties, was concluded today, and it is probable that a decision will be given Monday. The case involves the validity of the certificate of nomination of Col. George F. Huff of Greensburg, Republican nominee for congress in the district, whose nomination is being contested by Congressman Joseph D. Showalter of Butler. Should the court throw out Huff's certificate, his friends will make an attempt to nominate him again, in such a manner as to melt the court's objections.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest today rejected the certificates of nomination of Representative G. Von-Phul Jones and Joseph C. A. Dalton, Union party nominees for assembly in the Twentieth and Second Philadelphia districts, respectively, on the ground that the Unionists are not entitled to nominate by certificate. Jones and Dalton have retained counsel and mandamus proceedings will be instituted in the Dauphin county court on Monday to compel Griest to file these papers. If the court refuses to issue a mandamus the Unionists will take out nomination papers for these candidates.

Show Train in Collision.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Sept. 20.—At Choctaw, 16 miles east of here, at 5 o'clock this morning, a freight train ran into the rear of the Sells-Downs show train, killing three persons, and injuring 26 others, several fatally.

$4.00 Excursion to Cleveland $4.00 Via Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. September 26th and 27th.

Tickets valid on all trains, including the "flyers," and good returning until September 29. Extension of time until October 28 may be had by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of 50 cents.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 652-654 Liberty st.

Autumn Millinery Opening.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 23 AND 24.

The millinery parlors, on the second floor, will come forth tomorrow morning in a charming fullness of fresh beauty. Like the rich autumn tints of nature after the summer days, they bring new and greater charms as offerings to the temple of millinery art.

Even as Paris is the hub of the millinery universe, our store is the recognized center for Pittsburgh's devotees of the fashions which make fair women fairer. The most fetching conceptions of the foremost Parisian designers are here, their marvelous cunning is the guiding inspiration of this magnificent gathering. Along with these bewitching styles are others of equal merit from domestic sources, many being original designs from our own skillful artists.

The prices on the imported models range from $25 to $50, with hundreds of other exclusive pattern hats at more modest figures.

Two of the Special Attractions for Opening Day Buyers.

Trimmed Hats. We pay special attention to creating popular priced millinery which can take a high rank for artistic conception. No exclusive millinery store can show such really fine styles at even double our price of..... $5.00

Trimmed Hats. Direct copies of expensive imported models, costing two, three and four times the price of these hats. The difference cannot be distinguished, and the styles are perfect in their execution. Special at..... $7.50

Buy Materials Here and Have Hat Trimmed FREE.

A List of Items to Interest Every Woman.

Children's Supporters—Adjustable brace, with hose supporter attached. Either black or white. Special, each..... 25c

Corsets—All the new Fall shapes in R. & G., W. B., Nemo and Thompson's Glove-Fitting makes. Per pair..... $1.00

Neck Boas—One lot of Coque Feather Boas in black, 1½ yards long. Special Monday price..... 25c

Silk Neck Ruffs—One lot Black Silk Neck Ruffs, with long ends; very full. Extra value at..... $1.00

Silk Scarfs—Women's Crepe de Chine Scarfs in colors or black. Extra long and wide, hemstitched ends. Each..... 50c

Knit Shawls—One lot of large square crocheted Worsted Shawls white and colors; $2 qualities tomorrow for..... $1.25

Knit Skirts—One lot of Fine Fancy or Plain Knit Skirts in selected designs. Special at..... $1.00

Gloves—One lot of Women's 2-clasp Dress Kid Gloves, white and colors; one row of embroidery. Special, per pair..... 50c

Hosiery—One lot of Women's Fast black heavy cotton hose; with double soles and spliced ankles 25c goods tomorrow at..... 19c

Boys' Underwear—One lot of heavy merino mixed shirts and drawers. Special, per garment..... 12½c

Handkerchiefs—One lot of Women's Pure White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with ¼ or ½-inch hems. Special..... 10c

Embroideries—One lot of fine 8 or 10 inch Cambric Embroideries. All new patterns and extra value, per yard..... 15c

SOLOMON AND RUBEN

SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.

Smart New Tailored Suits.

The fact that this is the popular Suit and Cloak Department in Western Pennsylvania is accounted for by the high character of our garments and the moderate way we price them. This complete showing of Fall attire is distinctively elegant in every feature.

Neatly Tailored Suits. For misses and women. Made from Venetian cloths in various new shades. Finished with satin folds and slot seams. Coats lined with silk. Skirts dress lengths. Also Walking Suits of plaids and mixtures, strapped and fancily stitched. Special offering at... $12

New Walking Suits. Blouse and Norfolk styles, made of flaked materials, in green, blue, brown and black. Trimmed with pleats or straps. Coats lined with taffeta silk. Skirts flared, box pleated or kilted. A great gathering of special values at $16.50 and..... $15

Novel Tailored Suits. Venetian Cloths, Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Plaids, Mixtures and Broadcloths, in the new colorings or black. Tight-fitting, reefer, blouse or Norfolk styles. Coats lined with silk; skirts flared or flounced. Walking or dress lengths. Superb tailoring and fit. Splendid values at..... $20

Cleverly Tailored Suits. A variety that cannot be seen elsewhere. Made of the latest mixtures, zibelines, plaids or broadcloths. Fitting blouse or Norfolk styles. Some velvet trimmed, some strapped, others plain. Walking or dress length skirts. A mere glance at these suits stamps them at once as being of highest class tailoring. Rare offerings at... $25

Walking Skirts. Plain Melton Cloths, Cheviots or the new mixtures in the popular shades; also black. Flounced or flared. Finished with slot seams, straps or yokes. Neatly tailored. Ten latest styles to select from at our attractive prices of $5.98 and..... $5

Dress Skirts. A large variety of finest Broadcloths, Venetians, Cheviots, Basket Weaves or Etamines. Trimmed with taffeta or peau de soie folds. Also the new circular effects, plainly tailored or with slot seams. 7 or 9 gore flares, graduating flounce. A splendid choice at..... $10

Fall Coats. Medium weight kersey in loose or half fitting box styles. Lined with satin and fancily stitched. Also cheviot and broadcloth coats in short jaunty effects. Lined with satin. Eton or fitting styles. Special offerings at..... $7.98

Monte Carlo Coats. Splendid kersey cloth in castor, tan, brown and black. Swell styles in medium lengths, fancily stitched and strapped. Also taffeta silk or peau de soie coats, trimmed with lace and silk lined. Great attractions at $12 and..... $10.00

A Special Coat Offer. Box Coats, of medium weight kersey; Eton Coats of black Broadcloth; Coffee Coats of Taffeta Silk, and Reefer Coats of black Cheviot; all Silk or Satin lined and well tailored; $8 and $9 values at..... $5.00

Fall Waists. French Flannels in gray, blue, tan, green and black. Tucked back and front. Strapped seams. Extra full fronts. Special offerings at..... $1.98

Fall Waists. Imported Oxfords, French Flannels and Brilliantines, deep tucked yokes, new sleeves, new collar and large pearl buttons. A charming variety at..... $2.98

Silk Waists. A beautiful selection of the new colorings in taffeta, Louisine, peau de soie and satin. Hemstitched, tucked and pleated. All new styles and a special offering of $5 qualities at..... $2.98

Handsome Fall Dresses—

A large gathering of taffeta silk, moire, velvet and metallic fabrics in the latest colorings, as well as black. Fancily trimmed with piping, self or contrasting stitching. Shirt waist styles, with flared skirts. Elegant offerings at $20, $18 and..... $15.00

Richly Tailored Suits—

Style and individuality are well displayed in this gathering. The new blouse effects, made of flaked materials; the stylish Norfolks in mannish mixtures, the smart cutaways, in indistinct plaids and the fitting styles in fine broadcloths. All these are here, with the best of designing and workmanship. Superior values at..... $32.50

Great Exhibit of Elegant Furs.

A complete display of the favored fashions for Fall and Winter 1902-03.

Fur Scarfs—Selected mink skins in various new shapes. Trimmed with natural fox tails. Also Isabella and Sable Fox Boas. A very special offering at..... $7.98

Fur Scarfs—Natural or blended mink skins. Trimmed with eight fluffy fox tails. Also Isabella or Sable Fox in flat or boa styles. Remarkable quality at..... $10.00

Fur Scarfs—Lynx, baum marten, stone marten, American fox and Russian mink in cluster, tab or long boa effects. Special at $20 and..... $18.00

Boys' Clothing---Special.

We are making extraordinary inducements to bring new customers to know of our immense fall stocks of boys' wear—the largest ever put under one roof in the two cities. Hence prices will be found lower than ever before heard of on up-to-date, reliable juvenile clothing.

Boys' Norfolk Suits. Neat patterns in cheviots and worsteds. Yoke back and straps. Ages 4 to 10. Specially priced at..... $2.00

Boys' Wool Knee Pants, special at 39c.

Boys' Blouse Suits. Ages 2½ to 8. The latest fancy cheviot and plain serges, well made and finished. Special price at..... $2.50

Boys' Overcoats, ages 7 to 14, special at $1.90.

Boys' Double Breasted Suits. Ages 8 to 16. Made of stylish materials and thoroughly well tailored. Specially priced at..... $3.90

Young Men's Long Trousers, special at $1.25.

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats. Ages 15 to 19. A choice of the latest Cheviots and Cassimeres in correct styles..... $5.00

A Sale of Watches.

Women's 6-size Watch, 14-K gold filled hunting case, with 7-jeweled American movement. Stem wind and set. Just about one-half value when we say... $5.00

Men's 18-size Genuine Deuber Silverine Watch, Screw bevel or hinge back; stem wind and set; 7-jeweled American movement. Sale price..... $2.98

Boys' 10-size Gun Metal Watch, gold crown and ring, ruby jeweled gilt movement, stem wind and set. Sale price..... $2.50

Misses' 6-size Sterling Silver Chatelaine Watch. Open face; nickel jeweled movement, stem wind and set. Sale price..... $1.98

Men's 16-size Open-face Watch, nickel case, American movement, stem wind and set. Sale price..... $1.00

Opening Display of Women's Fall and Winter Shoes.

FOR STREET WEAR. Over a hundred new lasts, in lace, button or blucher cut, made of patent colt-skin, patent ideal kid, vici kid or glazed calf, with heavy or medium weight soles. *FOR DRESS WEAR.* Trim and dainty boots or slippers. Especial showing of the *new dull kid effects*, Opera, French or Louis heel.

At $4.00

Fifteen new and original styles in dull kid, patent kid or French kid. High Louis or Cuban heels. Extremely stylish.

At $3.50

Sixty-three styles to choose from. Every leather and the very newest styles of the shoe maker's craft. Sterling value.

At $3.00

Thirty-seven designs in blucher, button or lace. Patent kid, vici kid or glazed calf. French, Cuban or military heels.

When Ready to Buy Your Fall Suit or Overcoat—Look Here.

You'll find waiting for you on our immense clothing floor as fine a selection of ready-to-wear attire as ever pleased the taste of a well-dressed man. The most perfect garments that skilled tailoring can produce, designed in the height of fashion and faithfully carried out to the smallest detail. More particular men are wearing "S. & R." clothing every day—and saving money, too, by taking advantage of our moderate prices.

Choose From Thousands of Men's Correct Fall Overcoats.

Cut either short or long, a matter of individual taste and figure. Choice from a selection of fabrics which includes light gray, light or dark tans, greenish and oxford mixtures and plain colors. Perfect in tailoring and finish.

$10, $15, $18 and up.

Choose From Thousands of Men's Stylish Fall Suits.

The greater number are the popular sack styles, with round or square corners, single or double-breasted. A choice of materials which covers every thing new and fashionable. Tailoring equal to custom work at double our prices of

$10, $15, $18 and up.

Our Men's $7.50 Suits or Overcoats Meet Popular Favor.

For the man whose clothing wants are modest we have prepared values which are truly unusual in their splendid character. Either short box coats in tans, oxfords or black and nobby suits of fancy cheviots and cassimeres, well made and finished. Designed to save you money at our price of..... $7.50

A Stylish Soft Hat.

Our "Country Club," illustrated here, is a hat that is far superior, and certainly more popular, than the freak shapes pushed by some dealers. It is essentially a gentleman's hat, unique, becoming and above all—stylish. Made in black and the correct fall shades of pearl and Belgian. Priced at

$1.98, $2.48 and up to $3.50

Men's Furnishing Dept.

SEASONABLE ITEMS OF PRICE INTEREST.

Men's Sanitary Woolen Underwear, medium weight; made of finest cashmere yarn, especially adapted for between-season wear. All sizes up to, and including, size 50. Exclusive stores get $1.25 for none better, our price..... 79c

Celebrated Glastenbury Underwear, medium weight; made from finest Australian wool, guaranteed non-shrinking. Prices, including extra sizes, $1.50 and..... $1.00

Men's German Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose, just received from the custom house. Full fashioned, perfect fitting; solid black or black top and maco foot or split sole. Guaranteed Hermsdorff dye. Exclusive stores would ask 35c, being our own importation we say, per pair..... 20c

Men's Flannelette Night Robes, the required thing for cool nights. Plain colors or fancy combination stripes, collars attached and pearl buttons on front. More than your money's worth of comfort at..... 45c

Gigantic ½ Price Sale Rugs, Wall Paper, Draperies.

We must have room, the order has gone forth and our Department Manager says he will make it. If extraordinary slashing of prices will accomplish it, our shelves ought to be empty in short order. Prices absolutely unheard of in the annals of retail merchandising. Extra salespeople in attendance. Be on hand promptly if you wish to share in the marvelous values offered.

Wall Paper

Every bolt guaranteed one-half or less than half regular prices or it costs you nothing.

Good durable Wall Papers in pretty desirable patterns; former prices 5c and 6c per bolt; Sale Price..... 2½c

Large assortment pretty Wall Papers suitable for any room; former prices 10c and 12c bolt; Sale Price..... 5c

Handsome array artistic Wall Papers in high art and gold; former prices 17c and 20c per bolt; Sale Price..... 8c

All high-cost Wall Papers selling at 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c bolt. Sale Price..... 12½c

Rugs

Smyrna Door Mats, strictly pure wool and selling at 75c; Sale Price..... 37c

Smyrna Rugs, carpet sizes, 8.3 x10.6 feet, rich Oriental and floral designs; former prices $18 and $20; Sale Price..... $10.00

Velvet Hearth Rugs, beautiful Oriental designs; the $3.00 kind at..... $1.50

Brussel Rugs, carpet size, 9x 12 feet; the $18.00 kind at..... $9.50

Draperies

Dainty Curtain Materials in white open work scrims, perfectly washable; 10c and 12c values, per yard..... 6c

Silkolines in Oriental and floral designs; the 15c quality at 8c yd., the 10c quality, per yard..... 5c

Cretonnes, Wm. Simpson's best goods, in rich colorings; the 20c kind per yard..... 9c

Figured Tapestries, in rich Oriental or figured designs, for draperies or furniture covering, 48 in. wide; the 50c kind per yard..... 25c

For Horsemen:

FOLDED BUGGY HARNESS, medal mountings, open or blind bridle, double stitched traces. Special at..... $8.50

SINGLE STRAP BUGGY HARNESS, hand made, best oak leather, wide breast collar, 1¼-in. traces, rubber mountings. Special at..... $13.75

TRAP AND STATION WAGON HARNESS, solid brass mountings, best oak leather; complete at..... $25.00

Blankets and Robes.

Our full line of Street or Stable Blankets and Lap Robes is ready for your critical inspection. Our prices will be found the lowest ever quoted on reliable qualities. Every weight of Blankets and Robes of Wool, Plush and Fur at a wide range of attractive prices.

Dinner-Ware, Stoves, Etc.

$1.69 For Toilet Sets, including Slop Jar, mottled blue decorations; worth $2.50.

18c For Cuspidors, new shape, underglazed colors.

39c For China, Sugar and Cream Sets, neatly tinted and decorated.

10c Pair for China Cups and Saucers, richly decorated in colors.

39c For China Salad or Fruit Bowls, richly tinted and decorated.

$5.75 For Dinner Sets, decorated in floral designs; complete service for 12 people; worth $8.50.

25c For Enameled Tea or Coffee Pots; worth 50c.

$4.98 For genuine "Boss" Washing Machine worth $8.00.

39c For 6-qt. Enameled Cook Pots, with cover, worth 75c.

$1.50 For 2-light Solid Brass Chandelier, complete with Globe; worth $3.00.

$1.25 For complete Asbestos Fire Place outfits; worth $2.

39c For 3-wing Hardwood Clothes Bars; worth 60c.

45c Per dozen for Mason 1-qt. Jars, with Porcelain lids.

69c For Copper Rim and Bottom Tea Kettles—worth $1.

29c For genuine "Welsbach" Mantle Lights, complete.

98c For Round Gas Heaters with patent brass gas-saving burner.

THIRD SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSISTING OF
Sporting and Financial Matters

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

THE CARDINALS' FAREWELL WAS VERY PLEASANT

Champions Took the Final Game Without Any Trouble.

SOME CLEVER CATCHES WERE MADE

Sebring and Leach Brought Out Enthusiasm by Clever Work. McLaughlin Pitched His First Home Game.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburgh	7—St. Louis	4
Brooklyn	6—New York	3
Chicago	4—Cincinnati	0
Chicago	3—Cincinnati	1
Philadelphia	2—Boston	1

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Pittsburgh	78	54	.743	Chicago	64	67	.487
Brooklyn	71	55	.646	St. Louis	55	71	.437
Boston	65	61	.516	Philadelphia	52	77	.403
Cincinnati	65	66	.496	New York	45	80	.360

League Games Today.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

The final appearance this season of the St. Louis Cardinals furnished some good sport for 3,600 admirers of baseball and incidentally added the ninety-eighth victory of the season to the champions' list. The final score of the game was 7 to 4 in favor of the Pirates, who thus get one step nearer that century mark.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Cardinals were minus their aggressive leader, Patsy Donovan, the team put up a neat display of baseball and gave the champions all kinds of trouble. Second Baseman Farrell, who was in charge of the visitors, produced a new pitcher in McFarland, a recruit from one of the Western league teams, who, barring the fifth and eighth innings, pitched a clever as well as a steady game. For a little fellow he had wonderful speed and at all times had excellent control of the ball. He is cool-headed and knows just what a pitcher ought to do, besides this he fielded his position finely.

Pirates' New Pitcher Worked.

Manager Clarke gave the fans an opportunity to see Barney McLaughlin, the champions' new left hander, at work. It was Barney's first game before a Pittsburgh crowd and he was naturally a bit nervous. He is a stockily built young fellow, with lots of speed and good curves. He also had good command and only furnished two bases on balls. In only one inning did the visitors make at all free with his delivery and that was the sixth, when four singles and a double were pounded out, which produced three runs.

The game was a pretty one for the spectators because there was some lively hitting, and that gave the fielders a chance to disport themselves. The game had three distinct features, one of which was the clever catching of Chief Zimmer, whose throwing to bases has rarely been excelled here. In the second inning alone the chief shot the ball down to second in plenty of time to head off such fast base runners as Farrell and Smoot. The chief was in great form and his clever work was loudly applauded by the spectators.

Some Fine Fielding Feats.

The fielding honors of the game, however, belonged to Sebring and Leach, who contributed plays out of the ordinary and which caused wild displays of enthusiasm by the spectators. Sebring's play was made in the eighth inning and it was a wonder. Smoot had landed squarely on the ball and started it on a line for the right field fence. Sebring chased out towards the score board and just managed to reach the ball. As he did so he tripped and fell on his neck, but he held to the ball all right. Leach's play was a foul fly from Currie's bat in the ninth. The ball was not hit high and was over in front of the visiting players, but Tommy got it after the hardest kind of a race. Both plays were great ones and were deservedly cheered.

The visitors started off with a run in the first inning, when Smoot went all the way to second on Conroy's wild throw, took third on Barclay's single and scored on Hackett's fly out to Clarke. Farrell started the fifth with a two-bagger, but was put out trying to steal third. Smoot filed out to Wagner, then followed a succession of singles by Barclay, Hackett, Nichols and Kruger, which netted two runs. The Cardinals threatened to make trouble in the ninth, when two singles and a wild throw by Phelps gave them a run; but fast fielding by the Pirates kept other runs from being scored.

Manager Clarke a Real Leader.

Fred Clarke put the champions in the running in the first inning when he smashed the ball against the western end of the left field bleachers, and the hit counted for a home run. In the fifth Ritchey drew a base on balls and scored on McLaughlin's two-bagger to left center. Sebring's three-bagger to middle scored the pitcher and Sebring got in on Clarke's single to left. Clarke led off in the eighth with a single to left and on the hit and run got to third on Leach's pretty single to right. A base on balls to Wagner filled the bases. Phelps' single to center scored Clarke and Leach, and Wagner tallied on Conroy's out at first. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Sebring, r.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Clarke, l.	3	2	3	3	0	0
Leach, 3	3	1	1	2	1	0
Wagner, m.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Phelps, 1	4	0	2	8	0	1
Ritchey, 2	3	0	0	2	4	0
Conroy, s.	3	1	0	1	2	1
Zimmer, c.	4	0	0	6	5	0
McLaughlin, p.	3	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	10	27	12	2

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Farrell, 2	4	0	2	2	4	1
Smoot, m.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Barclay, l.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Hackett, r.	3	1	2	1	0	0
Nichols, 1	4	0	1	12	0	0
Kruger, s.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Ryan, 3	4	1	1	1	5	0
Weaver, c.	4	0	1	3	2	0
McFarland, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Currie	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	11	24	16	1

*Batted for McFarland in ninth.

Pittsburgh ..... 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 *—7
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

Three-base hits—McLaughlin, Farrell. Three-base hit—Sebring. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Ritchey. Double plays—Ritchey, Conroy and Phelps; Farrell, Kruger and Nichols; Weaver and Ryan. First base on balls—Off McLaughlin, 2; off McFarland, 2. Struck out—By McLaughlin, 5; by McFarland, 3. Passed ball—Weaver. Time—1:45. Umpire—O'Day.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

McFarland struck out two of the champions in the fourth inning.

In the fifth McLaughlin struck out both Kruger and McFarland.

Clarke started the enthusiasm in the first by lining a pretty home run to deep center.

Kruger, Farrell and Nichols made a fast double play, retiring the side, in the third, on Sebring's hot liner.

McLaughlin resembles Tannehill in build, but is scarcely as heavy as Jesse. Like Tanny he is also left-handed.

Zimmer's work was pretty yesterday, and the old man was repeatedly cheered. "The chief improves with age," said a rooter.

Sebring's work was watched by the fans throughout the game, and at the ending there was nothing but words of praise for him.

Clarke began the rally in the eighth with a single to center. His hitting caused a fan to remark that "Freddy can't miss them today."

"Wagner, you're over due," shouted a fan to Honus in the eighth. The Carnegie boy had patience and was given a free ticket "down the alley."

It was a close decision of O'Day's in the eighth when he declared Conroy out at first. "You're not giving us anything today, Hank," shouted a bleacherite.

Once or twice Clarke kicked on O'Day's decisions, and it looked as though he had good reason at least once when he declared Pheips out at first in the sixth.

Wagner played yesterday's game suffering from a severely wrenched ankle. The injury was secured at Homestead on Friday, and as there was no one to play center Honus pluckily stuck to his position.

"Scissors" Weaver is about the tallest man playing baseball. He is much taller and thinner than Connie Mack, now of the Philadelphia American League team, and once of the champions' staff.

Ryan made a hair-raising play in the seventh, when he caught with one hand a hot grounder from Zimmer's bat and whipped it to first ahead of the runner. Plays like that one are worth the price of admission in itself.

Phelps played first for Bransfield and did good work. In the ninth he made a pretty pick-up and throw of Ritchey's of Weaver's tap, but Conroy dropped the throw and Ryan, who was going to second, was safe.

Chief Zimmer's throwing was a feature of the game. He nailed Smoot going down to second in the first with the greatest of ease. Again in the third he caught Farrell in the same act and in the sixth he caught Farrell trying to go to third.

Clarke and Leach worked the hit and run game in the eighth. Clarke was on first and Tommy at bat. Clarke, in the mute language of the champions on the field, told Tommy he was going down and Tommy slammed a beauty to right. Clarke pulled up on third.

McFarland was determined to catch Conroy off first in the fifth inning. He threw to first eight times, while the crowd kept yelling for him to pitch the ball. Finally his arm tired out and the champions landed on his delivery for keeps, scoring three runs. Sebring's triple began the business.

McLaughlin picked out several pitches and landed on the ball for keeps. He was a little wild on the firing line, however, and Chief Zimmer had hard work keeping him down. His best ball is a fast raise that puzzles the batters, but he has apparently not obtained complete control of it.

Tommy Leach made the star play of the game, when, in the ninth, he captured Currie's foul near the visiting players' bench. The way Tommy put on steam was a caution and brought out deserved applause. Few players in the business would have started for the ball, and occupants of the stand shouted, "Can't get it, Tommy."

That McLaughlin boy can bat a few as well as pitch. Out of three times at bat yesterday he had two singles and a two-bagger. He was very nervous in the pitcher's box and showed it by constantly scratching gravel like a chicken. He is cool-headed, however, and he has both speed and splendid curves. With a little more experience he will be all right.

Sebring's catch of a fly from Kruger's bat in the second inning was of the difficult order, and the right fielder was liberally applauded, but his star play of the game came in the eighth inning, when he ran backward for a hard drive off Smoot's bat and captured it with one hand just as he fell. O'Day could scarcely believe he had caught the ball and did not declare the batter out for fully a minute.

The champions left last night for Chicago, where the team plays today. The team occupied a special car over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and was accompanied by City Passenger Agent George H. Thompson and W. S. Morris, chief clerk in the passenger department. The team will leave Chicago tomorrow immediately after the game, either on the Lake Shore Limited or on a special train for Buffalo. Special accommodations are provided throughout the eastern trip over the New York Central lines.

REDS TWICE BEATEN.

Taylor and Menefee Were Too Much for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The Chicago team succeeded in taking both games from the Cincinnati team today by reason of Taylor's and Menefee's superb pitching. Phillips, in the second game, also pitched a fine game, but his support was bad. Menefee held the locals down to four hits, while Taylor let them down with but five. It was President's day at the park, but the chief executive could not find time to get there. The attendance was 6,000. Scores:

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donlin, l.	0	1	1	1	0	Slagle, l..	2	1	4	1	0
Beckley, 1	0	1	12	0	0	Dobbs, m.	0	0	3	0	0
Crawford, r	0	1	4	0	1	Chance, 1.	0	2	12	0	0
Seymour, m	0	0	1	0	0	Kling, c.	1	1	4	0	0
J'Mor'sey, 2	0	0	2	2	1	Tinker, s.	0	0	2	5	0
Corcoran, s	0	0	1	3	0	Schaffy, r	1	2	2	0	0
Steind'f, 3	0	0	2	0	0	F'Mor'sey, 3	0	0	0	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	1	Evers, 2..	0	1	0	3	0
Hahn, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Taylor, p.	0	1	0	2	0
*Kelley ..	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals ..	0	5	27	10	3	Totals...	4	8	27	12	0

*Batted for Hahn in ninth.

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago .....0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—4

Three-base hit—Schaffy. Stolen bases—Kling, 2. Slagle. Double plays—Slagle to Chance; Corcoran, Bergen to Beckley; Tinker to Chance. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 5, off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Taylor, 3. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time—1:25. Umpire—Brown.

SECOND GAME.

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donlin, l	1	1	1	1	0	Slagle, l..	1	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1	0	0	10	0	0	Dobbs, m	0	1	2	0	0
Crawford, r	0	1	1	1	0	Chance, 1	1	0	9	0	0
Seymour, m	0	1	3	0	1	Kling, c.	1	1	4	0	1
J'Mor'sey	2	0	0	1	2	Tinker, s	0	0	5	4	0
Corcoran, s	0	0	2	3	0	Schaffy, r	0	1	2	0	0
Steind'f, 3	0	0	2	4	0	F'Mor'sey, 3	0	1	2	0	2
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	4	0	Evers, 2..	0	0	1	4	0
Phillips, p	0	1	0	0	1	Menefee, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals..	1	4	27	14	3	Totals...	3	5	27	9	3

Cincinnati .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Kling, Phillips. Double play—Crawford, Corcoran to Morrissey. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by Menefee, 3. Time—1:35. Umpire—Brown.

BUNCHED THE HITS.

Brooklyn Took Another Game from the Giants.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—By bunching their hits in the fifth inning today the Brooklyns defeated New York. Lauder's one hand stop and quick throw to first base of Ritter's liner in the sixth inning was the fielding feature. Score:

Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sheck'd, 1	3	2	3	0	0	Browne, l.	0	3	1	0	0
Keeler, r.	2	3	0	0	0	Bres'an, r	0	0	0	1	0
Dolan, m.	1	1	2	0	0	M'Ginn, 3	1	0	1	2	1
Jahlon, s.	0	1	4	3	1	Brodie, m.	1	1	2	1	0
Farrell, 1.	0	3	7	0	2	Bo'rman, c	1	2	6	1	2
Flood, 2..	0	0	2	3	0	Lauder, s.	0	0	0	2	0
Irwin, 3..	0	1	1	5	0	Smith, 2..	1	1	4	3	0
Ritter, c..	0	0	1	8	0	Dunn, s...	0	1	1	5	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Cronin, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Totals...	6	12	27	16	4	Totals...	3	9	27	14	3

New York.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 *—6

Two-base hits—Bowerman 2. First base by errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cronin, 3; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Kitson, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Stolen bases—Browne, Lauder, Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Dolan, Flood. Double plays—Dunn and McGann; Kitson, Irwin and Dahlen; Dahlen, Flood and Farrell. Passed ball—Ritter. Time—1:45. Umpires—Latham and Irwin. Attendance—2,100.

QUAKERS WON A GAME.

Shettsline's Men Managed to Bat a Little.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Philadelphia beat Boston in an interesting game today. White had rather the best of the pitching, playing a strong game at critical times. Malarkey was hit freely. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philad'a.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lush, m.	0	1	0	0	0	Thomas, m	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1	0	1	15	0	0	Barry, r..	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, s	0	0	3	5	0	Hulsw't, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Cooley, l..	1	1	3	1	0	Jennings, l	0	2	12	0	0
Carney, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Krug, l....	0	0	1	0	0
Grem'r, 3.	0	0	0	3	0	Doolin, c...	1	0	7	3	0
Long, s..	0	1	2	6	0	Greene, 2..	0	1	1	4	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	2	4	0	Childs, 2...	0	1	2	2	0
Malark., p	0	0	0	3	0	White, p...	0	1	0	0	0
Totals...	1	7	27	22	1	Totals...	2	7	27	11	1

Boston .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 *—2

Stolen bases—Long 2, Lush 2, Thomas, Dexter. First base on balls—Off Malarkey, 1; off White, 5. Struck out—By Malarkey, 1; by White, 6. Passed balls—Kittredge. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—1,200.

Think Well Before You Let Today Slip By---It May Be Your Last Chance to Buy

FETTERMAN

LOTS AND MAKE LOTS!

Because you were among the disappointed crowds when the breakdown on the Mt. Lebanon Hill Top Line occurred yesterday, don't let that keep you from Fetterman today! Such terrific throngs, with extra cars, were enough to break down anything! Then think of that "mountain" those cars had to climb. This will all be changed when the great high-speed tunnel lines are finished. Instead of going over the mountain, you will go under it. Instead of riding 26 to 35 minutes you will ride ten.

It is Then You Will Realize What an Unparalleled Traveling Facility Capital Has Opened to Pittsburgh in the Shape of This Marvelous Million-Dollar Tunnel Enterprise.

We are assured that there will be no breakdown to-morrow! The railway's company has taken extra precaution and allotted a higher percentage of power to the Mt. Lebanon Hill Top Line, so get out early and make up for what you lost yesterday. You can catch a Mt. Lebanon car at Union Depot or anywhere on Smithfield Street, but when you get off this car, at the other end of the tunnel, be sure to get on the right property. You can tell when you are in Fetterman by the improvements—paved streets, electric lights, building boom, etc.

It pays to get the improvements. Civilization and city conveniences are a great thing to have at this plan's competition blasting prices. Property that has the improvements is the property that investors buy and build on first. Fetterman's unprecedented building activity demonstrates this at once. It has been on the market the shortest time and has accomplished the most.

Investors who want to pick up a bargain will not hesitate. Lots with improvements in a plan like this, with one tunnel line running through it and the other only one square away, will not last long at

$350 TO $600.

There is too much gain to be counted for men who seize the opportunity to let it stand open. You can understand how necessary it will be for you to act quick by the number of lots that have already been sold in one short week. Had it not been for the traction break-down yesterday, not a lot would be left. We estimate this from the size of the crowds and the number of lots sold during previous days. Should we do half the business today that we did Wednesday, the entire property will have passed into the hands of investors before night comes.

TERMS:

Try to remember that the terms on Fetterman lots are 5 per cent down, and that balance is payable at the rate of 2½ per cent per month. So bring your money or check book with you, as these terms will not be deviated from and you may lose a chance that some one else will get if you come unprepared.

If you desire to pay cash 10 per cent discount will be allowed any time within 60 days.

There will be no interest nor taxes for you to pay, and the title is insured by the Fidelity Title & Trust Company.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR FREE GIFT CERTIFICATES TO **HAAS & LAUINGER, AGENTS,** 417 4th Ave., Directly Opposite Postoffice. Salesmen on Property all Hours.

GRAND FREE GIFT

From now on you can get (at our city office) CERTIFICATE OF REQUEST enabling you to secure a new kind of MONEY ORDER calling for GRAND FREE GIFT. These certificates are now being distributed to all who apply in person or by letter to our city office, 417 Fourth avenue. The money orders will not be given out except at office on property, and to persons who have first received the CERTIFICATES OF REQUEST, and present these certificates upon arriving at the office on the property.

Don't misunderstand us. The certificates do not entitle you to the FREE GIFT, but the special MONEY ORDERS which these certificates (obtainable at city office) call for do. It will be worth your time to make the trip for the CERTIFICATES in order that you may exchange them, when you reach the property, for the MONEY ORDERS, none of which specify an amount for you less than $5.

MACK'S TEAM SEEMS TO HAVE AMERICAN PENNANT CINCHED

LARGE CROWD SAW ATHLETICS DEFEAT BOSTON

Greatest Throng Ever Witnessed a Game in the Quaker City.

MACK'S LEADERS WON THE CONTEST

Sparks Pitched Good Ball for Boston but Weakened in the Closing Innings—Both Teams Fielded in Great Form.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Philadelphia .. 7—Boston 2
St. Louis....... 4—Cleveland 3
Cleveland .... 3—St. Louis......... 2
Chicago ...... 3—Detroit 0
Chicago ...... 3—Detroit 3
Baltimore .... 6—Washington 5
Baltimore .... 9—Washington 6

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Philadelphia	79	50	.612	Cleveland	67	63	.515
St. Louis	74	55	.574	Washington	58	73	.443
Chicago	70	56	.556	Detroit	48	79	.378
Boston	72	59	.550	Baltimore	49	82	.374

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Before the largest crowd that ever attended a ball game on the local American league grounds the leaders today defeated Boston by clean, hard hitting. Plank and Sparks pitched fine ball, but the latter weakened toward the end of the game. Both teams fielded sharply. Attendance 23,897. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phil'phia.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
D'herty, l	1	0	0	0	0	Hartzel, l.	1	1	2	0	0
Hughes, 1	0	1	0	0	0	Fultz, m..	0	1	2	0	0
Parent, s	0	2	2	4	1	Davis, 1..	1	2	8	0	0
Stahl, m.	0	1	1	0	0	L. Cross, 3	0	2	1	2	0
Free'an, r	1	2	0	0	0	Seybold, r	1	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 3	0	0	4	2	0	Murphy, 2	1	2	3	2	0
LaC'ce, 1	0	0	10	1	0	M. Cross, s	1	1	2	3	0
Ferris, 2.	0	2	3	5	0	Powers, c.	1	0	6	2	1
Criger, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Plank, p..	1	3	0	2	0
Sparks, p	0	1	2	4	0						
Totals	2	8	24	18	1	Totals	7	14	27	11	1

Boston .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 *—7

Two-base hits—Stahl, Freeman, Ferris, Hartzel, Fultz, Davis, Seybold, M. Cross, Plank (2). Sacrifice hits—Fultz, M. Cross, Powers. Stolen bases—Dougherty, Parent, L. Cross. Double plays—Ferris and LaChance, Parent, Ferris and LaChance. Left on bases—Boston 5, Philadelphia 7. First base on balls—Off Sparks 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Plank 1. Struck out—By Sparks 1, by Plank 4. Time—1:45. Umpire—Connolly.

DIDN'T GET A HIT.

Detroit Failed to Register a Safety Off Callahan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Callahan was in rare form in the first game today and accomplished the unusual feat of shutting out his opponents without the semblance of a hit. The locals made all their runs in the first inning on two singles, a three-bagger and an error. Chicago had the second game well in hand, but two bases on balls, a single and a triple in the sixth allowed the visitors to tie the score. Attendance, 3,300. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 3.	1	2	2	4	0	Harley, l.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, m.	0	0	4	0	0	Elber'ld, s	0	0	3	2	2
Green, r.	1	1	2	0	0	Barrett, m	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, s.	1	2	0	5	1	McAl'er, 3	0	0	0	3	1
Mertes, l.	0	0	2	0	0	Yeager, 2.	0	0	3	4	0
Daly, 2..	0	1	1	0	0	Lepine, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 1.	0	1	13	1	0	O'Con'll, 1	0	0	12	0	0
McF'nd, c	0	1	2	0	0	McGuire, c	0	0	3	1	0
Calla'n, p	0	0	1	4	0	Egan, p..	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	8	27	14	1	Totals	0	0	24	14	3

Chicago .... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Detroit .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Isbell. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hit—Isbell. Stolen bases—Strang, Green. Double plays—Egan, Elberfeld, O'Connell. Struck out—By Callahan 2. Passed balls—McFarland. Base on balls—Off Callahan 2, off Egan 2. Left on bases—Chicago 4, Detroit 1. Time—1:20.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 3.	2	0	0	3	0	Harley, l.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, m.	1	2	5	1	0	Elber'ld, s	1	0	2	3	0
Green, r..	0	1	1	0	0	Barrett, m	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, s..	0	3	3	4	0	McAl'er, 3	0	1	1	2	2
Mertes, 1.	0	1	0	0	0	Yeager, 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Daly, 2...	0	1	1	2	0	Lepine, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 1..	0	1	7	0	0	O'Con'll, 1	0	0	11	0	0
Sulli'n, c	0	0	3	1	0	McGuire, c	0	1	4	2	0
Dur'm, p	0	0	0	2	0	Mullin, p.	1	1	0	8	1
Totals	3	8	21	13	0	Totals	3	4	21	12	3

Chicago .... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
Detroit .... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Three-base hits—Harley, Mullin. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Isbell. Stolen bases—Strang, Sullivan, Jones. Double plays—Daly, Davis, Isbell. Struck out—By Durham 2, by Mullin 3. Base on balls—Off Durham 5, off Mullin 3. Wild pitches—Durham. Hit with ball—Sullivan. Left on bases—Chicago 6, Detroit 4. Umpires—Sheridan and Carruthers. Time—1:35. Called on account of darkness.

WILLIAMS' FINE BATTING.

Ex-Pirate Had a Lot to Do With Senators' Double Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Baltimore won two games from Washington today by batting both local pitchers hard. The home team found Butler in the second game, but 14 men left on bases tells the story. Attendance 2,487. Score:

Baltimore.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McF'd, m.	1	1	3	0	0	Doyle, 2.	1	2	2	4	0
Selbach, l.	1	2	2	0	0	Ryan, m.	0	1	1	0	0
Willia's, 2	1	2	1	4	0	Dele'ty, 1.	0	2	2	0	0
Howell, s.	0	0	2	5	1	Keister, 3	0	0	0	3	1
Jones, 1..	1	2	15	1	0	Carey, 1..	1	1	13	0	0
Arndt, r..	1	1	0	0	0	Lee, r.....	1	0	2	0	1
Mat'son, 3	1	0	2	1	0	Ely, s.....	1	2	1	5	0
Rob'son, c	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Katoll, p.	0	1	2	3	0	Orth, p...	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	6	12	27	17	1	Totals	5	10	27	14	2

Washington ...... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—5
Baltimore .... 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—6

Two-base hits—McFarland, Ryan, Carey. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Mathison. Double play—Doyle, Ely and Carey. First base on balls—Off Orth 1, off Katoll 3. Struck out—By Orth 5. Left on bases—Baltimore 8, Washington 6. Passed ball—Robinson. Time—1:40. Umpire—Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

Wash.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Baltimore.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Doyle, 2..	2	4	2	3	0	McF'd, m.	1	1	2	0	0
Ryan, m.	0	1	3	1	1	Selbach, 1	1	2	4	0	0
Dele'ty, 1	1	2	5	1	0	Willia's, 2	1	3	3	0	1
Keister, 3	0	2	0	0	0	Howell, s.	3	4	1	5	1
Carey, 1.	0	1	9	1	0	Jones, 1..	0	2	11	0	0
Lee, r..	0	2	1	0	0	Arndt, r..	2	2	2	0	1
Ely, s...	0	0	5	3	0	Mat'son, 3	1	1	2	1	0
Drill, c..	1	1	2	2	0	Smith, c..	0	2	1	0	0
Carrick, p	2	8	0	8	0	Butler, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	14	1	Totals	9	*17	26	8	3

*Drill out for interference.

Washington ...... 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1—6
Baltimore .... 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 2—9

Two-base hits—Carrick, Doyle, McFarland, Arndt. Three-base hit—Selbach. Home runs—Williams, Howell. Stolen bases—Ryan, Carrick 2, Mathison. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Double play—Carrick, Ely and Carey. First base on balls—Off Butler 2, off Carrick 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Carrick 1. Struck out—By Butler 1. Left on bases—Washington 14, Baltimore 8. Wild pitch—Carrick 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Johnstone.

EACH GOT A GAME.

Louis and Cleveland Split Their Double-Header.

... Louis split a do... header ...veland and St. ...y, the home

The W. U. P. Football Team at Practice.

team getting the first and the visitors the second. St. Louis won the first game by hitting Joss when hits were needed. Donahue was effective except in the third inning. Attendance, 7,200. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett, l	1	2	1	0	1	Bay, m....	1	0	1	0	0
Hem'll, r.	1	2	0	0	0	Bradley, 3.	1	2	0	2	0
Heid'k, m	2	1	2	0	0	Lajoie, 2..	0	1	5	3	0
And'son, 1	0	1	15	1	0	Hickman, 1	0	1	12	0	0
Wallace, s	0	2	0	4	0	Flick, r...	0	0	0	0	0
M'C'r'k, 3	0	0	1	1	0	M'Car'y, l	0	0	2	0	0
Friel, 2...	0	0	3	3	0	Gochn'r, s.	0	0	2	5	1
Sugden, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Bemis, c..	1	1	2	1	1
Donahue, p	0	0	1	5	0	Joss, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	9	27	15	1	Totals	3	5	24	13	2

St. Louis .... 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 *—4
Cleveland .... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Heidrick, Sugden, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Bemis. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. Double plays—Gochnauer (unassisted); Bradley, Lajoie and Hickman. Stolen base—Heidrick. Bases on balls—Off Joss, 1; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Donahue, 2; by Joss, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4. Time—1:15. Umpire—O'Laughlin.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett, l	0	2	2	0	0	Bay, m....	0	0	4	0	0
Hem'll, r	0	2	6	0	0	Bradley, 3	1	0	1	2	2
Heid'k, m	0	0	4	0	0	Lajoie, 2..	0	0	5	2	0
And'on, 1	0	1	5	0	0	Hickman, 1	2	1	7	1	0
Wallace, s	1	0	2	4	0	Flick, r...	0	1	2	0	0
M'C'r'k, 3	1	1	1	1	1	M'Car'y, l	0	1	3	0	0
Friel, 2..	0	1	2	0	1	Gochn'r, s.	0	0	1	3	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	2	5	0	Bemis, c..	0	0	3	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Dorner, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	7	27	6	2	Totals	3	4	27	11	2

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Cleveland .... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—McCormick. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Lajoie. Double play—Gochnauer, Lajoie and Hickman. Stolen base—Flick. Hit by pitcher—By Dorner, Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 4; off Dorner, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Dorner, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 7. Time—1:37. Umpire—O'Laughlin.

BRIDGEVILLE HAD A CINCH.

Downed Idlewood Easily by the Score of 14 to 6.

BRIDGEVILLE, PA., Sept. 20.—Bridgeville had fun with Idlewood yesterday, piling up 14 runs to the latter's 6. And at that Bridgeville let up on them in the eighth, allowing five of the six runs to come in. Eastley pitched for Bridgeville. Barret was effective only in spurts, having 10-strikeouts and allowing 15 hits. The batting of F. Mayer for Bridgeville was above the average. Kerr and Davis put up a good game for Idlewood. Score:

Bridge.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Idlewood.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Claren, 3	0	0	1	1	1	Hays, 2....	1	0	2	0	0
C. Mayer, 1	1	2	12	1	0	Bott, m....	1	1	1	0	0
Kinney, c.	2	2	4	0	1	Kerr, c....	1	1	10	2	0
Callahan, 1	3	2	2	0	0	Davis, m-1	1	2	3	0	1
M'Cff'ry, s	1	0	2	2	0	Smith, 1-s	0	0	4	1	2
Lynch, 2..	3	2	4	4	1	Irwin, r....	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, r..	2	2	0	0	0	Ramsey, 3	0	0	2	2	1
F. M'er, m	0	3	2	0	0	Conboy, 2-m	1	0	2	0	0
Eastley, p	1	2	0	3	0	Barrett, p	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	14	15	27	11	4	Totals	6	5	25	7	5

Bridgeville .... 1 0 5 2 1 1 4 0 0—14
Idlewood .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 0—6

Stolen bases—McClaren 2, Kinney, Callahan, F. Mayer, Irwin. Two-base hits—Lynch, F. Mayer. Three-base hits—F. Mayer, Callahan, C. Mayer, Kerr. Double plays—C. Mayer and Lynch; Lynch and F. Mayer. Bases on balls—Off Eastley 1, off Barrett 5. Hit by pitcher—By Eastley 3; by Barrett 3. Struck out—By Eastley 4, by Barrett 10. Passed balls—Kerr 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Schulte.

MADE IT THREE STRAIGHT.

Altoona Defeats Wheeling in a Close Contest.

ALTOONA, PA., Sept. 20.—Altoona made it three straight today in one of the hardest fought games of the season. Vell was hit harder than the score indicates, but his cunning saved him. Lucas was batted opportunely. Davis and Nallin excelled at the bat, although Martin's four-base hit was the feature. Doherty and Lee by swift fielding cut off two successive runners in the fourth inning. Score:

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wheeling.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lee, c....	2	0	5	0	0	Cooper, m..	3	3	2	1	1
Doherty, 2	0	0	5	4	0	Francis, 1...	1	4	2	0	0
Hinton, 3	0	1	3	3	1	Flood, 3....	1	1	1	3	2
Martin, m.	1	1	2	0	0	Drum, 2....	0	2	7	4	0
Davis, 1..	2	3	1	1	0	Huling, 1...	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, s..	0	2	0	3	0	Berry, s....	0	1	1	4	1
Lang, r..	0	0	2	0	1	Needham, c	0	1	1	0	6
Vell, p....	0	0	1	3	0	Shaeffer, r	0	0	0	0	0
						Lucas, p....	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	6	10	27	15	2	Totals	5	13	24	15	4

Wheeling .... 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0—5
Altoona .... 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 *—6

Stolen bases—Francis, Cooper. Three-base hits—Davis, Drum, Nallin. Two-base hits—Davis, Flood, Berry, Drum. Home run—Martin. First base on errors—Altoona 3; Wheeling 1. Double plays—Drum to Huling (2); Cooper to Drum. Struck out—By Vell 3, by Lucas 1. Sacrifice hits—Doherty. Left on bases—Altoona 5, Wheeling 9. Bases on balls—Off Vell 2, off Lucas 1. Umpire—Sutch. Time—1:30. Attendance, 1,228.

BANGED THE BALL HARD.

The Riter-Conley Team Makes Twenty-six Hits.

Riter-Conley defeated Park Steel Company yesterday in a seven-inning game at Kennywood park. Riter-Conley banged the ball all over the lot, having a total of 26 hits. Snow and Clarke's batting were the features, Snow having five hits out of five times up, and Clarke four hits, including a home run. McCaskey also batted well. Bowers, for Riter-Conley, had speed and control, allowing only two hits. Score:

R.-Conley.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. S. Co.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
MCoskey, s	2	3	1	0	0	Crowley, c	1	0	7	3	0
Clarke, 2.	5	4	2	3	0	Keefer, p	1	0	1	2	0
Gros'k'tz, m	4	3	0	0	0	Greder, s.	0	0	1	1	1
Snow, 3...	3	5	4	3	0	Dough'ty, 1	1	1	6	1	1
Morse, 1..	2	3	5	0	0	Bagally, 2	0	0	1	2	1
Kellar, 1.	1	2	7	1	0	Swint, 3...	0	0	2	1	1
Cum'ine, r	0	1	0	0	0	Killins, 1	0	2	0	0	1
Boyd, c...	3	3	5	2	0	Alder, m..	0	0	2	0	0
Bowers, p	2	3	1	3	0	Welsh, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	22	26	21	15	0	Totals	3	2	21	10	6

Two-base hits—McCoskey, Clarke, Grosskrentz, Snow, Boyd. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Morse, 2.

State Wins Opening Game.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Sept. 20.—By the score of 28 to 0 State defeated Dickinson Seminary and won the opening game of the football season here today. State's team was composed entirely of regulars and subs from last year's eleven, and the men, after but one week's practice, put up a good game.

AT TRACTION PARKS TODAY.

Good brass bands and soloists at each. Kennywood—G. A. R. band, Calhoun—Rocereto. Balloon ascension—Mlle. Zeno at 4. Southern—Second Brigade band. Oakwood—Guenther. You know him. Patriotic, pleasing, popular programs. Take your family. Only couple more Sundays left. Free.

BEAU'S BATTING AVERAGE GIVEN A GOOD BOOST

The Red-Headed Pirate Gained Four Points During Past Week.

NOW SURE TO BE THE LEAGUE LEADER

There Is a Nice Race on Between Clarke and Wagner for Honor of Scoring the Most Runs. Seven Games Yet to Play.

The champions won four games last week, all from St. Louis, bringing their victories to within two of the coveted 100, with seven more games yet to play.

Beaumont increased his percentage four points over last week's report. Clarke leads in runs with 99, with Wagner one behind. The complete set of records of all the players follows:

Batting Records.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
McLaughlin	3	11	1	4	.364
Beaumont	123	510	94	180	.353
Sebring	12	52	12	17	.327
Wagner	130	510	98	161	.316
Clarke	110	446	99	136	.305
Bransfield	100	404	48	121	.300
Tannehill	45	147	28	43	.293
Burke	56	192	21	56	.292
Leach	131	489	95	142	.290
Zimmer	38	130	12	37	.285
Ritchey	111	385	54	107	.278
Conroy	95	351	54	84	.239
Phillippe	29	103	13	22	.213
Cushman	4	10	0	2	.200
Smith	49	178	14	34	.191
Chesbro	33	105	9	18	.171
Phelps	16	54	5	9	.167
Doheny	22	77	9	12	.156
Leever	26	121	5	15	.124
Hopkins	1	2	0	2	1000
O'Connor	48	171	13	50	.292
Davis	69	233	53	65	.279
Crolius	9	38	4	10	.263
Poole	1	4	0	1	.250
Miller	1	5	0	1	.200
Fohl	1	3	0	0	.000
Totals	135	4691	741	1329	.283
Opponents	135	4552	419	1052	.231

Fielding Records.

Beaumont	123	242	14	6	262	.977
Bransfield	100	1049	41	19	1109	.983
Burke	56	83	111	22	216	.898
Chesbro	33	11	58	4	73	.945
Clarke	110	207	11	8	226	.965
Conroy	95	192	309	44	545	.919
Cushman	4	1	4	2	7	.714
Doheny	22	9	44	5	58	.914
Leever	26	3	45	2	50	.960
Leach	131	158	311	39	508	.923
McLaughlin	3	1	1	0	2	1000
Phelps	16	75	7	5	87	.943
Phillippe	29	4	51	4	59	.932
Ritchey	111	254	321	19	594	.968
Sebring	12	27	1	0	28	1000
Smith	49	249	50	8	307	.974
Wagner	130	481	167	31	679	.954
Tannehill	45	25	59	4	88	.955
Zimmer	38	189	39	6	234	.976
Crolius	9	10	1	0	11	1000
Davis	60	82	6	5	93	.947
Fohl	1	5	2	1	8	.875
Hopkins	1	3	1	1	5	.800
Miller	1	0	0	0	0	.000
O'Connor	48	246	47	6	299	.980
Poole	1	0	2	1	3	.667
Totals	135	3603	1699	242	5544	.956
Opponents	135	3499	1637	388	5474	.938

Big Hits, Stolen, Total and Extra Bases Sacrific Hits and Double Plays.

	2b	3b	HR.	SB.	SH.	DP.	TB.	EB.
Wagner	30	15	2	36	6	27	227	66
Leach	16	21	7	28	11	6	221	79
Beaumont	20	5	0	32	14	8	210	30
Clarke	25	12	2	33	6	1	191	55
Bransfield	20	8	0	22	7	55	157	36
Ritchey	12	1	2	11	11	40	127	20
Conroy	9	6	1	10	10	37	108	24
Burke	11	1	0	9	3	7	69	13
Tannehill	6	1	1	3	1	2	54	11
Smith	4	1	0	5	5	3	40	6
Zimmer	4	2	0	4	6	7	45	8
Phillippe	1	2	1	0	3	1	30	8
Sebring	1	4	0	2	1	1	26	9
Leever	3	2	0	1	0	0	22	7
Chesbro	2	1	0	1	4	1	22	4
Doheny	1	1	1	0	1	1	18	6
Phelps	1	0	0	2	4	2	8	1
McLaughlin	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1
Cushman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Davis	8	3	0	22	6	2	79	14
O'Connor	1	2	1	2	3	5	56	8
Crolius	2	1	0	1	0	0	14	4
Hopkins	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poole	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fohl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	179	89	18	225	102	75	1740	411
Opponents	115	43	4	107	66	86	1265	213

The Up-to-Date Records of Champion Pitchers.

	W.	L.	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	HB.	Av.
McLaughlin	3	0	109	12	28	8	13	1	1000
Chesbro	26	6	1009	74	217	56	134	20	.813
Doheny	16	4	705	68	156	59	91	15	.800
Tannehill	21	6	888	78	202	24	99	10	.778
Leever	14	6	763	66	181	28	72	6	.700
Phillippe	28	8	928	84	228	23	112	4	.692
Cushman	0	4	101	31	30	30	12	2	.000
Wagner	0	0	20	2	4	2	5	0	.000
Poole	0	0	29	4	7	2	2	0	.000
Totals	98	34	4552	419	1053	232	540	58	.742

Runs Scored Per Inning Last Week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pittsburgh	5	4	3	7	11	1	2	7	0	1	—41
Opponents	1	1	2	3	0	4	4	2	3	0	—20

Runs Scored Per Inning for Season.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	
Pgh.	101	65	81	83	69	85	93	100	69	1	0	3	0	—741
Ops.	51	45	40	61	38	37	39	41	45	43	1	0	0	1—419

No runs scored from 13th to 19th innings.

Hit by pitched ball—Wagner 15, Clarke 13, Ritchey 6, Conroy 6, Leach 4, Zimmer 4, Beaumont 3, Bransfield 2, Phillippe 2, Burke 2, Phelps 2, Tannehill 1, Smith 1, Davis 1. Totals, 60; opponents 58.

Passed balls—Smith 6, Zimmer 2, Phelps 2, O'Connor 6. Total 16; opponents 24.

BLUES ROMPED IN AN EASY WINNER

MADE A RUNAWAY RACE OF FEATURE EVENT.

Five Horses Started—Afrikander Rewarded His New Owner by Winning Holly Handicap.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Frank Farrell's Blues galloped home an easy winner in the second special run at Gravesend today. He was at remunerative odds of 4½ to 1, and romped all the way. Blues won this same event last year.

Five good horses faced the starter for this race, with Green B. Morris' Sombrero as favorite, and Articulate second choice. Blues broke in front and went out to make a runaway race of it by leading his field by an open length, passing the stand the first time. Rounding into the back stretch he had increased his lead to two lengths and had his field behind, driving to keep up. From the head of the stretch to the wire it was a question how much he would win, as Martin, his rider, was easing him up at the finish. He won by eight lengths from the favorite, Sombrero, who in turn was six lengths in front of Advance Guard.

Afrikander, who was sold early in the day for $14,500, rewarded his new owner by winning the Holly handicap from a good field of 2-year-olds. Astarita and Eugenia Burch were the pacemakers to the stretch, where they both died away, and Afrikander, taking command, won, driving by a length from River Pirate, who closed very strong.

Summaries:

First race, high weight handicap, for all ages, about six furlongs—Young Henry, 130, Lyne, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Setauket, 121, Redfern, 16 to 5 and even, second; Examiner, 110, J. Martin, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:12 3-5. Jack Ratlin, Operator, Schoharie, Belle of Lexington and Essence also ran.

Second race, handicap, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and up, about two miles and a half—Scotch Bush, 136, Barry, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Draughtsman, 142, Carson, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Silent Friend, 136, Pines, 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time, 4:38 2-5. Terrible Terry, *Inspector Stevens, *Victor, *Glenarlock, *Silver Twist and Hopbrook also ran.

Third race, the Holly handicap, for two-year-olds, about six furlongs—Africander, 120, J. Martin, 5 to 2 and even, won; River Pirate, 110, O'Connor, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fire Eater, 112, McCue, 16 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:11 1-5. Eugenia Burch, Wild Thyme, Astarita and Roxboro also ran.

Fourth race, the second special, for three-year-olds and up, one mile and a half—Blues, 121, J. Martin, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Sombrero, 110, Shaw, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Advance Guard, 121, Odom, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 2:25 3-5. Articulate and The Rival also ran.

Fifth race, for two-year-olds, selling, about six furlongs—First Chip, 107, O'Connor, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Eva Russell, 112, Redfern, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Harrison, 102, J. Martin, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:12 2-5. Ringdove, Ella Snyder, Tioga, Arcade, Osgood, Christine A., Sheriff Bell, Dark Planet, Turnpike, Hackensack, Sinner, Simon, Orabel and Bobbinet also ran.

Sixth race, for three-year-olds and up, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Conundrum, 104, Lyne, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Andy Williams, 102, Smith, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ben Battle, 92, J. Martin, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:49 2-5. Black Dick, Bar le Duc, Shandonfield, Chaparral and The Dancer also ran.

*Inspector Stevens, Hopbrook, Glenarlock, Silver Twist and Victor fell.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.

Only Three Horses in It, and Was Won by Corrigan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Only three of the eight orginal starters were left in the Autumn handicap at a mile and a quarter at Hawthorne today and the race, which was the feature event of the card, was robbed of nearly all of the interest. Corrigan, Flying Torpedo and Barrack were the only ones left and they finished as named strung out for a furlong. Capt. Conover and Bristol furnished a sensational nose finish in the jumping race, being placed as named, with Dr. Nowlin, the favorite, third. Both the first two finished outside the course, however, and were disqualified, the race being given to Dr. Nowlin, with Mayo second and Stamp third. Weather clear, track very heavy.

First race, six furlongs—Waswift, 117, T. Dean, even, won; Jack Demund, 117, Mathews, 21 to 5, second; Serpent, 105, J. Baker, 16 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Botany, Pretorius and Rubus also ran.

Second race, one mile—Prince Blazes, 105, T. Dean, 3 to 1, won; Muresca, 96, Pieratt, 2 to 1, second; Pirate Queen, 100, Robbins, 13 to 2, third. Time, 1:47¾. Chickadee, Cork, Fillbuster, Automaton, Tom Embry and Lecturer also ran.

Third race, steeple chase, short course—Dr. Nowlin, 140, McAuliffe, 11 to 5, won; Mazo, 135, Carter, 8 to 1, second; Stamp, 130, Zeno, 15 to 1, third. Time, 3:02. Fearful, MacLaren broke down, Harry B. fell. Capt. Conover finished first and Bristol second, but both were disqualified for going outside of the course.

Fourth race, the Autumn stakes, one and one-fourth miles—Corrigan, 104, Robbins, 9 to 5, first; Flying Torpedo, 108, Birkenruth, 6 to 5, second; Barrack, 102, Nutt, 16 to 5, third. Time, 2:13¼. No others.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs—Gregor K., 109, Mathews, 3 to 2, won; Foxy Kane, 105, Dean, 2 to 1, second; Hattie Walker, 105, Hoar, 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¾. Vestry, Hugh Bradley, Jim King, Pure Date and Clausus also ran.

Sixth race, one and one-half miles—Little Elkin, 101, Robbins, 5 to 2, won; Malay, 101, Dean, 6 to 1, second; Compass, 104, Donnelly, 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:44½. Blessed Damosel, Strangest, Star Cotton, Irving Mayor and Vincior also ran.

Big Prices for Runners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—At the sale of horses in training held at the Gravesend race track today Africander, the well-known 2-year-old, by Imp Star, Ruby-Afric Queen, was sold to S. Deimel for $14,500. The 3-year-old Francesco, by St. Maxim was sold to A. J. Joyner for $7,100. C. F. Hill paid $4,100 for the 3-year old The Rival, by Halma-Bracegirdle. Paul Creyton, a 3-year-old, by Imp Quicklime, Belle Baden, was sold to Buckley & Bailey for $750.

Two Days' Shooting Tourney.

The North Side Gun club has arranged to hold a fall tournament on its club grounds on October 1 and 2. There will be 10 events each day for 15 and 20 targets and there will be $150 added money.

BRUNOT ISLAND TRACK RECORD WAS LOWERED

Josephine Dixon Trotted the Fastest Mile of the Year.

THE RACING CONDITIONS WERE FINE

The Mile Track Was Never in Better Condition and the Matinee Horses Showed Great Speed—Finishes Exciting.

The sport was fast and furious at Brunots island yesterday and all things combined to make it an ideal racing day. The result was that the track record for the year was lowered ¼ second by Josephine Dixon, reducing the mark of 2:12¾, made by Joe Watts a month ago, to 2:12½. The crowd was not very large, although the weather was fine. The track was speedy, and what little wind was blowing came down the stretch. This helped in making the finishes very speedy. A large number of the members of the Matinee club of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were present, and the racing was voted the finest of the year.

The third event, the race of the day, Rubber, J. G. Bennett's speedy black mare, was withdrawn. Miss Beatrice was entered in the free-for-all in Rubber's place. She had been drawn in the second event and put in faster company. Joe Watts got away with a slight lead, but made two serious breaks before the eighth was passed. Miss Beatrice was now first, with Josephine Dixon a close second. Boggs' speedy mare steadily gained and took the lead at the quarter, making the first quarter in :33½. The next quarter, with Josephine Dixon still leading, was made in 1:07, or at the same gait. The third quarter was 32½ seconds and the mile in 2:13. Miss Beatrice gained on Boggs' mare after the half was reached and at the third quarter they were running side by side, Dixon slightly in the lead. The race down the stretch was a beauty, Josephine Dixon winning by less than a length.

In the second heat Joe Watts had a slight lead at the start and was trotting a steady gait. Josephine Dixon also kept her feet steady and trotted alongside Donnelly's wagon for some distance. At the half, which was made in 1:05¼, Miss Beatrice made a bad break and nearly stopped, leaving the race between Josephine Dixon and Joe Watts. After passing the half Josephine Dixon was in the lead with Watts about a neck behind. The horses were trotting neck and neck when the stretch was rounded and the race to the wire was exciting in the extreme. Boggs had his mare under great control and brought her in a winner by nearly a length, making the fastest mile of the year—2:12½. The quarters of the mile were as follows: :32½, 1:05¼, 1:39 and 2:12½. Summaries:

Event No. 1, trotting, mile heats.

Bret Harte, b. g. (R. H. Boggs)	1	1
John Webb, g. g. (C. A. Smith)	4	2
Crescent, b. g. (F. H. Denny)	3	3
Geger, ch. g. (Callery), Van Voorhis	2	dr

Time—2:21¾, 2:20.

Event No. 2, trotting.

Guy, ch. h. (J. D. Callery)	1	1
Phillip E. (Dohrman), William Shaw	2	2
Miss Beatrice, b. m. (A. R. Peacock)	dr	
Lo Ru, b. m. (R. H. Boggs)	dr	

Time—2:18¾, 2:15.

Event No. 3, free-for-all trot.

Josephine Dixon, b. m. (R. H. Boggs)	1	1
Joe Watts, ch. g. (Charles Donnelly)	3	2
Miss Beatrice, b. m. (A. R. Peacock)	2	3
Rubber, blk. m. (J. G. Bennett)	dr	

Time—2:13, 2:12½.

Event No. 4.

Minuet, ch. m. (J. O. H. Denny)	1	1
Miss Dean, ch. m. (Chapman)	4	2
Nora Chimes, br. m. (H. Oliver)	2	4
Ramona, b. m. (H. Buhl, Jr.)	3	3
Red Light, ch. g. (R. H. Boggs)	5	5
Demon, br. h. (C. A. Smith)	dr	
Ember Day, ch. m. (J. G. Bennett)	dr	

Time—2:16, 2:17¼.

Event No. 5, pacing, mile heats.

Tewksbury, g. g. (C. A. Smith)	1	2	1
Parkella, br. m. (J. H. Moore)	3	1	2
Shasta, br. g. (H. S. Denny)	2	3	3

Time—2:17, 2:17½.

Event No. 6.

Wilkes Bourbon, b. g. (Callery), R. Young	1	1
Griffith Bell, b. g. (J. G. Bennett)	2	2
Sylerla, b. m. (Chapman), J. B. Vandergrift	3	3

Time—2:41, 2:40½.

The seventh event, between Wood Girl, Miss Primit and Westwood was called off.

FOOTBALL AT NEW CASTLE.

First-Class Team Being Organized by the Athletic Association.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—This city is to be represented on the gridiron this fall by a first-class team under the auspices of the New Castle Athletic association. Fred C. Mayne, manager of the team of 1904, this afternoon issued a call for all football players in the city to meet next Tuesday evening at the Central fire department, when the team will be organized and officers elected.

All the members of last year's team are in the city and anxious to play, while there is much new material to be had. The pottery workers, the majority of whom are from East Liverpool, have already organized two teams and have been in daily practice for two weeks.

Their strongest men will be taken for the new team, to be selected from all local players. New Castle will play Westminster, Grove City and Geneva colleges during the season, while games also will be arranged with Youngstown and Sharon.

GAME ENDED IN DISPUTE.

Monessen Claims It, However, by Score of 10 to 6.

MONONGOHELA, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Monongahela Indians opened their football season here today, winning from the Monessen eleven in a disputed game. In the first half the Indians scored a touchdown and failed at goal. In the second half Monessen made a touchdown and kicked goal. The Indians kicked off to Monessen, who fumbled on their 10-yard line, the ball going to the Indians, who advanced it to the five-yard line, where a Monessen man stole the ball and refused to give it up. From this point there was more attention given to jabs, counters and side-steps than to football. Monongahela claimed the game by a score of 10 to 6. Line-up:

Monessen.		Monongahela.
Brown	L. E.	C. Chessroun
Thurston	L. T.	Vogel
Taylor	L. G.	Crawford
Elkhorn	C.	Taylor
Boyd	R. G.	Anglerudoheler
Wolfe	R. T.	H. Chessroun
Smith	R. E.	Maurel
Jordon	Q. B.	Williams
Vaughan	L. H.	Hillem
Grove	R. H.	Albright
Farr	F. B.	Wilson

Touchdowns—Vogel and Farr. Goal—Farr. Umpire—Williams. Referee—Mullen.

Beaver Horse Beaten.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—A matinee race took place this afternoon at the new track of the Beaver County Agricultural Society at this place, between John Henkel's bay mare, Lucy H. of Rochester, and Charles Anderson's brown horse Greenwood of Beaver, for a purse of $300. Neither horse had ever trotted a race, and as much rivalry existed the attendance was very large and came from all parts of the Beaver valley. Much money changed hands. The race was won by Lucy H.; best time, 2:55.

LACK OF TRAINING EVIDENT IN W. U. P.

THREE A'S TOOK THE INITIAL GAME.

Collegians Played Brilliantly, but They Lacked Staying Qualities.

The three A.'s and W. U. P. met on the gridiron yesterday afternoon and the former won by the score of 15 to 0. The work of W. U. P., although defeated, was not so bad as the score indicates. W. U. P. only got together this week and has had no time to get into shape for a bruising contest such as takes place on the football field. The players were soon winded and showed lack of training, but the material is good and the management feels confident that had the boys been in practice a week or two the score would have been different.

The three A.'s is a rattling good eleven, and their work against W. U. P. showed they had just what their opponents needed—practice and coaching. The game was full of pretty plays on the part of both elevens.

One of the features of the game was the fine run of Ward when he carried the ball clear across the campus for a touch down. Korloss got the ball in a mixup and gave it to Ward, then the latter made his pretty run. The playing of Miller also was good. Stagg, unfortunately, was badly hurt in the first half and was compelled to retire in favor of Edmonson.

Vounikle was formerly with the Verner eleven, Kauback with the McKeevers, Mow with W. and J., and McMasters and McDonald with Kiski. The line-up:

Three As—15.		W. U. P.—5.
Zimmerman	Center	Miller
Delph	R. G.	Boyd
Blair	L. G.	Stagg
Vounikle	R. T.	Martin
McMasters	L. T.	Douglass
Mow	R. E.	McClaine
McDonald	L. E.	Carpenter
Kawback	Q. B.	Ward
Montgomery	R. H.	Edwards
Reynold	L. H.	Korloss
Birney	F. B.	Secrist

KENNEDY WILL BE BUSY.

Local Fighter Has Many Matches on Hand.

Billy Corcoran has made several good matches for Eddie Kenndedy. On October 6, at Barnsboro, Pa., Kennedy meets Walter Burger, the iron man from Boston in a 15-round contest. The Frostburg, Md., club offers a $400 purse for Kennedy to meet George Cole of Philadelphia at an early date. He also has agreed to meet Patsy Sweeney of Manchester, N. H., at Baltimore on October 13. Corcoran also has made arrangements with Matty Matthews of New York to come here the latter part of next month and meet Kennedy in a 20-round contest.

Cricket Won Unfinshed Race.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The 2:30 pace was unfinished yesterday, Dillard and Bryan each having two heats, with Cricket trailing. The race was finished today, Cricket going out and winning three straight heats and the race. The horses were tired and the best time was 2:24.

Copper Cures Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Member Tuberculosis Congress—"Antidotum Tuberculose" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quick, Galloping and Fast Consumption in Their Own Home—Any One Can Receive FREE Specially Written Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption by "Antidotum Tuberculose"—Let Every Reader of The Gazette Write the Company at Once.

O. K. BUCKHOUT,

Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.); Member of British Tuberculosis Congress; Member International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-looked-for cure for consumption has at last been found, and a cure is now just as sure as in the simplest diseases. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberlosis Remedy Co., 404 Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhout, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose" or the Copper Cure, and is the only discovery we know of that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as, unless this is done, the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculose" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones until the consumption is all gone and you are again a strong, healthy robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley of Dingley tariff bill fame, who went west and south for relief and didn't get it, and came back with death staring him in the face, and was benefited by Antidotum Tuberculose after all else had failed. It cured John Devries of Kalamazoo of galloping consumption; Adrien de Die, 1638 S. West street, of quick consumption; Paul De Smith of Dalton, Mich., and many cases which wasted away to skeletons.

So don't give up hope, and don't spend your money in travel. Attend to it right away, for consumption spreads to other members of the family. If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it write tonight to the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 404 Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time.

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as if by magic, one application often showing a remarkable improvement.

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or breast, shrunken from nursing, it has the highest indorsement of physicians. Two boxes is often sufficient to make the bust firm, large and beautiful.

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Large Bottle 50 Cents.

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Best and safest remedy for your infant for Wind Colic, Diarrhoea, Pains and uneasiness from Teething, Restlessness at night and the many ailments little ones are subject to. It does not produce Stupor or Drowsiness, but relieves all Pain and assists nature in giving the child sweet and refreshing sleep. Free sample for the asking. For sale by all druggists.

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H. J. O'Donnell, Homestead, Pa.
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Park Ave. Pharmacy, H. O. Danner, Prop., Park and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.

BASEBALL WAR NEARLY AT AN END---FIGHTERS HATE TO DOFF THE SPANGLES

ALL SIGNS POINT TO PEACE AMONG THE CHAMPIONS

Officials Are Silent, but Things Look Rosy With the Players.

THE BASEBALL WAR WILL SOON END

Club Owners in Both Leagues Have Come to Realize That They Are Against a Financial Frost—Pirates After Record.

By JAMES M. NELLIS.

The past week has been an unusually quiet one in local baseball circles. The club officials have been observing a discreet silence regarding the players and their future actions, and the players, of course, have been signing mum. It may be that in this case that old adage about no news being good news will hold.

The writer has discovered nothing to change the opinion given last week that the champions will retain all their old stars with the exception of Tannehill. It is not intended to include in this Lefty Davis, who will be let out by the club and that player should have no trouble securing a berth with almost any club in either of the leagues. When at himself Lefty is a mighty good ball player and the very best run getter a team could have. He is a good batter and a good fielder, in fact, he has all of the requisites of a first-class player. The trouble with him here is that he got into bad odor with the owner of the team and therefore draws his release from the champions.

Some Signs of Peace.

While the club officials would say nothing just week as to the future intention of the players, yet there were certain little things which indicate that peace has once more been restored between the alleged hold-out players and the club owner. It is said that actions sometimes speak louder than words and if that holds good then the cream of the players who were alleged to be jumpers will be found in the list of next season's Pirates when Mr. Dreyfuss makes known the team's official make-up. To be sure, this is simply a guess, but it is a close enough guess to bank on.

It begins to look now as though there is to be peace between the rival baseball leagues and an end put to the foolish wrangle which has cost the club owners thousands of dollars. There are some of the club owners in the National who are opposed to peace so long as Ban Johnson has anything to do with the American league and among this number is the Pirates' owner, Col. Dreyfuss, and he is not alone either. But there are others who want peace and it looks as though they will have their way. That peace will come seems to be a certainty and when it does come it will be found that Ban Johnson will be left out in the cold.

Voices from the American.

This cry for peace does not come alone from the club owners of the National league, who have been seriously injured financially by the foolish war, but some of the American league club owners have joined in the cry and notable in that crowd is Charley Comiskey, owner of the Chicago team. Comiskey argues, and correctly, too, that the war has been of no benefit to anybody but the players and these same players are wise enough to see what's what and are working night and main to keep the war spirit going.

The people who attended that National league conference in New York on Monday last have been very careful to say but little as to what really transpired over there. It was stated that one or two things were talked over, but there is a decided reticence to discuss whether any peace measures were talked over. Those who should know assert that there were one or two strangers at that meeting whose business was not merely to shake hands with the National league magnates. These parties were there to find out the lay of the land regarding peace and their efforts were so successful that it is now given out that there will be something doing when the league magnates meet in extra session on the 24th of this month.

Little Sense in the War.

To those outside the club ownership in both leagues it is a mystery why men who have shown business ability enough in other lines to amass large-sized fortunes should show such little business ability in baseball. That the game is a profitable one no one can deny, but it is not profitable under such circumstances as have prevailed for the last two years. It has been profitable to the players, and to no one else. This is beginning to dawn on the minds of some of the leaders, and they reason out that it is time to call a halt. The only wonder is that they did not see the error of their ways long ago.

When peace does come, as it surely will, it will not mean the blotting out of either one of the leagues. It has been pretty effectually demonstrated that the public wants two leagues, and there is plenty of room for both, providing they are on terms of peace, the cut-throat policy must be laid to one side. It will also mean a consolidation of interests in certain cities, because it is pretty well settled that Boston and St. Louis will not support two clubs.

(As was pointed out by Henry Chadwick, the father of baseball, in last Sunday's Gazette, the Pirates have it within their power, besides being two-time pennant winners, to create a world's record in the number of games won during a playing season. The record is now held by the Boston and Brooklyn clubs, who have had 102 victories to their credit; but it must be remembered that this record was made on a schedule of 154 games, whereas this season's schedule calls for only 140 games, and even that number cannot be played by the Pirates, as the team has one postponed game with New York which cannot be played.

Record Worth Fighting For.

Both Manager Clarke and the players have their eye on that record and they are going to make a try to beat it. The Pirates' leader stated during the week that he had talked the matter over with his players, and all he asked from them was an even hundred victories. This, of course, would be a better record than the one held by Boston or Brooklyn. Still, there is a chance to go that 102 record one or two better, and the players should make the effort for it, as it would undoubtedly be a mark that would stand in baseball for years. The team still has seven more games to play—two with Chicago and five with Cincinnati—and on the showing already made there should not be a great amount of trouble in reaching the 101 mark. It is an honor worth fighting for.

The Rhody Wallace Team, the 17-year-old Champions.

FIGHTERS FIND IT HARD WORK TO QUIT RING

Bob Fitzsimmons Has Called in His Quit Notice Once More.

MACON THINKS M'COY SINCERE

Bout Between These Fighters Would Be Worth Going a Distance to See—Tommy Ryan Has Had Wonderful Record.

By MACON M'CORMICK.

New York, Sept. 19.—It is as difficult for a champion fighter or an ex-champion fighter to retire from the ring, and to stay retired, as it is for a prima donna to retire and stay retired from the scene of her former triumphs.

Bob Fitzsimmons is the latest fistic exponent of this fact. Immediately after his defeat by Jeffries he gave out that he was done with the ring and that he would no longer figure in it as a contestant for further glories or wealth. He finds now that there is a great difference between Fitzsimmons the champion and Fitzsimmons no longer in the game, and he now announces that he will return to it, and he offers to fight any man in the world, only barring Jeffries, and after a week of retirement he even announces that he is willing again to take on the boss of them all, Champion Jim Jeffries. He seems to be especially desirous of another bout with Jim Corbett or Gus Ruhlin, both of whom he has defeated. Corbett was for some time desirous of another meeting with Fitzsimmons, but Fitz at the time had no hankering for another meeting with the expompadour champion. Latterly Jim has been so successful as a vaudeville monologue artist that he may not be anxious for further honors in the ring. Ruhlin hardly think, cares for another drubbing at Fitz's hands. The only one who seems to be especially anxious for a meeting with freckled Bob is Kid McCoy, who at once accepted his challenge and has posted $5,000 as an earnest of the sincerity of his acceptance of the challenge. Up to date Fitz has not responded to McCoy's acceptance.

Would Be a Great Fight.

Some people think that McCoy is really not sincere, but is using the acceptance for advertising purposes, with the desire of selling out his Broadway saloon. However, McCoy has Georgs Considine behind him as his actual backer, and that is a pretty good evidence that he is willing to make good. A match between these two men would produce great excitement. I was talking yesterday with that genuine old sport, Al Smith, when he said: "If these men ever do meet I think the winner will be Fitzsimmons; he is certainly a phenomenal fighter. He has preserved his vigor marvelously well."

If Peter Maher was a race horse instead of a pugilist he would be considered an "in" and "outer" without a doubt. Sometimes he fights just like a champion, and then he battles like a perfect dub. When he feels at all confident of his superiority to the man he contests with he is indeed an irish champion. He felt this way when he encountered Jim Jeffords when he met the heavyweight in Philadelphia last week, and as a result he knocked him out in double quick time without receiving a blow himself in return. It was one of the easiest victories Peter has ever had, and it has restored to him perfect confidence in his fistic powers, and he is now willing to battle against most any of the big fellows of the ring. He won't have to go much longer without a match. Peter is a great favorite, especially with the Milesian admirers of pugilism, but he is unreliable. He can't be depended upon to maintain his standing. I like Peter very much, but I would admire him much more if he was more dependable. I think he will not be long without a match. Gus Ruhlin is back in this country again, fresh from his European conquests, and I have no doubt he will consider Peter choice "apple pie" for his game. Maher made but a poor showing when he tackled Ruhlin in his own town. He seemed overmatched and he looked to be a star dub, and not at all dangerous to a man of championship aspirations. His long rest, however, may have changed his form. I trust it has.

Ryan Is a Wonder.

Tommy Ryan is, up to date, the champion middle-weight of the world. He met Kid Carter at Fort Erie last Monday night and gave that hard hitter such a drubbing in six round, as convinced the spectators that the layers of good odds made no mistake in wagering 7 to 5 on Tommy's chance of victory. Carter put up a good fight, but he didn't seem able to cope with Ryan's wonderful scientific skill; nor was he able to plant any of his hard hits on a vulnerable part of Ryan's anatomy. On the other hand, Ryan was able to evade most of the Kid's fearful rushes and to plant his own invulnerable blows where they would be the most effective. Judging by the manner Carter fought Kid McCoy, I was of the opinion that he would have a very good chance of defeating Ryan, and so thought many other judges of pugilism. But Tommy was in magnificent condition, and also had his "punch" with him with either hand, easily evaded Carter's rushing and planted his own blows so rapidly, so frequently and so effectively that he soon had the Brooklynite at his mercy, and won with comparative ease in six rounds. This victory will re-establish in Ryan's mind an idea of his prowess, and though Kid McCoy, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and several others went to Fort Erie with the especial purpose of challenging the winner of this fight, as yet I have not learned of his accepting any of them. I wonder if his showing did not scare some of them off? He certainly fought in a masterful manner.

Admits Making a Mistake.

In company with a number of others who are pretty good judges of boxing I was misled by Bob Fitzsimmons' aphorism that "the man with the punch" will nine times out of ten win in a fistic contest, and knowing that Kid Carter had the "punch," I was inclined to think that he would defeat Tommy Ryan. I had also overlooked the fact that Tommy Ryan also had "the punch," and with it twice the fistic skill of Carter. He demonstrated that most decidedly on Monday night when he went around the Brooklyn pet like a cooper around a barrel. Carter made a brave stand, but he was beaten clearly and most decidedly by the man with superior pugilistic skill. It was a wonderfully good fight, and Carter, though beaten, was not disgraced. Ryan clearly showed that he is a worthy wearer of the title "The Middle-Weight Champion of the World." And the man who deprives him of it will be a cuckoo indeed. I hardly think that Kid McCoy will be equal to the task. Nor do I think that McCoy, who wants to fight Fitzsimmons, will be equal to the task of defeating the Cornishman should they ever meet in a fistic contest. I share this opinion with Al Smith, who in a conversation the other day, said to me: "I regard Fitzsimmons as a fistic wonder. He is one of the toughtest men the ring has ever developed. Of course, he is inferior to Jeffries, who is one of the most powerful men the ring has ever known. I regard Fitz as superior physically to McCoy. Besides, he has led an abstemious life and has not been noted for his indulgence in promiscuous sexual excesses. In this respect he differs very materially from McCoy, who is noted for his promiscuous amours."

As my readers know, I am not, generally speaking, an admirer of Fitzsimmons, but I must give him credit for being a fairly virtuous man, and in this respect his example is worthy of imitation by fighters generally. Most of them break down their constitutions early in life by alcoholic and sexual excesses. As great fighters generally have a host of followers, it may be that Fitz's laudable example in these respects will atone for much of that which is less worthy of imitation in his career.

Will Be a Good Fight.

A very strong effort is being made in Philadelphia to bring Peter Maher and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien together in a six-round contest, and I think that sooner or later the effort will be successful. Both are very skillful men in a fistic way, though I think that O'Brien has advantage in being thoroughly game, and I think more flatteringly active that the "Irish champeen." Peter is a little the biggest man, but I am inclined to think that O'Brien, if they come together, will demonstrate his superiority. It may be that O'Brien's other engagements may prevent his meeting Maher before spring. There is a chance for him boxing Jack Root in Chicago, and perhaps one or two others there of lesser pugilistic ability than Maher. Next to Tommy Ryan, I regard O'Brien as one of the best match makers in the land, and may be that he may think it wise to meet easier game than the Irishman before tackling him. Should they be matched, however, it will set Philadelphia wild with excitement. In many respects they are of "the same breed of pups," though O'Brien is but of "the second crop of Irish." He had, however, a much better transatlantic reputation that Maher, as all his English fights resulted in his favor.

Up to date he has been mainly successful in all his contests, and that counts a good deal in adding to a man's stock of confidence.

McPartland and Gans.

Kid McPartland, who has a hard-won reputation for cleverness and gameness, has been matched to meet Joe Gans, the darky lightweight champion of the world. They are to meet at 135 pounds before the Eureka A. C. of Baltimore on the night of October 6. This will be a fight well worth crossing the continent to see. McPartland a few years ago was considered one of the bright particular stars in his class, and was by many looked upon as really the champion of his class. Gans has improved wonderfully of late, and when these men come together it will decide in a most positive manner whether McPartland has gone back on his old time form or whether he retains it. I am inclined to think that he has a difficult task before him.

Another of Philadelphia's fistic pets, Tim Callahan, one of the cleverest little boxers that ever donned a glove, has been matched by the Crescent club of Toronto to box Jack McClelland of Pittsburgh before it on the night of September 27. A big race meeting will be in progress in Toronto during that week, and the glove fight will probably attract a crowded house. I do not know much about McClelland, except by report, which credits him with being a very tough citizen. He will need to be not only tough, but clever to withstand Callahan, who I regard as one of the cleverest men of his weight alive. What he don't know about the boxing game is hardly worth acquiring.

As to One-Eyed Connolly.

"One-Eyed" Connolly has gone the way of all flesh. He is dead. For years he has been known as the champion deadhead of America. He was English born, a fact which was patent to everyone who ever heard him talk, for he had a rich cockney accent that you could "cut with a shovel." For years he traversed this country from north to south, and was always to be found at the ringside whenever a big fight was in progress. He never paid for a ticket of admission, but always contrived to be one of the first and most prominent of the spectators. One Sunday night I had an engagement with Lew Mcgargee at a Broadway restaurant. I was detained and failed to connect with the Philadelphia gentleman. I did, however, run across Connolly, and being in a mood for company, I asked him to dine with me. "Vere you going?" said he. "Why, in Browne's chop house," I answered.

"Gor blind me," he replied. "I cownt go in there, h'im flagged there."

"Never mind that," said I, "come with me and it will be all right."

"I'll go yer," he replied, "for I'm bloomin' hungry, and a first-class dinner will fit my case exactly." I took him in with me, and seating ourselves at the table, I ordered some chops of extra thickness, some baked potatoes and a couple of mugs of Bass' ale. Then the superintendent of the place, whom I know well, beckoned me to come to him. When I responded to his invitation, he said: "Mr. Macon, I only want to tell you and to warn you, because I think you don't know the man who is with you. He is a notorious crook, and if he were not with you, I would not tolerate his presence in the house. However, now I have warned you, so if you lose anything you can't say that you were not cautioned."

"That's all right," I replied, "he's only 'one-eyed' Connolly. If he gets anything from me that I don't want him to have, he is welcome to it." I then returned to the table and Connolly asked me, "Ken I stay."

"Yes," I answered. "I have gone bail that you will behave yourself."

"God bless you," said Connolly, "I was going to fear that I had missed my chop and bloomin' glass of h'ale, and Gor knows I was starvin' for both."

"That will be all right," said I. "You will get both," said I, "and the ale a couple of times over."

He Made the Touch.

"God bless you," said 'one-eyed.' "Now if you want to make me the happiest man in New York, stake me to a fiver, for I haven't a bloomin' cent to my name." Being in a generous mood, I replied: "I'll do that, too. Now, fall to and eat and drink till your skin is full, and you can't eat nor drink too much, for remember when that fiver is gone there is no fight this week, and unless you strike some generous friend, you'll be in tough luck for another meal."

Connolly did "fall to" and he put away several glasses of ale, which he imbibed to aid him in washing down a couple of chops. Then I bought him a good cigar and he wandered out in the streets. He was profuse in his thanks, and the next night I met him at, he was telling some friends of the good luck he had in meeting with me at Browne's.

"Gor blin me," said he, "if the chops he treated me to weren't as thick as my arm, and the h'ale would put fat on your ribs an inch thick."

In his younger days, Connolly was no slouch for a slugger and it took a pretty good chunk of a man to "do him." He was a firm believer in the doctrine that the world owed him a living without working for it, and he got the living, such as it was, by means which many would consider the hardest kind of work. Peace to his memory. He is gone the road we must all travel, sooner or later, and I think he has gone to his grave more sincerely mourned than many better men. Such is life and death in the sporting circles.

THE ALL-STAR BOWLERS.

Will Start on Pacific Coast Trip Next Month.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 20.—Secretary Sam Karl of the American Bowling congress has completed the schedule of the All-American Bowling trip, which is to start on its trip to the Pacific coast and return next month. The trio consists of A. L. Selbach, Columbus, O.; Ernest Peterson, Chicago; Philip Wolf, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John J. Voorhees, New York city. It is expected that they will establish some new records. The opening games of the tour will be played here October 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the trio will reach Wheeling, W. Va., for games on January 10. It is probable that the trio will after that date visit Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., and close at New York city with a two-days' series.

The trio will reach Chicago on December 31, and after the games here the schedule is: Michigan—January 1, 2 and, Saginaw; 5, Detroit; 6, Toledo; 7, Sandusky; 8 and 9, Dayton; 10, Wheeling, W. Va.

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POLO PLAYERS REQUIRE BOTH CASH AND NERVE

It's a Game That Calls for Grit and Trouble Hunting Pony.

THE SPORT IS AS OLD AS THE HILLS

Was Played in Persia and Burmah a Thousand Years Ago. Something About American History of the Game.

By GRANT PARISH.

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I once approached Lord Beresford in England and inquired the chief qualifications of polo. His lordship answered very pointedly, "money and nerve." The sport is essentially the pastime of the "high balls," and a long purse, dare-devil grit and a pony that hunts for trouble are the three parts that constitute polo. It is a sport covered with antiquity. A thousand years ago it was played in Persia, and in

FOXHALL KEENE,
Famous Polo Player and Patron of the Turf.

Burmah it has been the national game among the natives for ages, and today the famous English polo players in Calcutta are no match for the Indians.

The game was introduced into America in the year 1876 by James Gordon Bennett, who at that time was doing more for the advancement of legitimate sport than anyone. Mr. Bennett became an enthusiast over the exhilarating sport and brought over a few mallets and balls from England, and, with a few chosen ones, began to practice. Shortly afterwards the first game of polo in America was played on the turf, inside the race track at Jerome park. From these small beginnings the interest grew rapidly. The West Chester Polo club was organized March 6, 1876, and a clubhouse and stables were built adjoining Jerome park. A great novelty had arrived and society was not slow to accept it, and in a short time it became one of the popular pastimes out of doors. Of course Jimmie Bennett was the most prominent of the players, and the 10-mile ride in his four-in-hand with his players and invited guests are pleasing reminiscences among the clubmen now living who were among the pioneers of American polo.

Early Stage of the Game.

The game back in the 70's was entirely different from that played today. At the beginning the ponies averaged 13 hands, and 14 hands was the limit; then no restrictions were put on the number of players, and frequently 10 or more on a side would lead to confusion and serious injury when in a push. Fortunately this has been changed. In the early days there were no handicaps, and the play was entirely for goals.

Around about 79 it became apparent that larger ponies were a necessity, and the new standard called for not less than 14 hands 1 inch high. At this juncture the mallets were lengthened from 45 inches to 57 inches, though some average 51 inches. Like everything else, constant improving altered the methods of playing; instead of leaning forward over the nag's neck, the position became upright, thereby giving a longer sweep with the mallet and a better chance to carry the stroke through—in various ways the standard of excellence among the players was raised; many of the charter members dropped out and a still harder riding set of gentlemen took their places; the field and quarters at Jerome was soon outgrown and the club moved to Prospect park, Brooklyn.

Previous to this the public was not allowed to witness the games except by "card" issued by the members of the club; but on the Prospect field the public gathered in numbers as high as 10,000 to enjoy the sport. The first important polo match in America took place on the grounds June 11, 1879. Later in the season of each year the club located at Newport, where the games were considered the most important of the year. The Buffalo club was one of the strongest competitors the West Chesters had at this time. Between 1880-85 polo clubs were formed at Meadowbrook, Rockaway, Pelham and Harvard college.

The Polo Grounds Secured.

In 1880 the famous polo grounds at One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth avenue in New York city was established. For two years the club played there, but it was impossible to grow turf on the grounds and the dust was intolerable, so the lease transferred to other parties where, for 20 years, baseball, football and other athletic pastimes were given on the old "polo grounds," the spot becoming historic in sporting annals. In many respects the most important game in the history of polo in this country was in 1880, between Hurlingham, the English crack club, and the American club. The match took place at Newport. The English visitors won, but the game was rich with instruction to the home players, and taught them more about polo than they could have learned by themselves in a great many years.

Foxhall Keene, then a youngster, made a notable record, making the first goal for the Americans in two strokes as soon as the ball was thrown in. The summary of polo is necessary for the limit of my space. Suffice to say every man studies the position he is to play, and whether he plays No. 1 or back, knows the duties he has to perform. Most men stick to one position and are known as a back or a No. 2 or No. 3; but it is always well for a man to play more than one position; it familiarizes him with the requirements of the game and enables him to play more understandingly in team work.

Hard to Give Analysis.

It is impossible to give an analysis of polo playing by the different "cracks," as each individual presents characteristic qualities, although conforming to the rules and regulations of the established game. It has been now 16 years since the Hurlingham team won the international polo trophy and carried the cup to England. This summer Mr. Foxhall Keene, the subject of my portrait sketch this week, undertook to win back the trophy, but failed. The cause was contributed to the inferior hired ponies and the lack of practice among the American players. To have a thorough international contest the pony of each individual player should be sent to England and acclimated; then our teams should have practice matches under English rules, and it would require at least three months to get into trim to face such famous teams as Hurlingham or Raneleigh.

As is usual in international contests, each side presses its claims of superiority, but as in regard to the ponies, the western cow pony leads the world for hardiness, speed and dare-devil dashes, and then when a team rides foreign nags and fails to practice to perfection, how can you expect them to "lift the trophy?" It requires four ponies if one is playing matches—three will answer, but one should be at hand in case of emergency; the stick should be light with a heavy head and weigh about 20 ounces. The game is divided into four periods, each 15 minutes long. The perfection of polo is to have it fast. The real difference between players of the first and second class is a question of speed. Anyone can hit the ball by going slowly, but the test comes when the pony is charging down the field at full speed.

Spurs Not Needed.

A good pony does not require spurs, although some riders make a practice of using them. Blinkers have also been discarded, and it is not in good form to carry or use a whip. The dimensions of a polo field are 900x500 feet; paper mache posts are used for goal posts to avoid serious accidents in case of a rush; fences are also discarded; a moist turf is desired, and the grounds are usually circled with water pipes and, in hot, dry spells, the field is flooded previous to a match in order that the ponies may have good foothold to the turf. The greatest disadvantage the sport has in this country, and it was fully demonstrated in this year's match at Hurlingham, England—America vs. England—is the want of practice.

In Great Britain there are men who will spend a whole week practicing a single stroke, and even longer, and the best players give up their whole time to it. The western clubs are now of considerable importance, and there is an effort now being made to have Chicago, St. Louis and Buffalo meet the crack clubs of the east at Lakewood. There is also a movement on foot to introduce polo among the cavalry of the army. As in all branches of sport, the handicapper is an important personage. With polo the handicaps are revised every month by a committee.

The highest handicap a player can carry is 10 goals, and he is held according to his ability from 10 goals down to zero. No new player is allowed to play in a match with a lower handicap than two. This prevents a good but unknown player from entering a match at less than his real value. The rules are very strict and are observed faithfully. Cross riding or fouls are necessarily severely punished by penalties to prevent injury to man and beast.

English Players Are Experts.

The recent defeat of the American team in England under the pilotage of Mr. Foxhall Keene has called forth criticism from Mr. Keene: "While I do not claim that American ponies are better, I am confident that they are quite as good, take them day in and day out, as the English; they certainly have as much speed, stay quite as long and, at 'riding out,' they turn more readily. Our ponies are not as stylish in looks, but the nerve and bottom are there. The English certainly understand the science of polo well; play in their places to perfection and hit strongly back and forward, but it lacks individuality; throughout purely orthodox, while with Americans each player possesses some individual characteristic. The grounds abroad are excellent, the turf sound and firm and the surface is level and admirably cared for."

Then again it is easier to play a match in England than in this country chiefly by reason of climate. The question has often been put to me: "Can we beat the best teams of the old country?" and I must say that this is a very difficult question to answer satisfactorily. We must persevere, practice to make perfect and win some day. I may add to Mr. Foxhall's remarks the sport of polo is now fairly established in America; it is a sterling and exhilarating game, and with our prospective regimental players, as well as the gentlemen jockeys, it develops a perfect manhood of hardened muscles, nucleous nerve, superb horsemanship—withal a rare sport.

STAR PLAYERS SIGNED.

East End Athletics Sign Lantz, Smucker and Warren, All Good Men.

P. J. Walsh, manager of the East End Athletic association, has secured some new stars this year that will make the eleven one of the strongest that ever represented the East End in football. In practice yesterday 18 men were out for two hours and were put through the signals by Coach Joe Hich. The new men to join the team are Walter Lantz, the professional strong man who defeated Sandow and Cohen in harness, lifting 3,875 pounds two feet eight inches from the ground; Smucker, the amateur 158-pound wrestler of the world, and a new right tackle, Warren of Natrona, who weighs 200 pounds. The manager and coach are confident that this year they will win against such strong teams as Pittsburgh National league, Maryland Athletic club, Oil City, Franklin, Altoona, and some college teams on his schedule.

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Gloria Tonic cured my father-in-law whom the best physicians of Germany called incurable. He had suffered for 20 years and to-day he is free from pain and able to work. His recovery seems almost like a miracle and his relatives on the other side of the water at first discredited the fact, as they could only see him as a cripple, but the cure was a complete one. Ernest Mahlhorn, P. O. Box 906, Bennington, Vt.

Gloria Tonic sells at all drug stores at $1.00 a package. Trial Box, also illustrated book on rheumatism containing many stippled drawings from actual life and which explains every form of Rheumatism known to science free by sending name and address to JOHN A. SMITH, 624 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOOTBALL STARS WILL HAVE VERY BEST QUARTERS

The Training Apartments Comprise Twenty Large Rooms.

NATATORIUM HAS BEEN SECURED

Homestead Will Not Be Represented in the Big League—A Meeting Has Been Called to Perfect Plans for the Season.

When the members of the Pittsburgh football team report to Coach W. B. Richardson in Greensburg on September 29 they will find the most comfortable quarters ever allotted to a professional gridiron eleven. David J. Berry, manager of the Pittsburgh representatives in the football league, has rented apartments for the players comprising 20 rooms, including reading rooms and a special dining room, where the players will find all the comforts of home during the season. No team could be more carefully cared for than will be the scarlet-and-white under the direction of Mr. Berry and Coach Richardson.

In addition to the training table, the management has engaged the Greensburg natatorium to further the physical development of the players who will be called upon during the season to make a hard fight on the gridiron when they clash with the two strong teams from Philadelphia. The Pittsburgh players will use the natatorium for a dressing room, each member having his own private locker.

Will Have a Fine Plunge.

After practice in the morning and afternoon the boys will have the big plunge pool all to themselves, and with a good trainer they should be in the pink of condition for the big games on the schedule. Coach Richardson will reach Greensburg early this week, and with Manager Berry he will discuss plans and complete details for the playing season.

Homestead will not be represented with a team in the football league this season. A. C. Dinkey is a strong adherent of the new league, but he did not have sufficient time to gather a galaxy of stars, so the steel town will not be a member of the new organization until next fall. The Homestead people have had nothing but the best in the gridiron line for the past two seasons, and they do not want to join the new league with an inferior aggregation.

There was talk of Chicago coming into the league with a first-class team, but that city likely finds itself in a similar predicament with Homestead, and just now it looks as if the league would be made up of the two big teams in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh.

Orange Team Counted In.

Orange A. C. is practically a member of the league for the reason that the New Jersey eleven has games scheduled with the three teams in the organization. Some years ago Orange was always considered one of the best of the professional teams, but for two seasons the team there has not been up to the standard. This year Orange will be to the front again with a team that will be able to hold its own with the three big teams in the league.

A meeting of the new league will be held in Philadelphia next week. President Berry says the meeting is called to perfect plans for this season and to discuss the prospects for next year.

Republican League Program.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The program for the meeting of the National League of Republican clubs in this city, October 1-3, was completed today. Business sessions will be held on the 2d and 3d, Gov. Cummins of Iowa will speak Tuesday night, Senator Dolliver of Iowa Wednesday night, and President Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge Thursday night.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

A Heart to Heart Talk With Women About Their Hair

The new Coiffure effects demand rich, luxuriant fluffy hair to give the best results. It must be fluffy yet easily kept in place.

Hair containing too much oil is undesirable as it accumulates dust and looks greasy. If washed often enough to be kept "fluffy" it is dry, uncontrollable and will not "make up."

The "just right" hair—long, vigorous strands, rich in color, of good texture, fluffy enough to show well, yet will not fly "all over"—is readily obtained and easily kept by the use of

COKE DANDRUFF CURE AND HAIR TONIC

Coke Dandruff Cure is a positive benefit to any hair, as it is a perfect tonic and hair dressing. It is guaranteed to cure Dandruff and all hair ailments or money refunded.

JOS. FLEMING & SONS,
412 MARKET STREET.

Hear the Hop Twin proclaim its merits!
Hear Beer consumers everywhere!

THE PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY'S
famous
BEER

has more points for eulogy than you can blow the foam off! When you want health, purity and summer comfort in a glass of Beer, call for

EBERHARDT & OBER, OBER BROS., BAEUERLEIN.

MILLVALE'S FIRST DEFEAT ON THE HOME GROUNDS

Administered by the Strong Homestead Team Yesterday.

VISITORS DID SOME VERY HEAVY HITTING

Brucker, of Millvale, Was Easy Picking for Homestead, While Jones, After the Fourth Inning, Was Invincible.

Millvale met defeat at the hands of H. L. A. C. in a game that was noted for the hard hitting of the visitors. This was the first defeat of the season for the home team on their own grounds. The Homestead team by good, consistent hitting deserved to win. The fielding of both teams was good, and in the face of such terrific slugging the home team did well to keep the score down to 10 runs. Brucker was batted at will, while Jones, after the fourth inning, was invincible.

H. L. A. C. scored five runs in the first inning and secured what looked like a safe lead, but Millvale tied the score in the fourth by good work on the bases and the score remained so until the seventh inning, when Homestead began to knock the fence down with hard drives, thereby clinching the game. The score:

Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	H.L.A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Orbin, s..	1	0	0	4	0	Nagle, s...	1	3	0	3	0
Hickey, 2.	0	0	2	5	0	Torrey'n, 2	0	1	10	0	0
Alf'man, 3	0	0	10	0	0	M'Clos'y, 3	1	1	1	1	1
Clouse, 1.	1	1	2	0	0	Marsh'll, 1	3	3	10	1	0
Miller, 1..	0	0	1	0	0	Ganier, l..	2	1	3	8	0
Wetzel, r.	1	0	2	0	0	M'Ches'y, r	2	3	2	0	0
Piper, r...	0	0	1	0	0	Mullen, m.	0	2	0	0	0
D'nah'e, m	1	1	0	0	1	Bennett, c	0	1	1	0	0
Jamis'n, c	1	2	10	1	0	Jones, p....	1	2	0	1	0
Brucker, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals ..	5	6	27	14	1	Totals ...	10	17	27	9	1

H. L. A. C. .... 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3—10
Millvale .... 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Marshall, McChesney 2, Bennett. Home runs—Jamison, Davis. Stolen bases—Nagle 2. Double plays—Hickey and Orbin; Orbin, Hickey and Clouse; McCloskey, Ganier and Toreyson. Bases on balls—Orbin, Donahue and Miller. Struck out—By Jones 10, by Brucker 6. Passed ball—Marshall. Umpire—Kearney.

WALLACE'S TAKE ANOTHER.

Defeat the Beaver A. C. With the Greatest Ease.

MILLVALE, PA., Sept. 20.—The Rhody Wallace A. C. of Millvale again demonstrated their ability at Vermont park by downing Beaver A. C. of Allegheny by a score of 11 to 2. The visitors could do nothing with Donaghey's curves, getting only five hits. The Wallace's hit the ball hard and often and by good base running managed to pile up a big score. The batting of England and the pitching of Donaghey were the features of the game. Next Saturday the Wallaces play the Glassport Juniors for the 17-year-old championship of Western Pennsylvania. The score of the game was as follows:

Wallaces	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	B. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Callahan c.	1	0	8	5	0	Roll, 2....	0	1	1	2	0
Owrey, s...	1	1	0	1	1	Windle, 3...	0	1	2	1	1
A O'nell 3.	3	3	0	3	1	Kenneay, 1.	0	1	9	2	1
H'milt'n 2.	1	0	3	1	1	Iffs, p.....	1	0	3	2	0
Young, 1...	1	2	15	0	1	M'Auliff, c.	1	0	8	2	0
E G'nel m.	2	1	0	0	0	Smith, m...	0	1	1	0	2
England, l.	1	4	0	0	1	Patton, l...	0	0	0	0	1
Dank'mr r.	1	1	0	0	0	Nudgeon s.	0	1	0	3	0
D'n'g'y p..	0	0	0	7	0	Bluewitt, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	11	10	27	17	5	Totals ...	2	5	24	12	6

R. Wallace ..... 0 2 1 3 0 1 2 2 0—11
Beaver A. C.......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Windle, Roll, Smith, E. Gosnell. Stolen bases—R. Wallace 12, B. A. C. 5. Struck out—By Donaghey 10, by Iffs 8. Bases on balls—Off Donaghey 2, off Iffs 1. Hit by pitcher—Callahan.

ETNA, PA., Sept. 2'.—Charles Smith of the Butler baseball club is requested to call up Bell telephone 22 Sharpsburg at noon today and ask for J. L. Ward, manager of the Etna A. C.

M'CLEARY WAS WILD.

He Couldn't Locate the Plate and Charleroi Had It Easy.

CHARLEROI, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Allenport was easy for Charleroi today. McCleary's inability to locate the plate and the poor support accorded him was the prime factor in Allenports downfall. The one bright feature in an otherwise listless game was Carson's running catch of a long foul in deep left. The fielding of the entire Charleroi team was gilt-edged, Osborne's bad throw from right saved the visitors from a shut out. Three hits was all the up river team could get off Bolig, and three off Osborne, the last being secured in the ninth. Three hits, two walks and a pair of bad misplays netted five runs in the first. In the second McIlvaine got two bases on a Texas leaguer back of first, both he and Barney O'Neil scoring when Osborne threw the ball clear to the left field fence. Ortlieb's hit, a hit batsman and Tom Hayward's error were responsible for a pair in the fifth. Three hits, a double steal and a passed ball let in two more in the seventh. The Pittsburgh Nationals play here on the 30th. Score:

Charleroi.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Allenport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Starr, 2.	1	0	4	1	0	J. O'N'l, s	0	0	1	3	0
Gouzzie, 2	1	0	1	5	0	Hayw'd, 3	0	0	1	1	2
Ortlieb, c	2	2	4	3	0	J. H'd, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Pegg, 1..	2	1	2	0	0	B. O'N'l, c	1	2	5	2	0
Osb'e, r-p	0	0	0	2	1	Carson, l.	0	1	3	1	1
Smith, m	2	2	0	0	0	[illegible], m.	0	1	1	0	0
Math's, 1	1	2	15	1	0	[illegible], 1	1	1	11	0	1
Naylor, 3	0	1	0	3	0	[illegible]	2	0	0	2	1
Bolig, p-r	0	1	0	3	0	Fechter, 2	0	0	1	3	0
						McC'ry, p	0	0	0	2	1
Totals .	9	9	*26	19	1	Totals ..	2	6	27	13	5

*Carson out, hit by batted ball.

Charleroi .... 5 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—9
Allenport .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Ortlieb, Naylor, McIlvaine. Stolen bases—Starr, Gouzzie, Ortlieb, Smith, Mathias, Naylor. First base on balls—Off McCleary 5 (Starr, Smith, Ortlieb, Naylor 2), off Osborne 1 (McCleary). Hit by pitched ball—Pegg, Ruggles, Brush. First base on errors—Gouzzie, Starr, Osborne. Struck out—By McCleary 4 (Osborne, Bolig, Pegg, Naylor), by Bolig 1 (J. O'Neil), by Osborne 3 (J. O'Neil, McCleary, J. Haywood). Left on base—Charleroi 7, Allenport 4. Passed balls—Ortlieb, O'Neil. Wild pitch—Osborne. Time—1:25. Umpire—Bentz.

Wilmerding Defeats Pitcairn.

Wilmerding woke up, after losing two straight games to Manor, and almost wiped Pitcairn off the baseball map yesterday afternoon, giving Wallace, the star twirler of Pitcairn, the worst beating he has had this year. Wilmerding batted in their old-time form again, making 21 hits for a total of 33 bases, including six two-base hits and two home runs. Score: R. H. E.

Wilmerding 3 0 4 1 5 1 0 5 *—19 21 0
Pitcairn ... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4 11 6

Zelienople Wins Championship.

ZELIENOPLE, PA., Sept. 20—(Special.)—Zelienople won the game and the championship of Butler county here today, defeating the strong Butler team. They some time ago agreed to play five games for the championship of Butler county, and until today each team had two victories. Butler came to this place today and lost in a slugging contest. Score by innings: R. H. E.

Zelienople .1 0 4 5 1 0 0 1 *—12 17 5
Butler .....1 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 0—8 10 4

Batteries—Cavanaugh and Rogner, Smith and Schira.

Monessen's Third Defeat.

MONESSEN, Sept. 20—(Special.)—Monessen today suffered a third defeat at the hands of the Cuban X Giants in a series of games, this time by a score of 10 to 1. One of the largest crowds of the season was at the Athletic Park to witness the contest, it being a half holiday at the mills. Brown's pitching for Monessen was the best seen on the local grounds this year, but he had no support.

G. A. R.
Department Headquarters Train
Will leave Pittsburgh over the Pennsylvania Railroad Monday, October 6th, at 8:00 a. m., with through parlor cars and day coaches to Washington, D. C., without change. Rate for the round trip, Eight Dollars.

LIVELY WORK BY CIRCUIT HORSES

WESTCHESTER STAKE WAS EASY FOR CHASE.

The Betting Event of the Day Was the Mount Vernon Stake, Which Was Won by Mobely.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—After two days' postponement on account of rain racing was resumed today at the Empire city track. Yesterday the management announced that the entire program of 10 races would be decided and that the first race would be called at 10 a. m. At that time the rain was falling fast and the bell was not rung till 2:30.

The $3,000 Westchester stake for the 2:30 class, trotting, had only two starters, Chase and The Questor, with the betting 50 to 10 on the former. In the first and second heats The Questor led to the seven-eighths pole, when he broke and Chase went on and won easily. In the third Chase led from start to finish, winning by four lengths.

The Mount Vernon stake for the 2:14 class trotters was the big betting race of the day. The opening pool was: Mobel 50, Alice Carr 35, Alice Russell 25, Ida Highwood 15, Consuelo S 10. Later on the field sold for 50 and Mobel 25. Alice Russell had the pole, but soon lost it, as Consuelo S went very fast round the turn and took the lead, which she kept to the finish, winning by a length from the favorite. Consuelo S now sold for 20 to 50 for the field, and she led to the top of the stretch, where Alice Russell and Ida Highwood joined her, and the trio came home neck apart to the wire. The mark was now 50 to 35 on Alice Russell, but Mobel won cleverly, as he did the next two heats, though in the last he won by a very small margin.

Oxford Chimes was the choice in the 2:19 trot, but in a close fight of five heats he was beaten by Baron Bell. The remainder of the races were declared off.

Summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, "The Westchester" purse, $3,000—
Chase, b. g., Kesler-Enola D., by Axtell (Hudson) 1 1 1
The Questor, br. g., by Mambrino King-Zambia by Sherman (Geers).. 2 2 2
Time, 2:13¼, 2:16, 2:11¾.

2:14 class, trotting, the Mount Veron purse, $3,000—
Mobel, b. h., by Moko-Chestnut Belle by Red Wilkes (Benyon)... 2 5 1 1 1
Alice Russell, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Socrates (Hudson) 5 1 2 2 2
Consuelo S., b. m., by Directum-Daisy Nutwood by Nutwood (Pierce) 1 2 4 3 3
Ida Highwood, b. m. (Spear)........ 3 3 3 ro
Alice Carr, blk. m. (Garrison)....... 4 4 ds
Time, 2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11¾.

2:19 class, trotting; purse, $1,000—
Baron Bell, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, dam by Belmont (Hudson)....... 2 4 1 1 1
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., by Chimes-Goldfinch by Mambrino King (Dodge) 1 1 2 2 2
Hall Fry, b. g. (Foote)........ 4 2 3 ro
Farlind, br. g. (Kinney)....... 5 5 3 ro
Time, 2:13½, 2:12¾, 2:12¼, 2:13, 2:14¼.

WILL CHANGE THE NAME.

Junior Basketball League Is Getting Ready for a Busy Season.

Last night at the Cathedral Lyceum the teams that composed the junior league of last year met and discussed basketball for the coming season. Four of the teams were represented, and they decided to leave the final arrangements for organization over until the next meeting. At present it looks as though the name junior league would be dropped and the name minor league adopted.

Another meeting is called for next Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the lyceum, and the following or any other teams desiring to join this new league are requested to send representatives to this meeting: Manchester, South Side, Fairbanks, Homestead, Voeghtly Cadets, Carnegie Steel, Lyceum, Braddock, Carnegie, Pa., Wilmerding, Butler, Beaver, Sewickley, East Liberty and Olympias of McKeesport.

DONOVAN'S ARM WAS SORE.

He Could Not Play Yesterday—Pearson and Calhoun Released.

The reason Patsy Donovan did not lead his Cardinals in yesterday's ball game was due to the fact that he was suffering from a very sore arm and could not throw a ball half a dozen feet, let alone swing a bat. The sore arm was due to a soak on the left shoulder blade inflicted by Tannehill in Thursday's game.

Manager Donovan yesterday released Pitcher Alex Pearson, the Beaver Falls pitcher, and Red Calhoun, the Allegheny boy who has been playing third base for the Cardinals. Donovan says both players are good ones, but they lack experience, and he could not give them that, as he needs experienced players.

Junctions Shutout Again.

ROCHESTER, PA., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Junctions of Pittsburgh received their second shutout at the hands of Pitcher Simpson of the Rochester team this afternoon. It was the third game they lost to the locals. The locals batted Glassburner for six two-base hits and six singles. Score:

Rochester ...... 3 0 0 1 0 1 3 2 *—10
Junctions ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Grove (2), East, Matnay, Rising, Glover. First base on balls—Off Glassburner 2. Hit by pitched ball—Weigley, Shotwell, Nichols and Soffel. Struck out—By Simpson 4, by Glassburner 2. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—List.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Flavel eleven defeated the Swissvale Tigers, 5 to 0, in an interesting game.

The Pequot second eleven of Allegheny defeated the Brighton A. C. eleven, 10 to 0.

The Waverley A. C. would like to hear from all 90 to 100-pound teams. Address G. A. Gruber, Edgenson avenue, city.

The Superiors would like to arrange games with any 65 to 75-pound teams. Address F. J. Meals, No. 211 Shady avenue, Allegheny.

The Westinghouse football team would like to fill a few open dates with some fast teams in the 95 or 100-pound class; out-of-town teams preferred. Address Ellis E. Soles, P. O. Box No. 395, East Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh College third team defeated the Geneva A. C. by a score of 16 to 0 yesterday afternoon on the college grounds. The groundgaining of Jorst and F. Hartigan, half backs for the college, were the features.

The Midget A. C. and the Fayette A. C. played two games. The Midgets won the first game. The second was a tie. For games with the Midgets any 30 or 40-pound team will be accommodated. Address Thomas Flanagan, No. 1323 Page street, Allegheny.

The Lincolns of the East End, after a successful season of baseball, have organized a football team, which will give all 90 and 95-pound teams a run for their money. All teams in this class are requested to write P. H. Stephens, 512 Carnegie building.

The original Foster A. C. eleven defeated the Pittsburgh Reserves, 6 to 0. The feature of the game was the playing of Lloyd. The Fosters would like to hear from the Bellevue or any other 100-pound team for a game for September 27. Address Thomas Brown, rear of No. 140 Forty-second street.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The John M. Kelly's defeated the Munhall team, 4 to 3.

North McKeesport defeated the Tube Works Greys, 12 to 11. Morgan scored the winning run on a short passed ball.

The Nunnery Hill A. C. defeated the Hilldale A. C., 6 to 0. The feature of the game was the fine fielding of both teams.

The Leach A. C. defeated the Demmel A. C., 9 to 0. The game ended in a row in the ninth inning, and the umpire gave the game to the Leach A. C.

The Artz A. C. of Allegheny and the Homewood Eagles played on the latter's grounds. A dispute arose in the first inning, when the score was 5 to 0 in favor of the Artz A. C., and the game ended.

The Imperials will play the S. J. Tooles today at High Bridge. Giegus, Fiore, Boyle, Herrington, Doran, Donahue, Marks, Booth and Goldstein are requested to report at the corner of Wylie and Chatham streets at 1 o'clock sharp.

The Imperials defeated the Oneida A. C., 15 to 1. The Oneidas had several players from the Duquesne Hill team, but were unable to do anything. Ivill, for the Imperials, pitched a good game. The Oneida's only run was scored because of a wild throw.

The Sharkey Juniors A. C. defeated the Miller A. C. by the score of 20 to 2. The features of the game were the batting of the Walen brothers, Lazear, Ruben and Goldenberg. Any 7 or 8-year-old teams wanting games address William Goldenberg, No. 142 Crawford street, city.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

LOCAL GOLFERS OUT AT OPENING OF FALL SEASON

Edgewood Defeated Westmoreland Easily on Logans Ferry Course.

SEWICKLEY LINKS HAD MANY PLAYERS

J. B. Speer and Henry Sproul Carried Off Cups at Schenley. W. C. Fownes Won the Phipps Trophy—Ormiston Won Tie.

The local golfers plunged into their fall season in earnest, all of the clubs being engaged with the exception of the Allegheny Country club. The chief interest centered in the one league team match which, played at Logans Ferry, proved a victory for the Edgewood golf team by a score of 8 to 2. All but one of the home players were defeated and two holes only were allowed as a consolation prize for the home team. The match in detail:

Edgewood—8.		Westmoreland—2.	
R. Kester, Jr.	0	C. McV. McCance	0
J. H. Hill	2	J. T. Moore	0
G. R. Harvey	2	C. C. Preston	0
J. B. Corrin	1	B. C. Bakewell	0
Jno. Flenniken	2	D. D. Pendleton	0
W. H. Duff	0	E. C. Darling	2

Large Field at Edgeworth.

The qualifying round on the Edgeworth course at Sewickley for the handicap match play tournament attracted probably the largest field of the season for the Valley club. F. M. Hutchinson, who with R. P. Nevin, Jr., offers the two cups, led the large field with both the lowest gross and the lowest net score of the day. The sixteen lowest net scores qualify for the match play, which continues on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of this week. On Wednesday the Edgeworth team plays Pittsburgh at Sewickley, while on Thursday the handicap match play tournament for women for the cup offered by Mrs. C. B. McVay commences. F. M. Hutchinson, D. Leet Oliver, Edward Gilmore and J. W. Dix withdrew from yesterday's qualifying list. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. M. Hutchinson	75	7	68
C. I. Shannon	79	5	74
D. Leet Oliver	82	8	74
C. B. McVay, Jr.	82	7	75
A. L. Pearson	87	12	75
J. W. Dix	82	7	75
R. P. Nevin, Jr.	80	4	76
S. B. Liggett	94	18	76
J. C. White	94	15	79
W. P. McVay	89	9	80
C. H. McVay	84	4	80
W. W. Patrick	98	18	80
Robert Wardrop	95	15	80
F. P. Ewart	91	10	81
S. S. Liggett	88	7	81
David Hays	88	7	81
J. S. George	91	9	82
W. N. Kerr	89	7	82
E. D. Gilmore	95	11	84
W. H. Haines	94	9	85
C. L. Doyle	103	18	85
A. L. George	93	7	86
G. K. Wright	97	11	86
Lieut. Jos. H. Rohrbacher	99	12	87
George P. Rose	100	12	88
J. B. P. Bowen	99	10	89
R. S. Richards	107	15	92
J. C. Neale	108	11	97

For Monday's match play the contestants are paired as follows: J. S. George vs. W. H. Haines or C. L. Doy, tied for sixteenth place; A. L. Pearson vs. Robert Wardrop; S. S. Liggett vs. W. N. Kerr; C. I. Shannon vs. W. W. Patrick; W. P. McVay vs. C. H. McVay; J. C. White vs. S. B. Liggett; F. C. Ewart vs. C. B. McVay, Jr.; R. P. Nevin, Jr. vs. David Hays.

Two Cups on Schenley Course.

The Pittsburgh Golf club offered the final 18-hole round of medal competition for the club teams, with two trophy cups up for net score prizes, on the Schenley course yesterday. The six lowest gross scores for yesterday and September 13 compose the first team and the second six the second team. R. V. Messler offered a cup for the lowest net score for the two days, which was won by J. B. Speer. The cup offered for the lowest net score among the players making the second team by Henry Sproul went to R. V. Messler. The scores:

	Total Gross.	H'cap.	Total Net.
W. R. Blair	153	0	153
J. B. Speer	157	6	151
W. L. King, Jr.	162	4	158
L. Dilworth	166	0	166
J. R. Scott	166	12	154
J. C. Thaw	167	0	167
A. B. Shepherd	167	12	155
T. M. Marshall, Jr.	169	12	157
Thomas Rodd	171	16	155
R. W. Messler	172	24	148
G. W. Laughlin	173	16	157
F. S. Guthrie	180	14	166

Fownes Won Phipps Cup.

The play on the Highland course offered the regular monthly competition for the L. C. Phipps cup, which was won by W. C. Fownes, who, under the rules, now owns the trophy, having taken it twice. The tie for the Holiday cup, which was played for on Labor Day, was played off between George Ormiston and E. Z. Smith, Ormiston winning. The scores for the Phipps cup:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. C. Fownes	71	4	67
G. A. Ormiston	72	0	72
A. G. Roenigk	84	12	72
W. C. Fownes, Jr.	76	3	73
H. C. Fownes	78	3	75
E. Z. Smith	85	10	75
C. B. Fownes	81	4	77
E. L. Allen	90	12	78
W. M. Dick	95	14	81
H. Rano	102	17	85

In the play-off of the tie between G. A. Ormiston and E. Z. Smith for the Holiday cup yesterday, Mr. Ormiston won. His score was 35-37-0—72 and that of Mr. Smith 44-41-12—73. Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Smith and E. L. Allen have each won it once now. It must be won twice for ownership.

Porter Won Cup.

G. W. Porter was the winner of the initial contest for the Wilbur Schenk cup on the Country club course yesterday, with a net score of 73. The cup goes to the maker of the greatest total of points in six contests. Scores:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
G. W. Porter	89	16	73
J. G. Anderson	94	16	78
J. S. Martin	84	2	82
E. H. Brain	98	16	82
L. C. Phipps	104	20	84
B. H. Evans	100	16	84
D. McK. Lloyd	97	12	85
Louis Brown	109	24	85
G. R. Buchan	104	18	86
H. A. Marlin	106	19	87
R. B. King	112	24	88
W. G. Carr	98	10	88
C. O. Holmes	106	17	89
W. L. Smith	117	24	93
Nelson Young	116	21	95

In the final match for the A. M. Jenkinson cup J. N. Anderson defeated L. C. Phipps by 3 up and 1 to play. Anderson beat J. M. Jenkinson in the semi-finals 5 up and 3 to play, while Phipps won from D. McK. Lloyd 3 up and 1 to play.

Highland First Team Won.

In the team match at Highland between the first and second teams the score was as follows:

Highland—		Second Team.	H'cap
G. A. Ormiston	5—0	E. Z. Smith	10
H. C. Fownes	2—0	A. G. Roenigk	12
W. C. Fownes	8—0	W. M. Dick	14
Harvey Penn	2—0	E. L. Allen	12
C. B. Fownes	5—0	H. Rano	12
W. C. Fownes, Jr.	4—0	A. W. Arundel	10
Total	26—0		

Blair's Pitching Won.

Sewickley high school defeated the Bellevue high school team in a good game at Sewickley. Blair pitched a good game for Sewickley, and the all-round playing of Brennan was a feature. Score by innings:

Sewickley .... 2 0 2 0 1 4 0 0 *—9
Bellevue ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

ANNUAL GOLF FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Association Announces Full Schedule for Western Pennsylvania Open Event October 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Western Pennsylvania Golf association's third annual championship will be held October 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the links of Allegheny Country club at Sewickley.

The clubs privileged to compete in the events, as members of the association, are the Allegheny Country club, Edgewood Golf club, Edgeworth Golf club, Pittsburgh Golf club, Highland Golf club, Pittsburgh Country club, Westmoreland Country club.

The competition for the Western Pennsylvania open championship, open to all amateur golfers, belonging to clubs that are members of the association and all professionals employed by such clubs, will be played October 1, 1902.

The winner shall receive $25, the second man $15 and the third $10. The contestants shall play 36 holes, medal play. Should any amateur win first prize he shall receive the amount of the prize in plate, but the second and third prizes will be awarded only to professionals. Entrance fee, $2.

The amateur championship, open to members of the association, will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 3 and 4. The winner of this competition shall be the Western Pennsylvania amateur champion golfer for the year, and his club shall hold the championship cup during the ensuing year. The winners shall receive a gold medal, the runner up a silver medal and the best score in the qualifying round a bronze medal. The contestants shall first play 36 holes, medal play. The best eight scores shall then play 18 holes, match play, until but two competitors remain, who, upon a separate day shall play the finals, consisting of 36 holes, match play.

The association offers a cup to be known as the second cup, to the winner of the second eight.

The second eight in the qualifying round shall compete in the match play with final of 36 holes for the second cup.

F. X. Barr offers a cup to be known as the third cup to be awarded to the winner of the third eight, the final match also being for 36 holes.

John Moorehead, Jr., offers a cup to be known as the president's cup, to be awarded to the winner of the handicap competition of 18 holes on Saturday, October 4. The association offers a cup as a second prize in this competition. Handicap not open to six final cup contestants.

An entrance fee of $3 for all amateur competitions, or $2 for the handicap competition alone, must accompany each entry, and must be received by John Moorhead, Jr., Pittsburgh club, 425 Penn avenue, not later than 6 p. m. on Tuesday, September 30. Entries from contestants desiring to play in the handicap competition must be accompanied with players' handicap at his home club, together with the name of the scratch player from whom the handicap is taken.

All entries are subject to the approval of the executive committee of the association. All disputes shall be settled by the executive committee of this association, whose decision shall be final.

Any person paying his entrance money shall be considered thereby to have submitted himself to the rules of the Western Pennsylvania Golf association, John Moorhead, Jr., president.

The program of play:

Wednesday, October 1—10:30 a. m., open championship, first round, 18 holes.

2 p. m., second round, 18 holes.

Thursday, October 2—10:30 a. m., medal play, amateur championship, 18 holes. A bronze medal to the player making the lowest score in this round, who played his first game of golf in the United States

Friday, October 3—10:30 a. m., first match play round, amateur championship, 18 holes.

10:45 a. m., first match play round for second cup.

2 p. m., semi-finals for amateur championship.

2:15 p. m., second cup, semi-finals.

11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., match play for third cup.

Saturday, October 4—10 a. m., finals for amateur championship, first round.

1:30 p. m., final round for championship.

10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., finals for second cup.

10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., finals for third cup.

10 a. m., tournament handicap, 18 holes, medal play, for John Moorhead, Jr., cup.

The present amateur champion is E. M. Byers, while Arthur Smith, formerly professional of the Edgewood Golf club, but now removed to Washington, D. C., is the open champion.

WITTMERS DOWN MANCHESTER.

Winners Played an Exceptionally Fine Game.

The Wittmer A. C. yesterday defeated the Manchester II. team by the score of 15 to 5. The features of the game were the fine work of Williams, Farley and D. James of the Wittmers, and the fine tackling of Alton of the Manchesters. Line-up:

Wittmers—15.		Manchesters—5.
Reynolds	Center	Mahoney
Flynn	Right guard	Baugh
Bolyan	Right tackle	Stauffaner
T. James	Right end	Graham
Reese	Left guard	Kennedy
Wittmer	Left tackle	Stewart
McCombs	Left end	Roll
Daniels	Quarterback	Grey
Williams	Left halfback	Dunn
Farley	Right halfback	Harrington
D. James	Fullback	Alton

Touchdowns—Williams, Farley, D. James, Mahoney. Referee—Winstein.

Curry Refused to Play.

OIL CITY, PA., Sept. 20.—The large crowd present at Sedgwick grounds today to witness the opening game of the football season between Curry High school and Oil City Y. M. C. A. elevens was disappointed, Curry refusing to play and the referee awarded the game to Oil City by a score of 6 to 0. Both teams had been strengthened by mutual consent and considerable feeling was displayed when the Curry boys refused to play.

VALUE OF TESTIMONY.

Greater Than Assertion.

There is none of us so hardened but that when we have been able to aid our fellow creatures by conferring a benefit or bringing a little comfort into their lives we like to have appreciation shown. This generally affords more pleasure than the performance of the act itself, and in this connection the following letter from a Paris, Tex., lady is of more than usual interest: "Dear Friend—I address you as such, for you have been such to me. I suffered for three years off and on with piles. I was treated at the hospital, and the new and elegant hospital of Memphis; they only gave me temporary relief; I came west, thinking the change of air and water would benefit me; five months ago the bleeding piles came back on me, and bled so much that I thought I would die. I have had four of the finest doctors in this section of Texas; all they did was to finally nearly let me go to my grave; all they wanted was a big sum of money from me and to operate on me. I said no, no surgeon's knife would enter me; if it was my time to die God knew it, and when I died I would die all together. I began hearing about your medicine. I had no faith in you, but I sent and got a box of your Pyramid Pile Cure; in two days the blood flow had slackened to one-half the amount, and in one week I felt so much better I walked four blocks and did a little housework. I was not bleeding then; in three weeks I was well. God bless you for putting such a wonderful medicine within the reach of suffering men and women. I shall never cease to recommend your medicine or be without it; also I used your Pyramid Pills. Sallie A. Hearndon." Testimony like this should be more convincing than all claims and assertions, and should leave no doubt in the mind of the reader as to the merit of the remedy. Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address upon receipt of price. White Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their book on cause and cure of piles.

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PARK AVE., 101 COR. CARVER ST.—R. B. McKelvey.

ALLEGHENY.

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AGENTS—$8,000 per year positively made introducing our just patented Fire Extinguisher; Sheldon Brown, Cincinnati, made over $700 in one week; Mr. Willis of Milwaukee sold over $1,000 worth with 10 minutes' work; everybody buys, from the smallest house owner and farmer to the largest corporation; greatest enthusiasm and enormous sales follow every fire exhibition; they reduce insurance and prevent appalling conflagrations; write today for territory and our new plan and testimonials from largest corporations. The Eagle Tool Co., D 742, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Either sex. We guarantee liberal pay to workers; furnish all supplies and prepay charges; steady, profitable work. Peoples Mfg. Co., box 115, Detroit, Mich.

$12 weekly copying letters at home; either sex. Send stamp for particulars. King Mfg. Co., 248 Warren ave., Chicago.

WANTED.

Agents.

PITTSBURGH SICK AND ACCIDENT UNION.
Home company. Insuring persons engaged in every kind of occupation against loss of time resulting from all kinds of sickness and accident. Can use a few good solicitors. Experience unnecessary. Monthly payments, one dollar. No medical examination required. Apply Room 1220 Park building.

AGENTS—Our plan for starting beginners in profitable Mail Order business is remarkably successful. Some of those we started three months ago now receive 200 letters daily, and are making big money. You can do as well; send stamp for complete plan. Central Sup. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ANYONE sending 25c, silver, and 12c in stamps to Royal Art Studio, Terminal station, P. O. box 38, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail instructions for crystalotype painting. This attractive work can be taught at great profit.

BE YOUR OWN EMPLOYER—Let us start you in an independent business; you can earn profits of $10 to $25 weekly. Write Burns & Reed, coffee importers, 209 Hudson st., N. Y.

AGENTS—A time for all things; send for it; only 10 cents, and 2-cent stamp; good forever; shows when to operate for better results. Prof. Henry, X 3,667, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—$20 per thousand copying letters and returning to us; $5 weekly made working evenings; enclose stamp. For instructions, etc., address X-Ray Co., Toledo, O.

AGENTS—150 per cent profit selling our household novelties; quick sellers; send one dime for sample and particulars. Seaside Novelty Co., Dept. A, Bridgeport, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED—"Never Slip" skirt supporter; 300 per cent profit; sells for 15c; sample and circular, 6c. Acme Co., 729 Buchanan st., Topeka, Kan.

WE start you selling diamonds—80 different styles—don't accept work until getting our catalogue—liberal offer. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS—$5 a day sure made selling Martha Baird's Flavoring Creams put up in sixteen flavors. Call or address Martha Baird, 5000 Penn ave.

LADY AGENTS make $10 daily selling our abdominal reducing, straight-front corsets. HEALTH CORSET CO., 17 E. 14th st., N. Y.

25 PER CENT commission allowed on sales of dividend paying oil stock. A first-class company. Address A. L. Bush, Lima, O.

AGENTS—For churn; makes butter in one minute; $250 per month guaranteed; outfit free. Baxter Churn Co., Hamilton, O.

BARBER trade taught 8 weeks complete; tools donated; railroad fare paid. Pittsburgh Barber College, 414 Liberty ave.

ELECTRIC push buttons; bushels of fun; price 10 cents; agents wanted; catalogue free. Magic Novelty Co., Muncie, Ind.

WRITERS everywhere; copy letters; material furnished. Salary good. Particulars stamp. Lewis Co., Cleveland, O.

RESURRECTION plants; samples free. F. Lambion, 31 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Terms liberal. Address Indian Medicine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Male Help.

BOY—About 16, for office work; good writer and figurer. Box 1754, Pittsburgh postoffice.

BOY to work in shoe store. 328 Chartiers ave., McKees Rocks, Pa. S. Strauss.

BOYS—Cash boys. The Surprise Store, 531-535 Penn ave.

BRICKLAYERS, 37½c, non-union, winter's job; 40 stonemasons, non-union, 40c hour; long job; city carpenters, $3.50; laborers, $1.85 and lodging; city machinists, vise hands, lathe hands, 32½c; carriage blacksmiths, $3.50 day; painters, blacksmiths, $3.50; helpers, $1.70; boilermaker, buckersup, riveters, $4.00; rigger, $3.50; coremakers, tinners, 26¼c hour; porter, $10; bartender, $12; waiters, $10; bakers' helper, $12; candymakers, $15; cabinetmaker, $3.50 day; drill runners, $2.50; helpers, $1.75; foreman rock and dirt; tool sharpeners, blacksmith, $3.50; handy man, teamsters, butchers, warehouse men, glass packers, molders, dairy hands, help of all kinds always wanted.
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT,
503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

CARPENTERS—Wanted—Rough carpenters at once; McKees Rocks, next to P. & L. E. R. R. round house. The Dravo Contracting Co., V. W. Cline, superintendent.

CARPENTERS—Wanted—Experienced carpenters that are not afraid to work. Apply at lot 428 Race st., near Homewood ave.

CIGAR SALESMAN—Experience unnecessary; good pay. E. Manuel Company, station J, New York.

CIVIL SERVICE government positions. About 10,000 appointments made last year. Only common school education required for examination. Salaries large. Work easy. Catalogues of information free. Columbia Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

CLERK—For real estate office; must have good address and be quick and accurate; no application will be considered unless in own writing, stating age and references and where last employed; to one willing to work for advancement a permanency is assured. Address P 78, The Gazette.

CUTTERS and lead glaziers; art glass; permanent work; highest wages. W. S. Hill & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGINEERS, machinists, bricklayers, watchman, 500 laborers, $1.75, office clerks, $40.00, porter, $7.00. 851 Ohio st., Allegheny.

ERRAND boys; shipping department. Solomon & Ruben.

FIXTURE men. No. 347 Fifth ave.

FORGEMAN WANTED—A good forgeman on all kinds of shape work on a 2,500-lb. hammer. None but first-class men need apply. Apply Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.

I WANT three men to work for $25 per week; they must have education, diplomatic bearing and good address; must have recommendations. Apply from 7 a. m. until 10 a. m., 1404 Keystone building.

MACHINISTS, boilermakers and blacksmiths, having railroad experience; none but first-class mechanics need apply. Call room 19, B. & O. Passenger station, after 9 a. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MAN—A good, first-class real estate man; splendid opening for the right man; must come well recommended; salary and commission. Address F 90, The Gazette.

MAN—Intelligent young, as proofreader; state experience. Address P 5, The Gazette.

MAN—Live, energetic, experienced in hardware. Address C 84, The Gazette.

MEN—Several young men who have had experience in handling wall paper. Apply at once at Superintendent's Office, Kaufmann's.

PACKERS—Four good bottle packers. Apply Boss Packer, D. O. C. G. Co., Twenty-second and Jane sts., South Side.

PERMANENT positions for young men selling real estate; must be of good address and hustler. Address P 92, The Gazette.

PHOTOGRAPHIC printers; three immediately; steady position; salary $15 to $25 per week. J. J. Clark, 344 5th ave.

PHOTOGRAPHIC operator and retoucher; two immediately; steady position; salary $20 to $30 per week. J. J. Clark, 344 5th ave.

PLUMBERS—At once, 10 goods, who can do lead work and finishing; iron pipe men need not apply. Address, stating wages, Geo. W. Whitehill, plumber, Butler, Pa.

ROOFERS—Tin and slate roofers; long job; union wages. Address T. W. McCaw, 1773 Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

SALESMEN AT ONCE,
For curtain and drapery and carpet departments—highest wages paid to first class men. Apply at Superintendent's office,
KAUFMANN'S

WANTED.

Male Help.

SALESMAN—First-class, one who is acquainted with supply business, and has a knowledge of asbestos pipe covering, etc., preferred; all correspondence confidential. Address H 84, The Gazette.

SALESMEN—Several experienced wall paper salesmen; paperhangers need not apply; best of wages paid to first-class men. Apply at once at Superintendent's Office, Kaufmann's.

SALESMAN—Experienced man to work in our gents' furnishing goods department. Only a bright, active man with ability need apply. C. H. Rowe Co., East End.

SEVERAL box sawyers and rippers. The F. J. Kress Box Co., 2920 Liberty ave.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
King of them all.
Oldest, largest and best. Men of every class (American only) can secure employment, from bookkeepers to porters and mechanics.
120 Sixth st.

SUPERINTENDENT — For manufacturing plant; one who can take a little stock in company. Address N 83, The Gazette.

TRUSTWORTHY person in each county to manage business of old established house of solid financial standing. Straight, bona-fide weekly salary of $18, paid by check each Wednesday, with all expenses, direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Manager, 312 Caxton bldg., Chicago.

WAGONMAKER. Cullers Manufacturing Co., 1512 Fayette st., Allegheny.

YOUNG MAN wanted with knowledge of printing business to take charge of office in thriving town 35 miles from Pittsburgh; as salary will allow one-half profits deriving from business, only sober, industrious young men need address. M 366, The Gazette.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 25 years of age, to assist in shipping and handling carpets and rugs in work rooms; must have a knowledge of the goods; good pay and permanent position for right party. Apply to Groetzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave., between 8 and 9 a. m.

Female Help.

CHECKER—Experienced checker. Apply at once, Brace Bros., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

COOK, $8.00, board and room at hotel; third cook; 16 pantry girls, $15, board and room; dishwasher, $4.00; laundry girls, $6.00; waitresses, $7.00; nurses, $6.00; chambermaids, $16.00, board and room; female help of all kinds wanted; best wages.
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT,
503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

COOK for one gentleman; good wages; no washing. 200 E. Park way, Allegheny.

COOK and upstairs girl; reference required. 152 Bellefield ave.

DRESSMAKERS—At once, two experienced waistmakers. Apply 237 Fourth ave., Hostetter bldg., Miss S. E. Doak.

GERMAN Protestant nurse or maid from Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover or Westphalia, for children aged 7 and 11. Apply at No. 370 South Highland ave., Pittsburgh.

GIRL for grocery store from Hill Top, South Side district, with experience preferred. Call Monday evening after 7 p. m. Ed C. Kemmler, 138 Jucunda st., Knoxville.

GIRL—Good girl or middle-aged woman for housework; steady. 7729 Tioga st., East End; Hamilton ave. cars.

GIRL for dining room and second work; good wages. 507 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.

MAID for general housework. Apply 39 Dawson ave., Bellevue.

MILLINERY—At once, first-class makers; none other need apply. Irwin & Co., 519 Penn ave., city.

MILLINER—At once; must be experienced. M. Schwer & Co., 507-509 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS and makers. 513 E. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

MILLINERS, makers and apprentices at 113 Federal st., Allegheny.

NURSE—A competent nurse wanted, with reference, to take charge of child 18 months old. Apply immediately at 5127 Fifth ave., E. E.

SEWING GIRLS—experienced hands on fine drapery work. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. to Groetzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

STENOGRAPHERS—We secure positions. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 339 Fifth ave.

TEACHER or well educated lady; possessed of business tact and dependent upon her own efforts; must be willing to make short trips to the country if necessary. Address L 90, The Gazette.

THOROUGHLY up-to-date lady; over 25; for a position requiring close application from 9 to 4 daily; must possess culture, refinement and good references. Address K 90, The Gazette.

200 girls to fill positions at once; not necessary to have money to attain employment.
MRS. G. KENNINGTON,
SANDUSKY BUSINESS AGENCY,
200 E. Park way, Allegheny.

WAIST, skirt and sleeve hands; also apprentices and improvers. Liberty Nat. Bank.

WAISTMAKERS—Six experienced and four skirtmakers, at 202 Dinwiddie st.

WOMEN—Ten respectable women of good address, ages from 20 to 35, to demonstrate Ideal Cocoa; fair salary. Address H. G. Fahnestock, room 204, Germania Bank bldg.

WORKING housekeeper; no objection to a child. 200 E. Park way, cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

Male and Female Help.

SPECIALLY abridged courses in modernized bookkeeping, banking and business affairs for young and middle aged men and women engaged in or desiring to conduct conventional enterprises successfully. Day and night school all year. None too old to attend. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Established 1880. Big 10-cent store building.

LADIES, copy letters at home; $12 a 1000. Send stamped envelope for application. Standard Novelty Co., 3812 Ind. ave., Chicago.

MALE and female help supplied. Walker's, 610 Duquesne way. Both telephones. No. 330.

Situations—Male.

IF YOU WANT A STENOGRAPHER
Call us. Bell 'phone 145 Grant.
Consolidated Typewriter Exchange,
339 Fifth ave.

Situations—Female.

REFINED young woman desires position as governess for one or two children under nine; English branches, elocution, physical culture, dancing and first lessons in music. Address L 84, The Gazette.

A YOUNG widow of good family desires position as companion to lady; would not object to traveling. K 84, The Gazette.

SITUATION by American woman as working housekeeper; good home preferred, to high wages. 200 E. Park way, Allegheny.

Pupils.

WANTED—A few pupils to learn bookkeeping free and pay for tuition from their earnings after we place them in positions; you can learn at your own home in a few weeks without loss of time or money; we guarantee it; we teach you free and get you a position. Write for full information and our free book, "How to Succeed in Business." It tells you how you can better your position and make more money. Commercial Correspondence Schools. Drawer C. D., Rochester, N. Y.

PUPILS—The S. T. Taylor Co. of New York has opened a branch school in Pittsburgh at 442 Penn ave., corner of Fifth st., second and third floors. Pupils instructed in their system of cutting, fitting, designing and dressmaking. The only system not a chart. Our system is known all over the United States and Europe. Cutters by this system prove the most competent and command the highest wages.

YOUNG and middle-aged men and women qualified by actual experience for first-class positions. Bookkeeping, banking, commerce, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, letter writing, shorthand, typewriting. Day and night school all year. Call or write for catalogues. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Best equipment. Best systems. Best positions. Established 1880.

YOUNG and middle aged men and women qualified by actual experience for first-class positions. Bookkeeping, banking, commerce, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, letter writing, shorthand, typewriting. Day and night school all year. Call or write for catalogues. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Best equipment. Best systems. Best positions. Established 1880.

PUPILS—Dressmaking, cutting, fitting and ladies' tailoring taught. McCormac, 411 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, and 12 Federal st., ALLEGHENY—ALLEGHENY. Dressmaking to order.

PROF. JAS. P. BROOKS' dancing academy, 1010 Penn ave.; open October 3; classes for beginners Monday and Friday evenings; circulars.

STEM-VOWEL SHORTHAND; send for beginner's book free; Porter School of Shorthand, Sixth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A LADY teacher having experience desires to tutor a pupil in primary or preparatory studies. Address Box 845.

LADY of experience wishes pupils to tutor. Highest recommendation. Address X 89, The Gazette.

MISS NUNEZ, French, Spanish, Portuguese translations. 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

GERMAN instruction at Berlitz school of languages; send for booklet.

Financial.

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON ALL STOCKS.
Send for my weekly list of stocks. I have practically all of them.
Note the prices following:

	Office Price.	My Price.
King Crother Oil	$2.00	$1.25
Hidden Fortune (Lead City, S. Dak.)	1.00	.77
Mergenthaler Basket	1.00	.50
Pluma Mining (Black Hills)	.25	.21
Ingalls Gold & M. Co.	.20	.08
Pittsburgh-Mound City Oil	1.25	.85

I have a limited amount of these stocks for quick sale, and have no difficulty finding buyers. List your stocks with me to get them before people interested everywhere in the country. I have correspondents in all the important cities in the United States. CHAS. S. BURTON, 318 Frick bldg. Phone: Bell, 1921-1922 Court. P. & A., 2770 Main.

HUNT up your old stocks, deeds and other documents. Highest spot cash rates paid for anything of apparent value. Address P. O. Box 470, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy promptly, 7-room house, with all improvements, in Allegheny. Address 512 Robinson st., east, Allegheny.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, in Shadyside or Highland district, brick reception hall house. K 83, The Gazette.

I HAVE a cash buyer for an $8,000 property in the Baum district.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

I HAVE a buyer for a $12,000 property in 19th ward.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Partner.

WANTED—One or two bright young men for secretary and treasurer to join advertiser in buying established manufacturing business located in Pittsburgh; full particulars at personal interview. Address E 90, The Gazette.

LADY PARTNER—Excellent chance, in big paying office business.
RELIABLE BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

Rooms.

THREE or four unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; within half-hour's ride of city; can give best of reference. Address G 90, The Gazette.

A SMALL furnished apartment or three rooms for light housekeeping; state location and price. Address M 84, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

FACTORIES WANTED—We will pay a bonus and give free ground for any kind of a factory that gives employment to labor; we have Pittsburgh freight rate and excellent railroad facilities. Call or address the Sebring Land Co., Sebring, O.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED house in E. E., for two. Address Charles Merker, 103 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Desk Room.

DESK room with telephone; must be cheap. Address M 90, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

ROOFS
The American Roof and Paint Co.,
Frick Building.
Repair roofs of all kinds of Public and private buildings under a guarantee.
Public and private buildings Painted inside and out.
Carrara Paint is the best in the world.
Send for "How to Paint a House Cheap."

EVERYBODY'S shoes to repair; best work. 220 Diamond st.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

$25. FOR RENT. $25.
Three new brick houses, containing 6 rooms, finished attic, laundry, bath, cemented cellar, h. and c. water, gas, china closet, cabinet mantels, double parlors, front and rear porches; near car line; 5c fare; will be sold on small cash payment down, balance $25 a month; this pays interest and principal.
S. G. ROESSLE,
826 and 827 Park bldg.

FOR RENT—8-room house, brick, with extra kitchen; would divide for two small families if together.
C. S. HUDDLESTONE, near premises, Ben Avon station, Ft. W. R. R.

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES
For rent or for sale with us and be assured of prompt and liberal treatment.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
Penn and Centre aves., E. E.

FOR RENT—7-room house, bath, laundry, porches, $35 00.
C. S. HUDDLESTONE, end of Avalon car line.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT—Stone front brick residence, 8 rooms and bath, all conveniences. Inquire on premises, 6743 McPherson st.

FOR RENT—$27.50 is the monthly payment on lovely East End home. See Owner's $3,900 ad. today.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY.
Jefferson st.—Frame house 5 rooms and bath, $20.00.
Market st.—Three rooms second floor, $12.00.
River ave.—Four rooms first floor, $12.00.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—6-room house in Jacks run, below High bridge; near river.
C. S. HUDDLESTONE, end of Avalon car line.

FOR RENT—Desirable tenant house of 10 rooms; perfect in every detail. Apply 1208 Sheffield st., Allegheny.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Room in a Christian home in Knoxville, very pleasant room, electric light, gas heat, with privilege of bath. Near car lines. Board if desired. Man and wife, or elderly gentlemen preferred. Address Z 89, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Rooms on Third ave. opposite postoffice, suitable for tailoring or dressmaking.
GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

FOR RENT—Comfortably furnished room on second or third floor in private family; central location, near high school; all conveniences; references required. Address P 78, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Rooms on second floor, 414 Third ave., suitable for doctor's office.
GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

MARCHAND ST., 6332—Gentleman for large, pleasant front room, convenient to all cars and East Liberty station; rent reasonable.

TWO furnished rooms on second floor, with all conveniences, near Fifth and Larimer car lines. 5508 Walnut st., E. E.

FOR RENT—819 Holland ave., Wilkinsburg, 8 rooms on second floor and storage room on third floor.

NICE furnished room in a modern flat; all conveniences; in Oakland. Address B 90, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room; desirable locality. Apply 1243 Locust st., Allegheny.

FRONT room, with alcove, furnished or unfurnished. 1306 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

HIGHLAND AVE., 237, South—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred.

FOR RENT—Furnished front and back rooms, 823 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FURNISHED rooms, modern convenience. 223 Halket st.

Apartments.

FOR RENT—
APARTMENTS.
Reed st., corner Crawford st., facing Fifth ave., 5 rooms and bath room, all modern conveniences, ready for occupancy October 1; handy to all cars; rent moderate.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Four room flat, nicely furnished, both gases and bath, to parties without children. 908 East Diamond, third floor.

Offices.

For Rent--Office.

Good office in Chronicle Telegraph Building. All modern conveniences. Apply at Business Office, Chronicle Telegraph, 347 Fifth ave.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM.
Second floor front, with lots of light; use of roll top desk, 'phone, etc.; price only $10 per month. Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Desk room in finest location in the city; use of desk, 'phones, etc. Address H 67, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Desk or office room. 5900 Penn ave., East End.

FOR RENT—Desk room; suite No. 308 Frick building.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE—Cheapest property in the city; no advance in prices; terms to suit.
100 lots, Morningside, $225 to $300 each.
$1,300—Emsworth borough, 6-room frame.
$3,000—Baxter st., 7-room frame.
Allegheny City Bargains.
$2,500—Frazier st., 5-room frame.
$2,000—Ridge ave., 7-room frame.
$4,000—Rebecca st., 3 frame houses.
W. LINHART,
Corner Wood and Fourth,
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

FOR SALE—In Avalon; a modern home with front and rear porches; located on lot 35x105 ft. to a 16-foot alley; house consists of reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry on first floor; 4 rooms and bath on second floor and finished attic; cellar cemented and fitted with laundry; hot water heater, water regulator and meter; range in kitchen; cabinet mantels and Taylor burners used throughout. Price $4,050; this is an investment paying 8 per cent net. Address in first instance, B 84, The Gazette.

IF LOCATING IN BELLEVUE.
You are not studying your own interest if you fail to examine those
CHOICE HALLETT HOMES.
A central, select home place; the strongest argument in their favor is that but a few are left unsold.
Call at 100 HALLETT PLACE, Lincoln and Fremont streets.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

BEATTY & JONES,
435 Diamond st.,
Just Below Grant st.
—B. & J.—

Homewood—A 15 per cent investment; only $2,000 required; two storerooms, with apartments over; this week, $4,500.

Homewood—Another 15 per cent investment; three 5-room modern bricks; paved street; monthly rental, $60; $3,000 required; price $6,000.

Homewood—A 12 per cent investment; new row of six 4-room modern houses on best street, ask

—B. & J.—

FOR EXCHANGE—For Allegheny property, in Fifth or Sixth wards, two 8-room modern bricks in Wilkinsburg.

—B. & J.—

Homewood—New 8-room frame, bath, cabinet mantels; this week on very easy terms; $1,700.

Homewood—Seven-room frame, bath, cabinet mantels, furnace; $3,600.

Homewood—New 8-room brick, bath, electricity, reception hall, cabinet mantels, furnace, cemented cellar; laundry, cement walks; easy terms; $4,800.

—B. & J.—

East End, near Highland ave.—New 10-room brick; all latest conveniences; $7,000.

East End, near Negley ave.—New 9-room brick; everything best and latest; $6,500.

East End, near Negley ave.—New 7-room frame; bath, cabinet mantels, electricity, instantaneous heater, laundry, cemented cellar; paved street; level lot; $2,800.

East End—For Exchange; new double brick of 16 rooms; all latest conveniences; paved street; choice neighborhood; clear; will trade for nice vacant, $15,000.

—B. & J.—

Avalon—Nice 4-room frame; lot 50x110; stable, shrubbery, gases, water; near cars; $2,900.

Avalon—Seven-room frame, bath, gases, cabinet mantel; lot 72x90; near cars; $4,000.

Avalon—New 4-room modern frame, gases, water; nice level lot; near cars; range; $2,100.

Near Center ave., Thirteenth ward—Modern 6-room brick, bath, gases, cabinet mantel; lot 20x88; $2,100; easy.

—B. & J.—

Avalon—Nice large 6-room frame, pantry, china closet; level lot, 25x110; one block to cars; five blocks to station; cab. mantels, slate roof, shop and stable on rear alley; only one left; act quickly to secure it; $2,000.

Avalon—Your choice of 12 elegant, modern new frames, reception hall, bath, gases, electricity; just being completed; take your choice at $4,200, $4,300 or $4,600; large lots; elegant location.

—B. & J.—

Bellevue—New 9-room frame; every latest convenience; large level lot; paved street; near street car; the best in Bellevue for the price; $4,800.

Bellevue—New 8-room modern brick; $4,800.

—B. & J.—

Swissvale—Denniston ave.—New 7-room brick, bath, range, cabinet mantels; one square to street car; near station; easy payments; $3,600.

Swissvale—New 4-room frame, just finished; nice lot, 25x100; easy payments; $1,500.

Swissvale—Eight-room frame; large lot; bath, etc.; easy terms; $3,450.

—B. & J.—

Swissvale office, 253 Denniston ave., Bert Marshall, Agent.

BEATTY & JONES,
435 Diamond st.,
Just Below Grant st.
Bell 'phone 3588. P. & A. 'phone 1166.
Residence 'phone 236-4 Bellevue.

FOR SALE—HILL TOP.

$2,000—Frame house, 5 rooms and laundry hall, gas, water, side porch; lot 25x150 feet to an alley.

$2,700—Frame house, 6 rooms and hall, bath room, hot and cold water, natural gas, hardwood mantels, front and side porches; lot 25x150 feet; terms $200 cash, balance monthly.

EAST END.

$9,500—New brick house, 10 rooms; reception hall, tile bath room, hot and cold water, natural gas, hardwood mantels, tile hearths, combination chandeliers, laundry, cemented cellar; lot 35x105; terms very easy.

BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAIN—44TH ST. PROPERTY. PRICE $5,700—APPRAISED VALUE $8,500.

$600 cash, balance $5,100, on mortgage. Frame house of 9 large rooms, finished attic, bath, hall, pantry, laundry, etc.; front and rear porches; shade trees, lawn; lot 56x135; lot alone worth $6,000; don't miss the bargain.

H. R. SCOTT, ROOM 502,
German National Bank Building,
Sixth ave. and Wood st.

FOR SALE—Only $1,000 down, at low figure; an excellent opportunity for physician, steamboat man or others; 12-room residence, all modern conveniences, in good order; fine location; with frontage of 120 feet in Grandview ave.; fine view of city and rivers, which cannot be shut off; near center of city; street cars at hand; at very low price, only $1,000 cash, balance on long time; house rents for $50 per month; possession in 30 days.
A. C. WAGGONER & CO.,
431 Fourth ave.

CHEAP. FOR SALE. CHEAP.

Frame house containing 7 rooms, finished attic, laundry, bath, h. and c. water, chandeliers, gas, water, front and rear porches, house neatly papered, nice lot, near car line, 5c fare; built two years ago; cost $3,500; will sell for $2,750; part cash, balance at 6 per cent; situate in the Thirty-eighth ward, city.
S. G. ROESSLE,
826 and 827 Park bldg.

$3,750—For this well built house of 8 rooms, large attic, bath room, good cellar, heater, porches, etc.; lot 30 by 165 ft. to 30 ft. street.

$5,100—Brick house of 8 rooms, hall and vestibule, bath, 2 inside w. cs.; both gases, cellar, laundry, 3 trays; hot air furnace; good lot; paved street; convenient location.

J. A. YOUNG & CO., 6200 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.

New houses, 6 to 12 rooms; modern; immediate possession; $3,500 to $30,000; ten minutes from city by steam car, street car service also; no smoke, excellent water, gas plentiful, streets sewered; lovely river view; first-class location in every respect; grassy lawns and shade trees.
C. S. HUDDLESTONE, end of Avalon car line.

BELLEVUE'S BIGGEST BARGAIN.

$3,850—Handsome frame house, nearly new; finely located; in one of the best paved streets. REDUCED TO ABOVE PRICE IF SOLD WITHIN 10 DAYS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. Reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry, 4 bedrooms and bath; finished attic; front and back porches; nice level lot.
FEDERAL REALTY CO.,
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Federal and Park way.

FOR SALE.

New center hall colonial houses on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

FOR SALE.
SUBURBAN HOME.

8 acres; 1½ miles Lamirer, P. R. R.; 18 miles city; near booming town of Trafford City; new 5-room frame house, new stable, splendid fruit and water; worth $2,500; will take $2,200; liberal terms. No. 159.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

NOTICE—Money lost if you buy a house before seeing house No. 400 Grove st., West Park, McKees Rocks. Take West Park car, foot of 5th ave.

FOR SALE IN WILKINSBURG.

I want to sell my house by October 1 and will make a low price to quick purchaser. It's a medium sized, modern brick; in excellent location; convenient and well built and makes a very desirable home.
Address N 82, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—HILLTOP.

$4,000—New frame house; 6 rooms, hall and finished attic, bath, hot and cold water, gas, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, sliding doors, front and rear porches, laundry; lot 25x150 feet; terms $300, balance monthly.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE—

$ 7,000	Corner, 8-room frame
$ 8,000	9-room brick
$ 8,500	Corner, 11-room frame
$10,000	9-room brick

HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st.

FOR SALE—In Bellevue, an elegant brick house, 11 rooms; finely appointed in every particular; large lot; shade trees; select neighborhood and very centrally located; an ideal home; splendid opening for doctor. Address R 32, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—$1,500; $150 cash, $15 per mo.; new frame, just being completed; 5 rooms, unfinished bath, hall, piped for gas, porch, slate roof, stone cellar; lot 25x107 feet; Bella st., near Frankstown ave.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

BELLEVUE.

FOR SALE—$4,000—A 7-room frame house, with nice bath and modern conveniences; shade trees, grapes and shrubberies; also stable; lot 60x150; easy terms.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park building.

AVALON.

$4,000—Near street cars, frame house 7 rooms and bath, finished attic, furnace, reception hall, all improvements, $700 cash.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A property in the East End, 3 minutes from East Liberty station, with a net income of 9 per cent; equity $10,000. Will sacrifice if sold at once, owner must leave city on account of ill health. Address O. K., Station A.

FOR SALE.

City and Surburban Residences.

FOR SALE—EAST END.

The most delightful spot in East End, Lothrop st., near Terrace; beautiful view and free from smoke; 9 rooms, reception hall and bath. Price low and easy terms. Open all day; 12 minutes to city and car every minute. Owner, 609 Times building.

FOR SALE—$8,500, comfortable 9-room frame home, West Pittsburgh; first-class condition; bath, hot and cold water, gas, chandeliers, papered, porches; cheap and desirable property. Write Box 262, Sheradenville, Pa.

FOR SALE—A bargain; 8-room frame house; opposite Carnegie library, West End; asphalt paved street; lot 27x90; rent $20 per month; act quick.
J. M. WANNER, 603 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—New frame house, 8 rooms in Florence ave., Avalon, paved st.; will take $4,100. See owner, Edward D. Hastings, 512 California ave., Avalon.

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house and lot, Hazelwood Terrace, for $4,800, worth $8,000. Immediate possession. Address A 96, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—If you want to sell small or large houses quick, for cash, see Jacob Shapira, 43 Chatham st.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy houses at sacrifice prices, see Jacob Shapira, 43 Chatham st.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—

$50 for a Home
Easy. Easy. Easy. Easy.

$2,900. $50 only cash needed; now or never; this means that you get a lovely East End home at $3,900 on payment of $50 down and $150 on delivery of deed and then $27.50 per month; very best reference required; this is a lovely, brand new Queen Anne home; 6 rooms, besides bathroom and large finished attic; bath, inside w. c., stationary w. s., hot and cold water, hall and open hardwood stairway, hardwood and cabinet mantels, hot air flues, etc., etc.; everything the best; clean, lovely, healthful location; fine lot 27½x100; this is really a rare chance for nice people really anxious for a home, but without much ready cash for first payment; would be glad to talk the matter over with you; persons knowing they might be objected to should not apply; no agents. Address
OWNER, P. O. Box 332.

FOR SALE.

Two of those elegant center hall, colonial residences on Stanton ave.; solid built pressed brick, stone trimmings; contain 12 large rooms, three baths, pantries, refrigerators, laundries, cemented cellars, fresco painted and papered in artistic manner, gas and electric light chandeliers, furnace, instantaneous water heaters and all modern conveniences.

These houses will be sold at less than cost of construction. For price and terms call
E. M. BUTZ & CO., 1128 Park Bldg.,
P. & A. 'phone 3251 M.

HOME SEEKERS, ATTENTION!!!

Don't pay your money away as rent when you can purchase a house with the same money in monthly installments.

We have 12 two-story brick houses, each containing 10 rooms, reception hall, pantry, bath, laundry, cemented cellars, with all modern conveniences, for sale cheap.

For price and terms, call
E. M. BUTZ & CO., 1128 Park Bldg.,
P. & A. 'phone 3251 M.

FOR SALE.

Cheap and on easy terms.

Two-story solid built brick dwelling houses, Hermitage st., East End, 10 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, instantaneous water heater, gas and electric light; papered and decorated.

For further information call
E. M. BUTZ & CO., 1128 Park Bldg.
P. & A. 'phone 3251 M.

NINETEENTH WARD.
HIGHLAND PARK DISTRICT.

Fine center hall, solid wall, buff brick home of 12 rooms, pantries, hardwood floors first floor; baths and dressing room on second and third floors; entirely modern; just finished; never been occupied; fine corner lot averaging 65x153; both streets paved; would take $17,000 to duplicate; will let go at a bargain if sold by October 1; terms to suit.
T. C. GREALISH,
429 Fourth ave.

On Negley ave., East End, there is a good, old-fashioned center hall, big, roomy house; a good house for a good man to live in; house No. 330, a lucky number; it is open today.

FOR SALE—$7,500—Reception hall brick house for only $5,750.

Nine rooms, reception hall, pantry and fine tile bath room; furnace, laundry, cemented cellar, instantaneous heater, fine chandeliers and all papered throughout; a rare bargain to quick buyer; good East End paved street.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

New center hall colonial houses on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

No. 207 Rebecca st., corner of Coral st., is the best house in the East End for the money. See it.

FOR SALE—5300 Ellsworth ave., cor. St. James st.; lot 70x110; 12-room brick residence; bath room; all conveniences; surroundings first-class; to a prompt buyer we can offer this property at a sacrifice if taken quickly.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

Modern 8-room brick house near Point Breeze for $4,500 if sold in a few days. Room 1507 Arrott bldg.

FOR SALE—The most artistic house in the East End; finished in hard wood; lovely bay windows with window seats; the library, 18x24 feet, with ceiling finished in hard wood beams, is very fine; lot 50x150 feet; price only $9,500.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., Opposite Postoffice.

Fine Negley ave. residence at cost, and built under last year's prices. Address C 90, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Good, modern brick house of eight rooms, bath, furnace, laundry, cemented cellar and all conveniences; choice East End location; only $5,500; terms to suit.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

The finest reception hall house on Squirrel Hill for the money; Dalzell ave.; first house east of eBechwood boulevard; best location in 22d ward; price low; see it and make an offer.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Only $11,000 for fine new center hall house in best part of Highland district; cor. lot; special bargain.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

ALLEGHENY PROPERTY FOR SALE ..
J. H. BECKFIELD & CO.,

Buena Vista st.—Brick of 10 rooms; all conveniences; $8,500.

Esplanade st.—Brick of 8 rooms; all conveniences; $7,000.

Washington ave.—Brick of 8 rooms; all conveniences; lot 22x103 feet; will exchange for East End property; $7,000.

James st.—Brick of 6 rooms; lot 20x120 feet; $6,500.

Perry st.—Brick of 6 rooms and finished attic; $4,000.

Esplanade st.—Brick of 7 rooms and attic; $3,800.

J. H. BECKFIELD & CO.,
718 East Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa.

ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTIES

FOR SALE—Fine 14 room house, 316 Cedar ave., Allegheny, fronting park. Call at once as owner is leaving city.
Call or address Room 918 Frick Building.

BOTHWELL ST., NEAR PERRYSVILLE AVE.

Frame house, 5 rooms; only 2 years old; lot 25x90; $300 down, balance to suit, only $1,800.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st.

FOR SALE—Equity in new property, Allegheny, for $8,500 cash; pays 16 per cent net on investment. Address E 23, The Gazette.

Farms.

FARM.

142 acres, 8 miles from city, 8-room house, large barn and all outbuildings; all in excellent condition; will exchange for stock of goods worth $10,000 to $15,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—At Millvale, 26 acres adjoining Mother House Convent and fronting on electric line on Evergreen road; this property will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms.
GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

COAL FARM—113 acres; 100 acres of Pittsburgh coal, with drift frontage on P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.; a big bargain at the price we can sell it.
IRA C. EWING CO., 212-13 Ferguson Bldg.

FOR SALE—Seven acres land adjoining North Rochester; good house and outbuildings. Inquire on premises. W. C. Moore, New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

FAIRMOUNT AVE.

NEAR FRIENDSHIP AVE.—12-room colonial buff brick residence; first floor has center hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, pantries, etc.; second floor, 4 bedrooms, bath room and lavatories, three w. c.s; third floor, 4 rooms. Cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, interior nicely decorated; instantaneous water heater; finished throughout in hard wood; heated by furnace; lot 50x120 ft.; price $22,000. Will consider smaller property as part payment.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

PENN AVE., between Second and Third sts.; lot 20x105 ft., with 3-story brick building; price $17,500.

SECOND AVE.—2-3 interest in lot 61x70 ft., with two brick buildings; near Try st.; price $8,200. Would be cheap at $16,000. Worth investigation.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

FARMS AND COAL LAND WANTED.
Will Exchange.

12 10-room buff brick dwellings, with all modern improvements; with lots 30x110 ft.; located near Point Breeze; renting $6,480 per year; price $100,000. Mortgage $66,000 at 5 4-10 per cent. These houses are new. Owner will trade equity as whole or in part for good farms or coal land.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

SWISSVALE.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

601 feet of frontage; street sewered and graded, and within 100 feet paved street; within 2 blocks car line and station; price $25 per foot front.

No cash needed if you will build.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

12 PER CENT INVESTMENT.

JOSEPHINE ST. and Edwards alley—2 four-room frame dwellings, with attics; within 2½ blocks of Jones & Laughlins' mills; owner leaving city and wants an offer; price $3,200.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

WANTED.

I have a client who wants to purchase a colonial residence of about 12 rooms in the Baum Grove district, with large grounds. Will pay from $20,000 to $30,000. Let me know at once what you have to offer.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth ave.

REAL ESTATE.

Only a few lots now for sale on the beautiful Crafton bridge plan; come in and get particulars; the opportunity of a life time.

A fine 10-room buff brick; wide street; splendid surroundings; East End; $7,000.

$10,000 for a beautiful 10-room brick; large lawn; Sewickley; will trade for good city property.

$2,900 will buy, if sold this week, a snug 6-room frame; all conveniences; East End; easy payments.

We have a number of city and suburban homes for sale and exchange. Also some fine farms for sale and exchange. If you are looking for anything along this line we would be pleased to have a talk with you.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor, Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELLEVUE AND AVALON.

$4,800—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 40x100.
$4,800—New frame, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 40x120.
$5,000—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 50x130.
$5,200—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 35x105.
$5,300—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 50x150.
$5,500—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 50x140.
$5,600—Frame house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 50x150.
$7,000—Brick house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 33x125.
$7,500—Brick house, 7 rooms, bath and attic; lot, 50x100.

THE BELLEVUE REALTY, SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
440 Lincoln avenue.

FOR SALE=
FINE NEW
COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

14 rooms, hardwood finish and floors throughout, 3 tile bath rooms, lavatories and all the latest conveniences; lot 150 feet deep to alley, and can give any frontage desired up to 90 feet; house vacant; possession at once; price from $22,000 to $28,000, according to size of lot.
F. H. TREMBLY,
Both 'phones. 6216 Penn Ave.

Best Bargains in Hilltop Houses
ORION A. POTTS, 31 Washington ave.

LANDLORDS.

List your houses with us. Best results.
RENTS COLLECTED.
ORION A. POTTS, 31 Washington ave.

SEND US YOUR NAME

and your address and we'll send you our up-to-date list of properties for rent and for sale.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
Penn and Centre aves., E. E.

NEW colonial dwelling, 219 Fairmount ave.—Location, surroundings and style unsurpassed in Baum district; a perfect home; smaller property considered in part payment.

Lots.

FOR SALE—

A few choice plots of ground.
Interesting to Builders.

Every house that can possibly be built before spring can be sold or rented to advantage.

The demand for houses next April will be unprecedented. Every piece of property listed below is desirably situated within easy reach of cars.

$ 1,050—175 ft. of frontage, ½ sq. from Lincoln ave.
9,000—640 ft. frontage on and near Lemington ave.
6,500—320 ft. frontage, cor. Brushton and Baxter sts.
20,000—1,100 ft. frontage, 3 blocks from cor. Negley and Stanton aves.
4,000—610 ft. of frontage, 4 sq. from Lincoln ave. cars; street graded, water and sewer on part, all ready to build; no grading or filling.
15,000—250x100 ft., cor. Forty-second and Geneva sts., and runs back to 50-foot street; paved and sewered.
65,000—About 900 ft. frontage in Highland park district, between Highland and Negley aves.

The Brown ave., Bradley place frontage, at $70 per front foot is the cheapest property and the most certain speculation in the city.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

BUSINESS MEN

Who want a home or investment in a nice, clean, high-class neighborhood should secure one of those great big lots at Rennerdale that can now be had from $300 to $500. Rennerdale is as well located as Edgewood or Sewickley, and there is no reason why choice lots will not advance in the same proportion as has been the case in those places.
W. W. ELDERKIN, 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Quaker Valley plan lots, adjoining Sewickley; 2 minutes to station; you can select your lot; we will put a house on it to suit you and will take $1,000 cash as first payment; balance can be paid like rent. Blue print and full particulars by
JOSEPH P. RANKIN & CO., 428 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Level lots, 24x100; building going on; take Millvale car and get off at Millvale Terrace; price $100; $5 cash, balance $6 month.
H. F. M'GRADY,
309 Fourth ave.

LOTS

In Paul and Lelia streets, Mt. Washington, $200; south end of tunnel; don't go out in the country.
A. C. WAGGONER & CO.,
431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—One of the best located lots in the East End at one-half what it will be worth within one year, 75x130 ft.; only $3,300.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

$100 PER FOOT; Stanton ave. frontage; nothing better in the East End; will exchange for improved.
J. A. YOUNG & CO., 6200 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots to builder near Center ave. and Herron ave.; small cash payment.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE—Desirable manufacturing site for sale. Also dwelling house property.

About seven acres in the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, above the Sharpsburg bridge, adjoining the property of Hubbard & Co. shovel works, running from Butler st. to the Allegheny river, having a frontage of about 350 feet, with railroad facilities.

This is a very desirable site for manufacturing purposes. Price, $8,500 per acre.

Also about nine acres near Fifty-seventh st., in the Eighteenth ward, fronting about 550 feet on Butler street, suitable for building purposes; there are some improvements on the nine-acre tract. Price, $30,000.

This is one of the best bargains in Pittsburgh.

Apply to the Atlantic Refining Company,
J. Ablett, 890 Duquesne way,
City.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Desirable manufacturing site containing 60 acres, about 40 acres located between Lake Erie railroad and Ohio river; will exchange for East End or North ave., Allegheny, property; must be unencumbered.
GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

FOR SALE—At Pittsburgh, Pa., new steel constructed building, 118x154 feet, at Twenty-third and Smallman sts., with 16-year lease, on favorable terms; also 30-horse power gas engine in the building. For further information address Marlin & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Business Properties.

Downtown piece of property on P. R. R. siding at $20,000, as I need the money. Address D 90, The Gazette.

Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE—At Millvale, 19 acres belonging to a non-resident; am ordered to sell at a sacrifice; come and make an offer.
GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Farm 65 acres, 2 miles from Stoops Ferry, P. & L. E. R. R., opposite Sewickley, center hall frame house 9 rooms; beautiful location, magnificent view, large barn, school, store, P. O. and church in sight; free gas; present rental $250 net; worth $7,500; owner non-resident; cut price to $5,000, equity $2,500; will exchange equity for good city improved and assume some; make us an offer.

200 acres Ligonier valley, P. R. R.; 175 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, eight large rooms, barn 40x60; fruit, water and running stream; poor health necessitates sale; price only $25 per acre clear.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

McKEES ST., Allegheny—5-room frame house, two lots; water and gas; fine location for renting; clear; price $3,000.

ARLINGTON AVE., S. S.—5-room frame house; lot 25x185; water and gas; clear; price $3,200.

STOWE TWP.—Six nice level lots, Locust st., Lauinger plan, near West park; 25x100 each; clear; price $500 each.

Will trade for city residence or good farm near city.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
CHOICE COUNTRY HOME.

23 acres, located in Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa., 5 miles Summerville B. R. R.; graded schools and four churches in sight; good 8-room house, newly papered and painted; in good repair; barn 30x40; land in first-class shape, underlaid with coal; splendid fruit and water. Price only $2,500; $500 cash and balance to suit, or will exchange for city property.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A brick plant located near New Kensington, Pa.; capacity 20,000 daily; all machinery in first-class condition; abundance of first-class shale; orders booked to keep the mill running until next spring. The owner wishes to locate in the west and will sell cheap or exchange for city or suburban property. Price $10,000.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Perrysville ave.—Stone house, 11 rooms, bath	$7,500
Flat building, Alpine ave.	8,500
Sprague ave., Bellevue, 55x160	2,250
Fleming ave., 25x100	1,200
Davis ave.—Two colonial houses, 6 rooms	7,000
Highland ave.—25 rooms	4,000

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st.

EXCHANGE.
CHOICE 50-ACRE FARM.

3½ miles E. Palestine, O.; gently rolling; good land; splendid water at door; 6-room house, stable, fruit, etc.; very desirable place; price $2,800; will trade for store room and dwelling or small residence and pay some difference. 179 R.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—(Clear of encumbrance) Handsome level lot, situate in Linden ave.; 50x150; paved, sewered, sidewalk; surrounded by handsome residences; owner will exchange for good improved property in 19th or 20th ward and will assume mortgage.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Second ward, Allegheny—8-room brick house, bath, etc.; very substantial, with modern conveniences; on paved street and car line; price $5,000; will exchange for small farm near railroad or electric cars. See
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Good city property paying over 7 per cent net on investment; will trade for good, clear farm.
THE GORDON SMITH CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved property, 35 acres, a few minutes' walk from street cars in McKees Rocks; $1,250 per acre.
SAMUEL PANNER,
184 S. Main st., West End.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Over 100 farms; many near Pittsburgh. Send for list.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 5-room frame house on Troy Hill; will take some cheap lots.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine level unencumbered lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Box 678, Pittsburgh.

I HAVE some clear houses and lots for sale or exchange.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Business Opportunities.

THE JAMES MURTHA CO.,

ROOM 31, SCHMIDT BLDG., 339 FIFTH AVE.

The opportunities in this list have been investigated and are recommended as being good values for the prices asked. Always give number when making inquiry regarding places advertised.

GROCERY STORES.

1001. A rare bargain; a new stand just opened in April, in the best residence section; fine 7-room dwelling and store; low rent; doing a strictly cash business. Owner has other business, and will accept $600

1009. An old established stand in Lawrenceville. Owner will take $400

1007. A splendid Allegheny stand with nice living rooms, where the rent is only $13. Ill health compels a sale at $350

ROOMING HOUSES.

1588. Rooming and boarding. Choice Penn ave. location; 18 rooms; well furnished; rent only $50, and clearing $160 monthly over all expenses. Owner engaging in other business; will take $900

1527. Allegheny park district; select class of roomers, paying high prices; 11 rooms; elegant furnishings which will invoice more than the price asked. $750

1530. Rooming and boarding, Highland park district; 10 rooms and clearing $125 monthly. $700

RESTAURANTS.

1501. Good Penn ave. stand; clearing $100 monthly. $375

1529. Elegant city location. Old established stand. Intersection of two prominent streets. $450

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORES.

550. Cigar and confectionery, East End, doing $100 weekly; fine fixtures; soda fountain and fresh stock; 3 rooms; low rent, 3-year lease. Owner going to Europe. Will take $650

580. Fine Allegheny stand; near park; store and 5 rooms; rent $20; doing $60 weekly. $450

553. Frankstown ave., old stand; well equipped; clean, fresh stock. $350

537. Confections and notions. Good Allegheny location; 2 living rooms; rent $14. Will take $250

We have superior facilities for handling live business propositions. If you have decided to sell, we will find you a buyer. If you wish to buy, make known your wants to us.

THE JAMES MURTHA CO.,
Room 31, 339 Fifth ave.

GROCERIES.

Grocery in Allegheny	$ 550
Grocery in Allegheny	1,200
Grocery in East End	2,000
Grocery in East End	1,200
Grocery in Wilkinsburg	550
Grocery in Wilkinsburg	500
Grocery in Lawrenceville	800
Grocery in South Side	4,500

And many others.

SALOONS.

Four good saloons in city; price ranging from $4,800 to $8,000.

Several good saloons in suburbs of city.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES.

One in Allegheny	$450
One in Allegheny	850
One in Allegheny	500
One on Grant st., city	700

GEORGE & CO.,
423 Fourth ave.

GENTS' FURNISHING

and clothing store in live town; 40 miles from city; will take part good real estate; invoice $3,500.

COUNTRY STORE

in good neighborhood; 20 miles from city; on R. R.; low rent; sales $35 a day; will sell at 90c on the dollar and make terms to suit; invoice about $2,200.

GROCERY STORES.

At $450, $500, $700, $850, $1,000, $1,500, $2,500; all of which will bear investigation.

Cigar Stores—At $850, $1,050, $1,500 and $2,000.

DRYGOODS AND NOTION STORE

in good suburban town; will exchange for good improved real estate; invoice about $9,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 4th ave.

PAPER ROUTE—East End District, daily and Sunday papers, agency clearing $43 per week, or $2,200 annually. Cash price to quick buyer $1,500. Write N 34, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

If in search of any good business we can suit you.

We have a good and well-established cement works in Eastern Ohio that can be bought at a bargain.

$1,800 for an up-to-date bakery in a live Eastern Ohio town; 3 horses and wagons included.

If in search of a good grocery, bakery, confectionery, hotel or any other line, see us.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS—In good nearby town; exclusive trade; doing cash business of $3,200 per month; stock of beer, wines and liquors; 6 horses, 4 wagons, ice and bottling house, stable, with large stock of hay; railroad siding, lot 100x225, 7-room frame house, with large storeroom; price $15,000, including property; will take residence property in East End to $8,000 as part payment.
GRACIE & NOAH, 431 Fourth ave.

$1,000—DRESSMAKING SPECIAL—$1,000.

Dressmaking—A strictly high-class and well established business located downtown and dealing only with the best cash trade, doing $7,000 yearly, and clearing $300 monthly; work in hand on winter orders will more than pay the purchase price, $1,000.
THE JAMES MURTHA CO.,
Room 31, 339 Fifth ave.

HARDWARE STORE.

McKeesport, best location in the town; best town Western Pa.; 10 million tube works and many other factories; low rent; good trade; invoice, say, $4,500; will take $1,500 to $2,000 cash; balance improved property and assume some mortgage.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of business, write or come and see us. If we have not got what you want, will get it for you.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT.

Carson st., S. S.; excellent location; good room and 7 furnished rooms; good trade; making money; price only $1,200 for all; will take improved property and assume some mortgage; this is a good chance.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS or all kinds sold, partners secured for established business, stock companies organized and industrial enterprises financed; all business strictly confidential.
CAVANAGH & CO., removed to 236 Fourth ave.

NEWS AGENCY—In best town in Eastern Pennsylvania; selling 5,000 Sunday and 3,000 daily papers; exclusive trade; clearing $500 per month above all expenses; price, $10,000, or half interest for $5,000.
GRACIE & NOAH, 431 Fourth ave.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY;" charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars; write for corporation laws, blanks, bylaws and forms to Philip Lawrence, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, Beadle Co., S. D.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY — In suburb; best located and equipped bakery in the town; owner has other business and will sell at sacrifice if sold this week; price $2,200.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BAKERY, confectionery and ice cream business, located on prominent street; low rent, cheap to quick buyer owing to death.
RELIABLE BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
503 Wylie ave., Yoder Building.

MILK ROUTE—200 gal. per day; 12 shippers; established 15 years; 2 milk routes; 2 horses, 3 wagons; depots furnished complete. Legnard, 506 Fourth ave. Phones 2328 Main. 3590 Court. Must be sold at once.

ROOMING HOUSE

In Allegheny, 10 rooms elegantly located; clearing over all expenses $60 a month. $800.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—In country town, established 20 years, clearing $1,000 year above all expenses; great opportunity to buy house and business; price $3,700.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS—One of the best-paying new and second-hand furniture; cash trade; 100,000 people to draw from for trade; reason, other business, cheap to quick buyer. 1010 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

BOARDING and Rooming House—In East End; 10 rooms nicely furnished; clearing $110 per month above all expense; owner sick; must sell; price $600.
GRACIE & NOAH, 431 Fourth ave.

TIN SHOP AND SLATING BUSINESS—Located in city 50 miles from Pittsburgh; employing 30 men; 3-story building included; price $11,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

PAPER ROUTE—In city, selling 850 daily and 650 Sunday papers; clearing $30 per week above all expense; route established 15 years; price $1,400.
GRACIE & NOAH, 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY, Butter and Egg Store—In Allegheny, doing business $25 day; rent $35.00 mo., including 6 living rooms; price $1,100.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FLOUR MILL AND PROPERTY—Located in Ohio; all up-to-date machinery; doing business of $2,000 per month; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In Wilkinsburg; doing $700 (cash) per month; living rooms, cheap rent; good location; price $1,500.
GRACIE & NOAH, 431 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—In East End, established 8 years, doing business $500 week; rent $40 mo., with 6 living rooms; price $800.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY—Located in good country town; doing a large business; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—Located in East End; doing business of $700 per week; rent $30 per month; price $2,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

HOTEL AND SALOON—Doing good business; centrally located; 21 rooms; rent $135 per month; price $6,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

GROCERY and Meat Business—In city, established 15 years; doing business $50 day; rent $15 mo.; price $650.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING and Boarding House—In Allegheny, near parks, clearing $125 mo. above all expenses; pirce $1,100.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—Located in suburb of this city; doing a good business; can be bought at invoice; about $2,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—Located in city of 50,000 people; doing a good business; price $7,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

BOTTLING BUSINESS—Located in town 40 miles from Pittsburgh; doing good business; price $3,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—Located in this city; doing business of $2,000 per month; price $1,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Send for list. Estep & Co., 326 Fourth ave.

CIGAR STORE—Splendid stand; bargain. 2304 Fifth ave.

Investments.

FINANCIAL STOCKS.

We have some very valuable 12 per cent stock for sale; the first of its kind ever offered; if you are interested will be pleased to have you call and see us.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor, Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUARANTEED quarterly and semi-annual cash dividend stocks and bonds. H. F. Bachman & Co., bankers and brokers. Members New York, Philadelphia and Chicago stock exchanges. 411 Wood st. W. J. Black, member Pittsburgh stock exchange.

WE have an investment to offer especially adapted for small capital. Profits distributed weekly on an investment of $25 will pay your running expenses. Send for circular. A. F. Withe & Co., 120 Liberty st., N. Y.

PARTY to take one-half interest in and management of a good lucrative business; capital required $500. Address H 90, The Gazette.

$10 earns $2 every 15 days; larger amounts in proportion; send for circular. National Fiscal Agency, 57 Brooks Bldg., New York.

Horses and Vehicles.

SQUIRES' CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 7th Street.

SPECIAL!

We are closing out all Runabouts, Traps, Surreys and Stanhopes at Actual Cost Prices. If you will need a vehicle next Spring, you will save money if you get it now.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales every Tuesday; next sale Sept. 23. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

THE quietest pony in the state and outfit, including trap, harness, sleigh and all equipments, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, Sept. 23. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

A BLACK pacing horse, 16 hands high, young and sound; never was handled for speed, but can show you better than a 2:30 gait. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—At our next Tuesday's auction sale, Sept. 23, two fast green trotting horses; good prospects for race horses. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

JUST arrived again, 2 carloads of draught and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 each; among them are several matched teams of sorrels, grays, bays, roans and blacks. See them at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 and 518 Third st., Allegheny. M. Marx, Prop'r.

SOME very choice draught horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, Sept. 23. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

150 head of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, Sept. 23. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

THE usual run of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, Sept. 23. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

100 head of pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., cor. First ave. and Grant st.

Machinery.

1—15-ton iron jib crane.
2—10-ton hydraulic jib cranes.
1—5-ton wood jib crane.
1—3-ton Howe platform scale.
1—58"x12" grind stone.
3—Portable forges.
6—24" Prentice drill presses.
1—10-ton Harrington chain hoist.
1—600-lb. Pratt & Whitney drop hammer.
1—5-ton Morgan steam hammer.
1—Buhl punch, capacity ½" hole.
3—Allison punches, capacity ¾" hole.

WICKES BROTHERS.
Office, 808 Frick building.
Both 'Phones.
Warehouse and Office 45th st. and A. V. R. R.

FOR SALE—Gas engines; one and one-half to 60 horse power; all makes and for all purposes and all prices; new and slightly used lathes, 15 to 40-inch swing; radial and upright drills; all size blowers and compressors; six dynamos; everything you need can be found here and at prices that are right. The Atlas Machinery Co., 26th st. and Liberty ave.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.

Direct connection, or belted to Nash gas engines. Briggs Machinery Co., Fourth and Liberty.

GAS ENGINES, steam engines, boilers, shafting, pulleys, hangers and fireproof safes. William Prager, 110 Market st.

Typewriters.

150 TYPEWRITERS, CHEAP.

We place on sale this week a large consignment of guaranteed machines at one-third of their value. All makes, genuine bargains while they last. "First come, first served."
Consolidated Typewriter Exchange,
339 Fifth ave.

THE New Model Dinsmore possesses more of these handy conveniences, and after an operator has used them cannot get along without them. Dinsmore Typwriter Co., Keystone Bldg.

NO. 7 Remington, with tabulator; slightly used, will be sold at a little more than half price. Call second floor 241 Fifth ave.

BRAND new No. 6 Remington at quite a reduction; it will pay to investigate. Call second floor 241 Fifth ave.

STILL leading in our line.
Consolidated Typewriter Exchange,
339 Fifth ave.

Birds and Dogs.

ARRIVED—Hartz mountain canaries; guaranteed singers; $2 each; talking parrots and all song birds; dogs of all kinds; French Poodles, gold fish, aquarium supplies, cages and seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Proprietor.

JUST ARRIVED—A fine lot of young Hartz mountain canaries, guaranteed to sing; also fine lot parrots, dogs and gold fish. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

BUFF ROCKS, Belgian hares, bull terriers. Decker Poultry Co., Park way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Fine English pointer, good nose, well broke. Address Box 316, Verona, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine English bull terrier. 332 S. Highland ave.

Pianos.

Upright Piano, slightly used, guaranteed five years	$135.00
Piano Player, regular price $250, used for exhibition purposes	150.00

E. G. HAYS & CO.,
534 Smithfield st.

PIANO—Very expensive world famous upright piano; guarantee ten years; cover, stool, book, music; good as new; family sacrifice; cheap. Box 203, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice; Steck parlor grand piano; nearly new; magnificent tone; party leaving city. 1208 Sheffield st., Allegheny.

RENOWNED beautiful upright piano, cover, stool; cheap. 827 Green st., Allegheny.

Sewing Machines.

WE repair all makes of sewing machines; lowest prices; all work warranted; genuine needles and attachments of all makes.
H. CARTER,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou. Bell 'phone 2340, ring 2, Grant.

BIG bargains in shopworn and good second-hand sewing machines; all makes.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., Pittsburgh, next Bijou Theater.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

$5 and $10 will buy a good second-hand machine, all makes guaranteed. White Sewing Machine Co., 122 Sixth st.

Musical Instruments.

Violins, Mandolins, Banjos, Guitars,
Including Lessons,
50c WEEKLY.
Hemisphere Conservatories, 543 Smithfield, 526 Federal st., Allegheny. Open evenings.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty sts.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—All furniture, brass beds, carpets, Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, pianos; also gas radiators, kitchen utensils, etc.; used in furnishing my home; these goods I will offer at a great sacrifice, as I am about to move east; also to rent my house to suitable tenant; perfect in every detail. Mrs. Emanuel De Roy, 1205 Sheffield st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Great bargains in steel high grade fireproof safes. During the Exposition I will sell fireproof safes at wholesale prices, saving purchasers 40 per cent. agents commission. Call and see safes at Exposition. Booklets sent free. C. W. Franklin, P. O. Box 867, Pittsburgh.

FINE bedroom suits, parlor suits, extension table, beautiful wardrobes, with plate glass doors, sideboard, refrigerators, new and second hand, carpets, everything in household goods at a bargain. Jos. Sacklowsky, 1410 Penn ave.

THE PITTSBURGH AUCTION CO., LTD., 618-620-622 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; auction sales Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 10 a. m., consignments solicited; buy and sell everything second-hand; call and see us.

HELLO BILL—Ten very fine specimens of elk heads for sale at a bargain; can be seen at Murphy Co. hat stand, machinery hall, Pittsburgh Exposition.

FOR SALE—McCray refrigerator; in use only four months; parlor furniture, covered in satin damask. 1208 Sheffield st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Steel range, portable oven, cake griddle, coffee urn, etc., at cost to close out. Waldon & Kelly Co., 305 Wood st.

Building stone, second hand, in good condition. Cheap to quick buyer. The Kelly & Jones Co., 311 First ave.

FOR SALE—Filter stone for all makes of filters kept constantly for sale. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave. 'Phone 719.

FOR SALE—Ten large egg stoves, 100 other heating stoves for coal and gas; cheap. 1410 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A lot of boxes, egg cases and butter tubs; all in good condition. 348 Brushton ave., East End.

ARBUCKLES coffee, 10c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c. Houston, Allegheny market.

SEE Cameron's Little Wonder Heaters at Machinery hall, Exposition.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

At a meeting held this day it was RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT upon the preferred stock of the company be declared, payable October 1, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1902, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on September 20, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon and opened on October 2, 1902, 10 o'clock a. m.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION—On Wednesday, September 24, Miss Bannon, owing to her removal to the Hilton mansion, 47 West Thirty-fourth st., New York city, will dispose of her Pittsburgh establishment, No. 524 Penn ave., at auction; good will, lease, fixtures and stock; model gowns, dress patterns, laces, trimmings, etc. Miss R. Bannon, 524 Penn ave.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

M'SWEENEY'S Interstate Detective Agency, 425 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business. All communications strictly confidential.

Have you any money to loan, or that you want to invest? Advertise in Gazette Want Columns and you will have many excellent opportunities to do so—1c a word, each insertion, payable in advance.

PERSONAL.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

FURNITURE MOVERS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
FURNITURE STORAGE,
PADDED VANS.
PADDED VANS.

Express Wagons. Teams for Hire. Hauling Contractors.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Magee St., Near Fifth Ave.
Tel. 1549.

MOVING?

If so, employ practical and experienced parties; it is the cheapest. Light wagons for hire, with or without drivers. Also carriers of passengers and packages to Perrysville and Wexford.
J. O'NEIL EXPRESS,
813 and 815 West Diamond, Allegheny.
Both 'Phones No. 453, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Orthopaedic Institute, 1516 Green st., Philadelphia; medical massage, Swedish movements; electricity taught; day, evening; hospital experience given; installment payments; circular.

PERSONAL—Mme. Sonette of New York, celebrated clairvoyant medium, has returned, and is located at 818 Arch st., Allegheny. She will be glad to see her old friends as well as new ones.

PERSONAL—Prof. Frank Charles, Phrenologist, advises on business, marriage, property, health, spells and all affairs of life. Office, 510 West Lacock st., near circus grounds, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—What are you good for? Try Prof. Harty's wonderful special $1 reading. Patrons delighted. Daily. Employes, evenings half rate. 543 Smithfield st.

PERSONAL—Study hypnotism, personal magnetism, phrenology, private instructions by famous professor; fees reasonable. Box 347, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL—Allen's Rug Works, 5905 and 5907 Center ave., E. E., can weave your old carpets into fine rugs and druggets; send for circular.

PERSONAL—A wonderful French clairvoyant; what he tells comes true; send 10c and birthday. Prof. E. Garnot, Box 2179, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—Stammering, drugs, tobacco, liquor and all other bad habits cured, pleasantly, permanently. Box 347, Pittsburgh.

REWARD $50.

For any ingrown nail I can't cure. Dr. Heasley, foot specialist, 543 Smithfield st.

PERSONAL—Peru Sisters, manicuring, steam, shower and excellent scrub baths. 517 Ross st., corner Fifth and Sixth aves.

PERSONAL—LE SOURD, Chiropodist and manicure. Herron building, 828 Federal st., Allegheny, second floor.

PERSONAL—Pianos tuned $1 50; all work guaranteed. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

MISS ELLEN LEWIS moved to 801 Fifth ave., second floor; chiropodist and scalp treatment.

PERSONAL—Vapor baths. 20 East Robinson st., Allegheny. Ring left-hand bell.

PERSONAL—Ladies to call for all kinds of help. 851 Ohio st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Razors honed. Park Building Barber Shop; 25c. Zieg.

DANCING ACADAMIES.

BRAUN'S SCHOOL OF DANCING,
200 S. Highland ave.
Bell 'Phone 5065 East.

In order to devote my whole time and attention to the East End school, I have disposed of the school at corner of Sixth and Liberty sts., and have no connection with any other school.

Members of British Association of Teachers of Dancing.

Members of Scottish Association of Teachers of Dancing.

First vice president Normal School Association Masters of Dancing, U. S. and Canada.
W. F. BRAUN, PRINCIPAL.

BRAUN'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Ten Lessons Three Dollars.
Sixth and Liberty St.
Austin McFadden Sole Owner.
Ten Lessons Three Dollars.
Bell Phone, 1551 Court. Sixth and Liberty Sts.

SPECIAL.

SPECIAL.

FOR SIX CENTS IN STAMPS

We will forward to your address our booklet entitled, "A Proposition Worth Looking Into." Full of facts. With instructions how to receive a valuable premium for an hour's work. A good opportunity for any one with a little energy and hustle. A limited number will be issued.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor, Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUND.

FOUND.

We have one hundred and fifty trial and shopworn sewing machines that must be disposed of in next thirty days regardless of price. White Sewing Machine Co., 122 Sixth st.

FOUND—Upholstering, repairing, refinishing of furniture by the Guarantee Upholstering Company, 1522 Beaver ave.; both 'phones; estimates furnished.

FOUND—The best place for Hilltop houses. If it is real estate we have it.
ORION A. POTTS, 31 Washington ave.

FOUND—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. Christ. Hauch, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PATENTS.

H. C. EVERT & CO.,
Leading
Patent Lawyers,
805 Smithfield st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

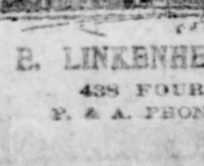
CONFUSED accounts analyzed and accurately adjusted. Books audited, opened and closed. 'Phone or address Wm. W. Edgar, certified public accountant, 614 Fitzsimons bldg. 'Phone Bell Court 3417; P. & A. Main 1340.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—O. D. Levis, 25 years attorney. 643 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS



BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD call and see our large assortment of BUILDING PLANS of low cost 4 to 12-roomed dwelling houses. We also design Hotels, Business Blocks, Apartment Houses, etc.

A. B. LINKENHEIMER, Architect,
438 FOURTH AVE.
P. & A. PHONE 1304 MAIN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SALARY LOANS. FURNITURE LOANS,
$10
to
$100.

SALARY LOANS UPON YOUR NOTES.

No Mortgage. No Indorser. No Publicity.
WHY?
Why mortgage your household furniture when you can borrow on your note?
Your Friends, Relatives or Employer need not know that you borrowed.
Furniture Loans Without Removing Goods.
You use unmolested goods and money.
Every $1 paid off loan reduces cost.
WE ARE PLAIN PEOPLE DOING BUSINESS
In an honest, plain old-fashioned way
That simply must please YOU.
Our offices are private, easily found.
Call today for a private interview.
IN OUR PRIVATE OFFICE.
Inquiries kept strictly confidential.
WHETHER YOU BORROW OR NOT.
Bring this ad. with you and no charge will be made for papers.

RELIABLE CREDIT CO., 501 Smithfield st., Cor. Third avenue. Opposite Postoffice. Room 17, Marine Nat. Bk. Bldg., Fifth Floor.

You Can Have All the Money You Want.

And we will charge you only 6 per cent for your loan. You don't have to guess what OUR rate is—it's 6 per cent, the lowest ever charged in Allegheny county—and the same to everybody, rich or poor. We don't take a mortgage on your life, either, but accept as security any article of value, such as a diamond, a watch, clothing, furs, jewelry, etc. Every transaction is strictly confidential. Come whenever you need the money.

Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.
CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

MONEY When in need of money call on us.
MONEY We will make you a loan at the
MONEY lowest rates in town on household
MONEY goods, pianos, salaries or any form
MONEY of good security left in your posses-
MONEY sion. Everything is strictly confi-
MONEY dential. Your neighbors will not
MONEY know anything about it.
MONEY THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
MONEY 411 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
MONEY 411 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

DE ROY'S
LOWEST RATE LOAN OFFICE.

Make the most liberal advances on WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, at lower rates than you ever got before or can get in this city. Our extremely low rate on large loans will surprise you. Try us.
643 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
Established 1852.

SALARY LOANS
On Personal Notes

to male or female employes.
No indorser or publicity.
Rebate if paid before due.
LOWER RATES. EASIER PAYMENTS. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, STORED GOODS, ETC. The property to remain undisturbed in your possession and the transaction held in strict confidence.
PITTSBURGH CREDIT COMPANY,
336 Fourth ave., Room 601 Times bldg.

JOS. DeROY & SONS
OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE.
Directly opposite Postoffice.

Are you aware that we are loaning money at the lowest rate in Western Pennsylvania? If not, come and be convinced. We are at the old stand where we have been established the past 42 years. We display no pawnbroking signs; just look for
307 SMITHFIELD ST.

MONEY LOANED.

Salaried people holding permanent positions; reasonable rates; strictly confidential.
O'Donnel & Co., room 414, 347 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGES WANTED
In amounts from $1,000 to $100,000 at 4 to 6 per cent.
Money ready.
W. H. SKIVINGTON CO.,
818-319 Park building.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
$500 to $100,000.
W. F. SHROYER & CO.,
911 Wood st.
'Phone 221-1, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

$25,000

to loan on good mortgages; bring them on at once, as money is ready.
E. HALLETT,
440 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Any amount, at lowest rates, without delay, either straight mortgage or installment plan.
C. V. REID & CO., 432 Wood st., Room 401.

PRIVATE party will loan any part of $500,000 at 4 or 4½ per cent on good property or on collateral; no delay. P. O. box 1466, Pittsburgh.

MONEY to loan on mortgages from $100 up; lowest rates; bring deed.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

GOOD mortgages; have 4½@5 per cent money.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

MONEY to loan on mortgages
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—Valuable gold watch and fob, an heirloom, at the exposition Monday evening, September 15, $25 reward if returned to W. E. Emig, 516 Jeannette st., Wilkinsburg, Pa., after 7 p. m.

LOST—Reward for the return of fur set lost on car between East Pittsburgh and Wilkinsburg Wednesday evening. Return to L. De Walt, Waverly ave., Hawkins, Pa.

MONEY if you do not buy one of my bargains in Hilltop homes.
ORION A. POTTS, 31 Washington ave.
Easy terms.

LOST—Diamond bar pin in the East End; reward if returned to 1000 North Highland ave.

FOR SALE.

LOTS.

But Few Lots Remain Unsold

In the Plan Bounded by Osgood, Maple and Burgess Streets, Tenth Ward, Allegheny.

Certainly a Beautiful District.

And the price of each lot $850 to $1,000; $150 cash, balance monthly payments, 5 per cent interest. Only 15 minutes' ride from Pittsburgh and 7 minutes' ride from Allegheny market. We ask you to look at the lots and be convinced.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.

E. W. Harden's New York Business Letter

THE MOST CASH WILL BE SPENT IN M'KEESPORT

Steel Combine Going Ahead With Its Program of Improvements.

DOES NOT DEPEND UPON COURT DECISION

Tremendous Free Working Capital on Hand, and Bond Plan Only Facilitates the Work. Statement Jolts Wall Street.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Sept. 20.—A favorable outcome of the injunction suit that still rests against the United States Steel Corporation's conversion scheme having been foreshadowed by the decision this week of the New Jersey court of errors, reversing Vice Chancellor Emery in the original suit, the steel combine's management has brought fresh energy to the work of perfecting its program of improvements.

The various extraordinary extensions and improvements that have been under consideration would have been carried out regardless of how the courts passed upon the proposed conversion of preferred stock into a second mortgage, and the combine has been and is still prepared to meet the cost of those undertakings out of earnings, if restrained from issuing the extra $50,000,000 bonds; but the alternative policy would be slower, whereas the removal of legal obstacles will greatly facilitate the work.

From persons in close touch with the internal affairs of the corporation, some additional facts have been learned in regard to the general program of improvements. The principal and most expensive undertaking will be at McKeesport, where the existing tube mills are to be thoroughly modernized. It is understood that a sum approximating $12,000,000 already has been appropriated for this purpose. The design will be not so much to enlarge the property as to increase its efficiency.

Abundance of Working Capital.

The United States Steel Corporation is now in a stronger financial position than ever before. Its current quick assets or working capital is estimated at between $225,000,000 and $250,000,000. The policy of the management is to keep a liberal working capital always on hand. Its actual cash account is in excess of $60,000,000, of which the United States Steel Corporation holds about $25,000,000 and the subsidiary companies the remainder. All of the subsidiary companies reserve a surplus out of earnings, whereas the surplus of the United States Steel Corporation proper is derived from dividends of the constituent properties.

It was said today by one who is in authority and knows what he is talking about that the steel combine's ore deposits represent more than 1,000,000,000 tons of ore. Its profits on ore averages about $1 a ton.

During the absence of Charles M. Schwab, James Gailey is in charge of the manufacturing and mercantile departments of the combine. There is no authoritative information as to when Mr. Schwab is likely to return. It may be said on the highest authority that he can remain at the head of the corporation as long as he cares to be its president. His activity in other companies, most lately in the realty combine, gives no offense to Mr. Morgan or to anyone else high in the affairs of the steel combine. In none of the projects in which Mr. Schwab has interested himself is there any suggestion of antagonism toward the United States Steel Corporation; indeed, the reverse is true. It will be remembered that all of the big concerns in which Mr. Schwab has figured since becoming president of the steel combine are numbered among the steel combine's most profitable customers.

Deficit in Surplus Reserve.

The early behavior of the market in the short session today, wherein St. Paul made a new high record at 198⅜, and several other important railroad issues achieved gains of 1 per cent or more, betrayed the Wall street community into believing that somewhere there must be advance information of a favorable bank statement. If there was any such information those who possessed it were worse off than those who had it not.

For the first time since the monetary stringency of the autumn of 1899, the associated banks showed today, instead of a surplus reserve, a deficit. There was a shrinkage of nearly $12,000,000 in loans, which was expected. The loss of cash, however, was about twice as large as the known movements of money had indicated, amounting to $7,331,700. What with the big shrinkage of loans and the heavy loss of cash, deposits showed a decrease of nearly $20,000,000, thus reducing reserve requirements by nearly $5,000,000. As against this decrease of less than $5,000,000 in reserve requirements, however, there was a loss of $7,000,000 in cash, or actual reserve, so that the trifling surplus left last week was wiped out, with a deficit besides of $1,500,000.

The statement rather startled the stock market community. St. Paul sold off 2¼ points in five minutes, and selling pressure elsewhere in the list more than cancelled the earliest gains.

About $7,500,000 engaged this week abroad will reach Wall street next week. More of the treasury relief will be available, too, and there is reason to believe that the general monetary situation will improve during the next seven days.

It is suspected in some quarters that certain big operating interests have exclusive information which leads them to believe that the money market outlook is not nearly so bad as it seems to be on the surface. It would be difficult in any other way to explain the remarkable strength of stocks the latter part of the week ended today.

Individual Bank Reserves.

The average of the percentage reserves of all the banks in the clearing house association is now 24.8 per cent, as compared with 25.1 per cent last week. Of the banks that are delinquent in the matter of reserves, 25 are national and 10 are state banks. The individual percentage reserves follow:

Banks.	P.C.Res.	Bank.	P.C.Res.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	25.7	Corn Exchange	23.9
Manhattan Co.	25.3	Oriental	27.8
Merchants Nat'l	22.6	Importers & Trad. National	24.7
Mechanics	24.9	National Park	23.8
America	24.9	East River Nat'l	26.5
Phoenix National	21.6	Fourth National	26.0
National City	25.1	Central National	24.6
Chemical National	26.2	Second National	25.1
Merch. Ex. Nat.	'24.2	First National	25.5
Gallatin National	26.5	N. Y. Nat'l Echx.	23.7
National Butchers and Drovers	24.5	Bowery	20.9
Mech. & Traders	17.2	N. Y. County Nat.	24.1
Greenwich	29.2	German American	25.1
Leath. Manf. Nat.	27.4	Chase National	26.7
Seventh National	24.4	Fifth Avenue	26.1
Amer. Ex. Nat.	24.0	German Exchange	25.3
Nat. Bk. of Com.	25.1	Germania	21.5
Nat'l Broadway	18.8	Lincoln National	23.6
Mercantile Nat'l	23.9	Garfield National	24.0
Pacific	18.6	Fifth National	27.2
Chatham National	26.3	Metropolis	22.8
Peoples	23.0	West Side	23.2
Nat. Bk. of North America	21.3	Seaboard National	24.6
Hanover National	25.8	Western	24.4
Irving National	22.5	First Nat., Brook.	23.5
National Citizens	26.5	Liberty National	38.4
Nassau	24.8	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	21.1
Market & Fulton National	25.5	New Ams. Nat'l	23.4
National Shoe & Leather	25.3	Astor National	23.2
		Nat. Bk. of U. S.	21.8
		Average	24.8

E. W. HARDEN.

NEWS FROM THE MINES

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Recent shipments from Danielsville, the great gold camp of Montana, have been very encouraging to mine owners, and work is to proceed on a much larger scale than usual. The mill in course of erection will be ready to receive ore next month.

Placer gold has been discovered on Fish creek, 12 miles south of Ft. Steele, Ida. Prospecting indicates that there are several miles of gold-bearing gravel that will average 25 cents to the pan.

Wisconsin capitalists have bought the Galena King at Stockton, Utah, for $100,000.

The California at Park City, Utah, is preparing to double the capacity of its concentrator to enable it to handle 120 tons of ore daily.

Citizens of Indianapolis have organized a company to work placers in American canon near Lovelock, Nev., where gold has been struck on bedrock at a depth of 52 feet.

Several deals are pending with Chicago capitalists for property in Basin district, Utah. One of the mines involved is the High Ore, on Mineral mountain.

A strike is reported in the Hyattsville tunnel, near Idaho Springs, Col. At present the streak is three inches wide and assays high in gold and silver.

Californians are reported to be investing heavily in claims along the proposed route of the Congress & Colorado River railroad in Mohave country, Ariz. The veins carry values in gold, silver and copper.

The Aberdeen Copper Company made a trial shipment of concentrates to El Paso last week. Forty men are now employed on the mines at Aberdeen, N. M., and a sufficient supply of water to keep the mill running regularly has been obtained.

The Metal Market.

There has been a quiet demand for the principal metals today and quotations show but little change from last figures. Tin was dull and easy, with spot at $26 30@26 40. Copper was also easy in tone, though nominally unchanged. Standard was quoted $11 00@11 25; Lake, $11 65@11 75; electrolytic, $11 55@11 65, and casting, $11 50@11 60. Lead and spelter ruled quiet but steady, the former at 4⅛c and spelter at 5⅛c. Trade in the local iron market was practically at a standstill and prices were more or les nominal. Warrants not quoted. No. 1 foundry northern, $23 00@25 00; No. 2 foundry northern, No. 1 foundry southern and No. 1 foundry southern, soft, $22 00@23 00.

Boston Copper Mining Stocks.

A. E. Masten & Co., 308 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, furnish the following closing bids on copper and mining stocks in Boston:

Allouez	2½	Old Dominion	17
Adventure	21	Parrot	26½
Amalgamated	67½	Phoenix	4 3-16
Arcadian	4½	Quincy	125
Atlantic	27	Range Cons.	58½
Bingham	30	Rhode Island	2½
Calumet & Hecla	550	Swift	164
Centennial	17½	Trimountain	95
Elm River	2¾	Trinity	11½
Franklin	10½	Tamarack	175
Mass	16⅞	Union Fruit	115½
Mohawk	47	Utah	21½
Michigan	11½	U. S. Mining	22
Mont. & Boston	3⅜	Victoria	5⅛
Osceola	59½	Wolverine	60

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mining stocks closed:

Adams	.20	Little Chief	.11
Alice	.25	Ontario	8.50
Breece	.50	Ophir	1.00
Brunswick Con.	.07	Phoenix	.06
Comstock Tunnel	.05½	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Savage	.04
Horn Silver	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.07
Iron Silver	.80	Small Hopes	.35
Leadville Con.	.03	Standard	3.30

Money Problem Again Reaches Acute Stage in Wall Street

BANK RESERVES ARE NOW BELOW REQUIRED LIMIT

Heavy Contraction of Loan Account Fails to Overcome Shrinkage in Cash.

LOWER LEVEL IS FORCED IN STOCKS

Previous Gains Under Leadership of St. Paul Are Wiped Out When the Statement Appears. Market Closes Easy.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Sept. 20.—The problem of the money market was thrown into an acute stage again today by the disclosure of the bank statement that the reserves of the clearing house banks were $1,642,050 below the legal requirements. This was in spite of a contraction in the loan account of $11,964,500, the shrinkage in the cash holdings having reached $7,331,700, as against preliminary estimates of less than $4,000,000. An active selling movement followed the appearance of the statement, which effectually wiped out the previous gains established under the leadership of an aggressive advance of 2⅜ on large buying of St. Paul. There was no appearance of urgency in the selling and the losses established were not severe. The market closed distinctly easy and with no effective rally from the decline beyond the covering demand from room traders, who took quick profits on the decline. The last time when a deficiency developed in the reserves of the New York banks was for the week ending November 4, 1898. The reserves continued at a deficit for several weeks following in spite of large loan contraction, the deficit reaching $2,788,950 on November 11 and disappearing on November 25, as a result of the relief afforded by the offer of the then Secretary Gage to purchase $25,000,000 5 per cents and 4s of 1907.

Started With Big Deals.

This was the period of the first large floation of industrials and the over speculation which had occurred in them left the stock market vulnerable to the influence of the tight money which persisted into December. Further loan contraction is clearly indicated by the present condition of the banks.

The situation and outlook in the money market have dominated the speculation in stocks throughout the week. Losses have not been severe at any time, and the early declines were largely recovered toward the end of the week as the rates for call loans at the stock exchange showed a steadier tendency. But there was no revival of the animation which characterized the speculation up to the time it was interrupted by the money squeeze and only a few stocks showed any considerable activity even after the relaxation in the stringency of the money market. It is probable that the restraint of the speculation had much to do with the quiet tone of the money market, although some relief was afforded from the process of depletion of New York banking reserves, without, however, entirely arresting it.

WALL STREET FEATURES.

Total sales for the day, 440,900 shares.

Bank statement shows that banks are below the legal reserve limit for the first time since 1898.

Strength in early dealings is soon lost by bad showing of money market.

Pennsylvania shows decline to 168 on sales of 36,800 shares.

United States Steel common eased off to 41¼ on sales of 15,600 shares, and preferred to 91⅝ on sales of 7,500 shares.

St. Louis and San Francisco shows a small gain for the day.

Prices of Stocks Kept Steady.

All pressure of liquidation seemed to be promptly relieved as soon as the calling of loans ceased, and prices of stocks were easily lifted again, without inducing any important renewal of the selling. This was a reflection of the unvarying confidence which is felt in the promise of active trade and prosperous conditions during the coming season. Some effect was manifest early in the week from the freezing weather in the northwest and the reports of damage to the corn crop, but the belief that the crop is practically made and beyond the reach of serious harm overcame this influence. Extraordinary activity continues in the iron trade, the production and the making of contracts being limited only by the supply of material, both domestic and imported, the domestic supply still suffering from shortage of fuel. The iron and steel stocks quite generally advanced, and various other industrials reflected the favorable conditions in their special trades. The tight condition of the money market and the danger therefore of future flurries was the only apparent drawback to the advancing tendency of stocks. Bonds have been dull and irregular in sympathy with stocks.

United States 5s advanced ⅛, the new 4s ½, the 3s ¾, the 2s 1 and the old 4s 1¼ per cent, as compared with the closing call of last week.

CLOSING BOND PRICES.

U. S. Ref. 2s, reg.	109¼	L. & N. uni. 4s	101⅝
Do 2s, coup.	109¾	Mexican Cent. 4s	82
Do 3s, reg.	107¾	Do 1st inc.	31½
Do 3s, coup.	107¾	M. & St. L. 4s	104
Do new 4s, reg.	137	M., K. & T. 4s	98⅞
Do 4s, coup.	137	Do 2ds	84¾
Do old 4s, reg.	110¼	N. Y. C. 1sts	101¾
Do old 4s, coup.	111¼	Do gen. 3½s	107
Do 5s, reg.	105	N. J. C. gen. 5s	135½
Do 5s, coup.	105	North. Pac. 4s	104⅜
Atchison, gen. 4s	104¼	Do 3s	74¾
Do adjt. 4s	97	N. & W. con. 4s	102¾
Balt. & Ohio 4s	105	Reading gen. 4s	98⅞
Do 3½s	94¼	S.L. & I.M.con.5s	117¾
Do Conv. 4s	115	St. L. & S. F. 4s	101
Canada Sou. 2ds	107½	St. L. S'w. 1sts	99
Cent. of Ga. 5s	109½	Do 2ds	89
Do 1st Inc.	82⅞	S. A. & A. P. 4s	88½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	106½	South. Pac. 4s	94⅞
C. & A. 3½s	82	Southern Ry. 5s	120
C.B. & Q.new 4s	96¼	Tex. & Pac. 1sts	120
C.,M. & S.P.g.4s	113	T.,S.L. & W.4s	84
C. & N. con. 7s	135	Union Pacific 4s	104¾
C.,R.I. & P.4s	109½	Do conv. 4s	112
C.,C.C.& S.L.g.4s	102½	Wabash 1sts	119
Chi. Term. 4s	89½	Do 2ds	110¼
Col. & So. 4s	94⅝	Do Deb. B	87½
D. & R. G. 4s	102	West Shore 4s	114¼
Erie prior lien 4s	99½	*W. & L. E. 4s	94¼
Do gen. 4s	87	Wiscon. Cent. 4s	93⅛
F.W. & D.C. 1sts	114½	Con. Tobacco 4s	68½
Hock. Val. 4½s	109		

*Offered.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
15100	A. T. & S. F.	94¾	95⅝	94	94
1500	Do preferred	104	104¼	103¼	103¼
	Amer. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51⅜	51½
1400	Am. Sug. Ref.	130¾	131¼	130½	130¾
500	Am. Locomotive	33	33	32½	32¼
300	Do preferred	97½	97½	97½	97
200	Amer. Car F'dry	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	91½
3500	Amal. Copper	68¼	68⅜	67¾	67⅞
100	Anacon. Cop. Min	....	....	....	104
600	Am. Smelt & Ref.	47¾	48	47½	47⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
	American Ice	....	....	....	11¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	39¾
19800	Balto. & Ohio	115¼	115⅜	114½	114⅞
100	Do preferred	....	....	....	98½
2800	Brook Rap. Tran.	69¼	69¼	68⅛	68⅛
15100	Canadian Pacific	143¾	144¾	143	143⅛
1400	Chi. Great West.	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33⅜
1300	Consolidated Gas	224¾	225½	223½	223
	C., C., C. & S. L.	....	....	....	105½
1300	Ches. & Ohio	56	56	55¾	55½
200	Chicago & Alton	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	42
600	Do preferred	75⅝	75¾	75½	75½
100	Chi. & Northw'n	240½	240½	240½	239
3000	Col. Fuel & Iron	82½	83	81⅝	82¼
300	Colorado South'n	34⅝	34⅜	34¼	34
700	Do 1st pfd	75	75	75	75
100	Do 2d pfd	52	52	52	52
	Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	275
1900	Del. & Hudson	179½	180¼	178⅝	178½
5000	Erie	41⅛	41⅝	41¼	41¼
500	Do 1st pfd	70	70	70	69¾
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	56
1000	General Electric	195½	195½	195	192
9200	Illinois Central	160¾	161½	160¼	160¼
	Iowa Central	....	....	....	48½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	84½
1000	Internat. Paper	21	21	20½	20
	Do preferred	....	....	....	73½
	Internat'l Power	....	....	....	75
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	65½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	125
3100	Louis. & Nash.	153⅝	154	152⅛	152¼
12800	Manhattan	138	138⅜	137¾	137¾
20800	Missouri Pacific	122¾	123½	122	121⅞
500	M., K. & T. pfd	67⅝	68	67	67
1100	Metropolitan	147	147½	146⅝	147
500	Mexican Central	28½	28½	28⅜	28¼
6900	National Lead	29	29	28⅛	28
	Do preferred	93¼	93¼	93¼	91
400	National Biscuit	48	48¼	48	47¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	104
4500	N. Y. Central	164½	165⅝	164	164¼
1100	N. Y., O. & W.	36	36	35½	35½
3300	Norfolk & West	76	76	75⅛	75¼
200	Do preferred	....	....	....	93
600	North. Am. Co.	131½	132	130	129
	Omaha	....	....	....	160
1400	P. G. L. & C. Co	108	108	107	107
300	Pacific Mail	45½	45½	44⅞	44½
1000	Pressed S. Car	54⅞	55	54½	54¼
300	Do preferred	90⅝	90⅝	90½	89½
36800	Penna. R. R.	168⅜	169⅞	168	168
	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	102
	Railway Spgs.	37¼	38⅛	37½	37¾
	Do preferred	88½	89	88½	88½
3100	Reading	73½	73¾	73⅛	73⅛
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	87¼
100	Do 2nd pfd	78	78	78	77¾
400	Rock Island	205	205⅛	205	203½
1000	Republic Iron	23	23	22¼	22¼
200	Do preferred	81⅝	81	81	81
900	St. L. & S. F.	80½	81	80⅜	80⅜
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	85
700	Do 2nd pfd	76⅜	76⅛	76¼	76⅜
12700	Southern Pacific	79⅝	80	78¾	78⅝
1000	Southern Ry	39⅝	39¾	39½	39⅝
100	Do preferred	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	96½
59400	St. Paul	196½	198⅜	196	196
400	St. L. & S'w	37½	37½	37	37
3600	Do preferred	77	77	76¼	76¼
700	Tenn. C. & I.	70¼	70⅜	69¼	69¾
22500	Tex. & Pacific	52½	52¾	51⅜	51
700	T., St. L. & S'w	30¼	31⅛	30¼	30
500	Do preferred	46	46	45¼	45
15600	U. S. Steel	42	42	41¼	41¼
7500	Do preferred	91⅝	92	91⅜	91⅝
22400	Union Pacific	111¼	111⅝	110¼	110¼
200	Do preferred	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92¼
1800	U. S. Rubber	18⅛	19	18½	18⅝
18700	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1400	Do preferred	90¼	91	90¼	90½
1000	Wabash	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
3200	Do preferred	54	54⅜	53¼	53½
10300	W. U. Tele.	95½	96	94⅜	95¼
	W. & L. E.	....	....	....	29
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	64
	Do 2nd pfd	....	....	....	40½
2500	Wis. Central	29¼	29½	29	29
1000	Do preferred	56	56	55¼	55
	U. S. C. I. P.	16	16¼	15⅞	15½
	Do preferred	57½	57¾	57½	57
	Kanawha & Mich	....	....	....	47
	Corn Products	35	35	34½	34
	Do preferred	87	87	87	86½
	Hocking Valley	....	....	....	98
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93

Columbus Stocks.

(By private wire to McElroy & Boyle.)

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20.—Closing bids were as follows:

Columbus St. Ry.	58¾	Rochest. Ry. pfd	101
Do preferred	108	Columbus Gas	106
E. St. L. & S. Ry.	56	Do preferred	108
G. Rapids St. Ry.	52	North. Ohio Trac.	64
Do preferred	97	Do preferred	97½
Rochester St. Ry.	68		

Talked About in Wall Street

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: In either a negative or a positive fashion the stock market was influenced entirely by monetary considerations yesterday. The professional leading element to a man counted upon a relatively favorable bank statement, and in the early trading continued upward movement, under the leadership of St. Paul, inaugurated on Friday.

The publication of the figures was a shock to the over-confident traders. The surplus reserve was entirely wiped out and a deficiency of $1,642,050 below legal requirements was established. The liquidation early in the week was centered in a decrease of $11,964,500 in loans, and this, with the loss in cash of $7,331,700 in part influenced the decrease of $19,898,300 in deposits. The requirements were reduced thereby no less than $4,974,575, but even this considerable sum was insufficient to maintain the reserve unimpaired in the face of the heavy cash loss.

Professional sentiment was naturally adversely influenced by the bank statement. Some of the most unpleasant times which Wall street has experienced in the past have followed closely upon the creation of a deficiency in the surplus reserve, and leaders recalling this fact, were generally of the opinion that a vigorous calling of loans must follow the showing of the banks. The fact that the remedial efforts of the treasury department and such liquidation as had occurred in the market had been insufficient to maintain the reserve intact was widely commented upon. That reserves can only be replenished by checking speculation and letting natural forces work was conceded even by bullish operators.

The bank statement also revealed how ill-advised had been the revival of speculative activity in the closing days of the week. A condition of affairs which gave a 20 per cent rate for all money in the opening days of the week had not been repaired sufficiently to permit of such a movement as that inaugurated in St. Paul. In fact, when one looks at the relief afforded, it is easily seen that the actual benefits were very moderate and the sentimental considerations had played an undue part in stimulating activity.

The amount disbursed by the government on account of anticipated interest has been very slight, and the payments against Australian gold limited, while increased public deposits spread over the country have not much benefited New York. In time all these matters will help to improve the situation, but the chief influence in starting the market was the announcement of gold engaged at faraway points, little of which will come to hand for two or three weeks or a month. The announcement was helpful and reassuring, but it was foolish to attempt to start speculative activity until the assistance was more nearly at hand.

The manner in which stocks broke on the unexpectedly unfavorable showing of the banks necessitated open support to the market from the syndicate and pool and clique operators. The efforts of these interests and some end-of-the-week covering by shorts served to steady the list somewhat towards the close. While net changes in but few cases exceeded a point in extent, the full measure of the decline was not thus indicated. From the highest to the closing St. Paul lost 2⅜ points, Missouri Pacific 1½, Canadian Pacific 1⅝, Pennsylvania 1¾, and so on throughout the active list.

Few stocks moved for other than the one influencing cause, though in the early trading the street was full of rumors affecting various properties. There was little novelty in any of these reports. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was somewhat of an exception, declining in sympathy with the annual report of the company, filed with the state authorities, which showed a deficit of $129,156 on the year's operations.

Supplementary New York Stocks.

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Close.
300	Am. G. Twine	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
5200	Am. H. & L.	11	10¼	11
1600	Do preferred	42¾	42¼	42¾
700	American Linseed Oil	25	24⅞	24⅞
100	American Snuff pfd	99¾	99⅛	99⅞
100	Am. T. & Cable	94	94	94
100	American Woolen	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Brooklyn U. Gas	247	247	247
100	Brunswick	11½	11½	11½
100	Butterick	51½	51½	51½
1300	Chi. Term Tran	24¼	23½	23½
2600	Do preferred	43	41½	41½
800	Chicago Un. Traction	20¼	20	20
700	Do preferred	57	56	57
500	Cons. Tobacco pfd	123⅝	123½	123⅝
200	Corn Products	35	34½	34½
200	Do preferred	87	87	87
400	Detroit South'n Ry	23¼	22¾	22¾
2300	Do preferred	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
300	Dist. of Am. ctfs	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	Do pfd ctfs	37½	37½	37½
200	D., S. S. & A.	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
200	Do preferred	34½	34	34
300	International Pump	52	52	52
1200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	82½	82¼	82¼
300	Kansas City Sou. pfd	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
200	Maryland Coal pfd	100	100	100
500	Mexican Central	28½	28⅜	28⅜
100	M. & St. L. pfd	127	127	127
600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	80	79½	79¾
100	Northern Central	250	250	250
2200	Pacific Coast	81½	80½	81
1000	Do 2nd pfd	84½	84	84
300	Peoria & Eastern	43	42½	43
200	Pere Marquette	85	85	85
100	Do preferred	87	87	87
2700	Rubber Goods	23½	22½	23
1000	Do preferred	72	71¼	71¼
100	Rut. R. R. pfd	75	75	75
400	St. J. & G. I.	24	23½	23½
500	Do preferred	81½	80	80
600	Do 2nd pfd	41¼	40	40
600	U. S. C. I. P. pfd	57¾	57½	57⅞
2200	Do common	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
1100	Va. Car Chem	70	69¾	70
133	West. Elect. Mfg	225	225	225

New York Curb Stocks.

Henry Sproul & Co. furnish the following closing bids on active stocks traded in on the "curb," or outside the New York stock exchange:

American Can	13⅝	North. Securities	114⅛
Do preferred	54	N. Y. E. V. Trans.	13⅞
Bay State Gas	1⅝	Otis Elevator	42⅝
Brit. Col. Copper	5⅝	Do preferred	103⅛
Brooklyn Ferry	14	R. B. Powder pfd.	103⅛
Electric Boat	25	Seaboard A. L.	32
Do preferred	40	Do preferred	51⅛
Electric Vehicle	5¼	Standard Oil	675
Do preferred	15	Tenn. Copper	17
Man. Transit	7⅛	Union Copper	2⅞
Greene Cons. Cop.	27¼	United Copper	30
Internat. Salt	9½	White Knob Cop.	18½
N. Amst. Gas 5s	116		

Philadelphia Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 20.—The closing bids were as follows:

Penna. Railroad	84	Tidewater Steel	6
Phila. Traction	98	Cambria Steel	28¼
Union Traction	47⅝	Elec. Co. of Am.	9⅝
Elec. & Peo. 4s	98⅜	American Rys.	53
Cons. Trac. N. J.	69	Alkali	⅛
Cons. L. Superior	24¼	Asphalt 5s	27
Storage	88	Phila. Co.	49⅝
Do preferred	87	Railways General	5⅝
Marsden	4⅞	Lehigh Valley	35⅝
Phila. Electric	9¼	Superior pfd.	73⅝
Unitel Gas Impt.	114	Powder	40

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Closing prices on stocks and bonds:

Atchison	94	American Sugar	130½
Do preferred	103⅛	Do preferred	121
Boston & Albany	260	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	171
Boston & Maine	197	Dom. Iron & S.	74⅞
Boston Elevated	158	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	United Fruit	115½
Fitchburg pfd.	142	U. S. Steel	41¼
Union Pacific	110¼	Do preferred	91⅞
Mexican Central	28¼	United Copper	30

Chicago Stocks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Stocks dull.

American Can	13¼	Quaker Oats pfd.	92
Do preferred	54	Pneumat. Tool Co.	100
Diamond Match	14	Metropol. El. com.	41¾
Nat. Biscuit com.	48	Do preferred	90¼
U. Box Board Co.	14¼	N. Chi. St. Ry.	185
Do preferred	61¼	West. Chi. St. Ry	96⅛
Swift & Co.	165		

Electric Stocks.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Electric stocks closed:

W'house com.	111	Mass. Electric	38⅛
General Electric	194	Do preferred	96

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Imports of specie this week were $105,198 gold and $23,714 silver. Exports of specie from this port to all countries for this week aggregated $480,616 silver and $2,000 gold. The imports of drygoods and merchandise at the port of New York this week were valued at $11,335,073.

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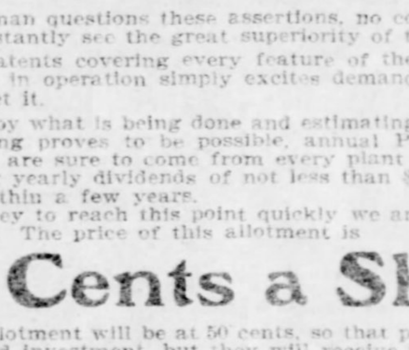
Were contracted for last week. Factory capacity is being enlarged as fast as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

But there is room for 2,500, maybe 25,000, of these Barrel machines. If we had the money at hand there would quickly be a Double Stave Veneer Barrel factory in every large center of distribution. Barrel users are clamorous for the new package. They are tired of paying more than $10,000,000 every year as useless cost for barrels that are extravagant in form and that possess not one redeeming feature. This is the

DOUBLE STAVE VENEER BARREL

FOR DRY MATERIALS, MADE ON OUR NEW PATENT MACHINES.

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made



Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made

No barrel man questions these assertions, no common sense business man fails to instantly see the great superiority of the new barrel.

We have patents covering every feature of their construction. The factory already in operation simply excites demand without fairly commencing to meet it.

Measuring by what is being done and estimating from what cold conservative figuring proves to be possible, annual PROFITS OF FULLY 75 PER CENT. are sure to come from every plant established. Fifty of them, returning yearly dividends of not less than $4,500,000, ought to be in operation within a few years.

To get money to reach this point quickly we are selling some of the Treasury stock. The price of this allotment is

40 Cents a Share.

The next allotment will be at 50 cents, so that present purchasers not only get a grand investment, but they will receive what is in effect a 25 per cent dividend when the next advance takes place, which is likely to be very soon.

Come and see these barrels, or write for a prospectus giving full details and photographic pictures of the barrel factory at Cleveland and the veneer mill at Ashtabula.

Make all checks payable to S. H. SMART, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.

Office 180 Broadway, New York.

Transfer Agents: Corporation Trust Co., 135 Broadway, New York

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST

IN A CLOSE CORPORATION.

Seldom is an opportunity given to the general public to invest in a ground floor proposition. Here is your opportunity.

A Company to be called the Federal Lead, Zinc & Smelting Company is now being organized with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 200,000 shares, par value $1.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

The Company has five and one-half acres in Center Valley, Jasper Co., Mo., of the best lead and zinc ore in the state.

The Company is now building a mill with a capacity of 100 tons, fitted with the latest patented air-compressors.

One Hundred Thousand Shares of this stock is now offered for subscription at 25 cents per share. No subscription will be received for less than 500 shares at this price.

A 2 per cent monthly dividend will be paid, beginning December 1, 1902.

The balance of the profits on the earnings of the mines for the first year will be placed aside to create a sinking fund.

This property is already developed and you are not investing in a developing or speculating proposition.

For further information call or write

C. P. McCOMB.

1403-1404 Arrott Bldg., Telephone 3589 Court,

Write for my installment plan. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INVEST YOUR MONEY

In a Company having no competition, because protected by patents, organized on broad business principles; officered by men of integrity and wide business experience, whose building up will destroy no existing industry, but take a waste product and convert it into a valuable commercial commodity.

THE OPPORTUNITY

For such investment is now offered you by becoming a shareholder in the National Fiber & Cellulose Company, who own and control the patents not only on the machinery for doing the work, but on the processes of doing it, and the product obtained in converting the millions of tons of waste corn stalks of the United States into pulp for paper, feed and cellulose compounds.

To supply the enormous consumption of paper now used requires the clearing of over 1,135 acres of forests a day, or 35,000 acres each year. The spruce forests of this country are practically exhausted and the pulp mills are moving to Canada, which means an advance in the price of paper.

Corn stalks furnish a better pulp and at less cost than that furnished from wood. The supply will never be exhausted, because it renews itself each year.

An immediate market is at hand for every pound of this pulp that we can produce. To supply the great demand will require many mills. To erect these we must have money, and to get the money we offer you an opportunity of sharing in the profits to be made.

The Demonstration plant, at 470 W. Lake street, is turning out this pulp and inspection is invited. If you cannot personally visit the plant, send for samples of the product.

Progress is being made in establishing the first central pulp mill at Kankakee, Ill. Surrounding this central mill depithing plants are being established.

Shares of the par value of $10.00 in the Company are now selling at $2.50 each. They will be advanced to $3.00 per share on October 1st, and other advances will follow as substantial development work progresses.

Purchase stock now and you will share in the profits and create an estate for after years. Send orders at once and get benefits of the advance in price.

...WRITE OR WIRE...

SANFORD MAKEEVER & COMPANY,

FISCAL AGENTS,

84 Adams St., Chicago. 170 Broadway, New York City.

Warren S. Willis, 302 Frick Building, is authorized to furnish prospectus, full information and to accept subscriptions in Pittsburgh and surrounding territory.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

"ADVANCE

In United States Steel—WHEN WHY?

Send for our weekly Market Review giving you our opinion of the trend of the market for the coming week. Highest banking commercial references.

STOCKS, GRAIN AND COTTON

Bought and sold on moderate margins. We only charge you 4 per cent interest for carrying stocks in any money market. Figure the difference between 4 per cent. and 6 per cent. and see how much you will save.

When writing for book giving market records, earnings, etc., please state whether you want it on Railroad or Industrial Stocks.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. B. JENKINS & CO., Brokers.

314 Fourth Avenue.

LEARN THE MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS. MONEY IN IT.

Thousands of men starting with a very small capital have made millions in the mail-order business. You can do the same with energy and thrift if you will follow instructions of the "National Advertiser."

The "National Advertiser" is a newspaper devoted exclusively to advertising. It teaches its readers how it's done and gives them the benefit of its twenty-four years' experience in successful advertising. It should be read by every business man. Parents should recommend it to their sons as a business educator. Published weekly, thirty-two pages. Established 1870. This valuable paper will be sent to any address for one year for $2.00. Address

THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER,

No. 6 East 14th St., New York.

Local Stocks Were Fairly Active and Steady to Firm, Some Sensational Advances Occurring

BANK AND TRUST SHARES LEAD IN UPWARD FLIGHT

Four New High Records and Some Big Advances in Prices Scored.

EQUITABLE TRUST JOINS THE PROCESSION

Advance Based on Earnings and Rumors of Developments. Electrics and Airbrake Firmer. Steels About Steady.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday for a half holiday was quite active, and as a whole steady to firm in tone, with some sensational advances occurring. The feature was again, as it has been for some time past, in the bank and trust company shares, which continued their upward flight, four making new high records and some others big advances. The new high records were scored by Enterprise National bank, which sold 12 sares at $123, an advance of $8 per share, and closed at $125 per share bid, and Pennsylvania Trust Company, which jumped $12 to $275. In the quotations Columbia National advanced $3 to $410 bid, and Peoples National $5 to $455 bid, both being new high records. The most sensational movement of the day was in Equitable Trust Company stock, which opened at $177 ($6 50 above Friday's close) and advanced to and closed at $180, a gain of $9 50 for the day, and $15 since Friday afternoon. All told, 235 shares changed hands and the stock was strong at $179 bid at the close. The advance was doubtless due to the statement that the company was now earning 16 per cent upon its capital stock and to the fact that in comparison with other stocks of the same class it was much below the parity. There were statements made yesterday which could not be confirmed, but which are without a doubt true, that some very prominent gentlemen of the highest financial standing have within the last few months become quite heavy holders of stock in the company. Some of these gentlemen have been very closely and prominently identified with the steel interests of the community, and one of them at least is very prominently connected with one of the largest banking concerns in the city. It is believed that the influence of these gentlemen has been very largely beneficial to the company and will be still more so in the future. The buying yesterday was quite steady and looked as if done for investment. The selling was scattered. Real Estate Trust Company sold the same amount of shares, 235, as did the Equitable, opening at $318, declining to $315 and closing at $317, the same as Friday. Federal National bank was also active, selling 185 shares at $144, the last previous price. Colonial Trust sold 35 shares and closed $11 higher at $596, that figure being paid for a small lot. Afterward $595 was bid and $597 asked, regular. In the quotations Fifth Avenue bank was firm at $80 bid and Keystone bank advanced to $386 50 bid, while $1,700 per share was bid for 100 shares of Union Trust Company and none offered under $2,500 per share.

In the industrial group the heaviest trading was in River Coal common, 1,500 shares being sold by one house at 12¼. The preferred was not dealt in and was not materially changed. Pittsburgh Coal common was fairly active, but closed ⅛ lower at 30¾, while the preferred, which was quiet, closed with a gain of ¼ at 92. The steel stocks were fairly active, but Crucible Steel common closed ¼ lower at 23⅛, and United States Steel common ⅝ lower at 41¼. Crucible preferred sold a small lot at 86½, a gain of ¼, and closed steady at 86¼ bid. Westinghouse Electric seconds were irregular and only fairly active, less than 500 shares changing hands. They opened at 112, advanced to 113½ and closed at 112¾, a gain of $1 for the day. The firsts were not dealt in. Westinghouse Airbrake opened at 183½, but immediately jumped to 184½, closing firm at that price, which was a gain of ½ for the day. Window Glass was dull but steady and ¼ higher at 62¼. Brewing common was unchanged. National Fire Proofing common opened at 30¼ and closed at 30½, with 30¾ bid. The stock was quiet but firm, and the story was going around the street yesterday that it has been decided the next dividend would be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which would be an increase of 1 per cent. There have been so many rumors and statements made in the past that this dividend would be increased that the street is hardly prepared to give it serious consideration until it is an accomplished fact. In the quotations Peoples Natural Gas was advanced $1 to $100 bid, a new high record. Bonds were neglected, the quotations being without appreciable change.

PITTSBURGH FEATURES.

Bank exchanges gained $4,197,-806 11 for the week.

Sales Pittsburgh stock exchange: Yesterday 5,936 shares; the week 38,362 shares and $12,000 bonds.

Two banks made new high records in selling prices and two in the bids.

Enterprise National bank advanced $8 to $123.

Pennsylvania Trust jumped $12 to $275.

Colonial Trust gained $11 at $596.

Equitable Trust Company boomed, gaining $9 50 at $180.

Electric seconds advanced $1 to 112¾.

Window Glass was dull at 62¼.

Crucible Steel closed at 23⅛ and the preferred at 86½.

United States Steel closed at 41¼ and the preferred at 92.

1,500 River Coal common sold at 12¼.

Pittsburgh Coal closed at 30¾ and the preferred at 92.

Westinghouse Airbrake advanced to 184½.

The following is a complete summary of yesterday's official transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange. It shows the change in the closing selling prices, compared with the last preceding sales, the total sales of each security, the opening, high, low and closing prices and final bids and offers:

SECURITIES.	Total Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Ask.	Ch'ge.
Diamond National Bank	10	440	440	440	440	.....	.....	0
Enterprise National Bank	12	123	*123	123	123	*125	.....	8 +
Federal National Bank	185	144	144	144	144	140	144	0
Peoples National Bank	30	450	450	450	450	*455	500	0
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh	20	880	880	880	880	.....	.....	10 —
West. Savings and Deposit Bank	20	112	112	112	112	110	115	0
Allegheny Trust Company	20	160	160	160	160	.....	160	0
Colonial Trust Company	35	590	§596	590	§596	595	597	11 +
Equitable Trust Company	235	177	180	177	180	179	180	9½+
Pennsylvania Trust Company	30	275	*275	275	275	275	.....	12 +
Real Estate Trust Company	235	318	318	315	317	315½	316	0
Westinghouse Electric seconds	470	112	113½	112	112¾	112½	112⅞	1 +
United Traction preferred	25	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	1
Amalgamated Copper	10	68½	68½	68½	68½	.....	.....	1¾+
American Window Glass common	175	62	62¼	62	62¼	62⅛	62⅜	¼+
Crucible Steel	760	23	23¼	23	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	¼—
Do preferred	10	86½	86½	86½	86½	86¼	87	¼+
United States Steel	850	42	42	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....	⅝
Do preferred	35	92	92	92	92	.....	91⅞	⅜+
National Fire Proofing	120	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	30¾	31	⅛+
Monongahela Water	57	41	41	41	41	.....	.....	0
Monongahela River Coal	1,500	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜	0
Pittsburgh Coal	752	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅞	⅛—
Do preferred	150	91¾	92	91¾	92	91⅞	92	¼+
Pittsburgh Brewing common	100	31	31	31	31	31	31¼	0
Westinghouse Airbrake	110	183½	184½	183½	184½	184	185	½+
Total	5,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*New high record. §Price for less than six shares.

FINANCIAL DRIFT.

Hill & Co. bought Pittsburgh Coal.

Robinson Bros. sold Window Glass common.

Lawrence sold 400 Crucible Steel common at 23¼ to Masten.

Real Estate Trust Company has now closed for three days at 317.

The New York bank statement is worse than was generally expected.

Doty & Sutton bid 12¼ and asked 12½ for 1,000 River Coal common.

It looks as if the Montreal bull pool in Canadian Pacific was in market again.

Sproul & Co. took 30 out of 35 shares of Colonial Trust Company that were sold.

The old rumor of a stock issue to finance the back dividends on Leather preferred is revived.

Carothers & Co. were the largest buyers of United States Steel common. The selling was scattered.

Forty shares of Farmers Deposit National bank were offered at $1,400 a share by Doty & Sutton.

Miller was the largest buyer of Westinghouse Electric seconds. He also bought Window Glass common.

Enterprise National bank sold at $123 at the opening, a new high record. Ramsey to Speer Bros. At the close $125 was bid.

Masten & Co. bought 200 Trade Dollar Mining at $1 80. Barbour got 100 at the same price and bid $1 70 for 1,000 more.

The first sale of the day was 20 Pennsylvania Trust Company at $275, a new high record, Robinson Bros. buying from Carothers & Co.

Texas Pacific seemed somewhat manipulated and was put down on any attempt to advance it, but there seemed to be standing buying orders at 52.

Whitney & Stephenson bid $1,700 a share for 100 shares of Union Trust Company. This meant the payment of $170,000 had the bid been accepted.

Continental Tobacco 4s, which have been dull for many weeks, was advanced on the report that some sort of a settlement had been, or was to be, effected between the American and the English companies that have been carrying on a competition.

Whitney & Stephenson bought Peoples National bank at the opening at $450. The stock was afterward advanced $5 to $455 bid, a new high record.

Darr, Luke & Moore were the principal sellers of Real Estate Trust Company, and McElroy & Boyle the largest buyers. Barbour was also a large buyer.

Shortly after the opening Masten & Co. sold a block of 1,000 River Coal common to Doty & Sutton at 12¼, and later they sold a block of 500 at the same price to Lawrence & Co.

The sellers of Equitable Trust Company were: Hall 20 shares, Hill 75, Holmes 10, Miller 40, Lawrence 25, Morris, Brown & Co. 45 and Speer & Co. 20. The buyers were: Preston, Watt & Schoyer 25, McElroy & Boyle 150, Masten 10, Penney 10 and Patrick 40.

The attention of traders has again been taken up with bank and trust company shares. Some of the latter have reacted, while others have advanced to new high records. These operations have absorbed a considerable amount of money that would otherwise have been available for the general list. We feel that the movement in this class of shares has pretty well run its course, and that speculative purchasers may meet with some difficulty in realizing profits.—Mumphries Miller.

We do not feel that the position of the local market is strong. We doubt whether it could withstand any severe shock, and we feel that the current speculation in bank and trust company shares is distinctly unfavorable. Still precedent has been an unprofitable guide, both in Wall street and in Pittsburgh during the past year. Therefore, we do not feel like taking a decided stand at the moment. However, unless all experience is valueless, we think that a year or so hence some of our bank and trust company stocks will be quoted $25 to $100 a share lower than recent top prices. At the same time we feel that industrial preferred stocks (particularly those that are earning a good margin over dividend requirements), which have gone through the present monetary stringency without much loss, will show a minimum of risk. So far as the common stocks of the same companies are concerned they are purely speculative, whether they are at present paying dividends or not. They should be traded in for quick turns only. We would not be surprised to see some of them sell lower between now and October 1, when they should be a purchase for a few points rally.—A. E. Masten & Co.

Wall Street Brokers' "Tips."

Pennsylvania is following St. Paul.

The way other stocks are advancing makes Manhattan look cheap.

Stocks should decline on liquidation Monday due to money conditions. This statement is a danger signal not to be disregarded.

The buying of Pennsylvania is based on the fact that every other gilt-edge stock is selling in the neighborhood of 200. So the traders are putting the stock up and getting a little commission house buying.

It is said George J. Gould says Missouri Pacific is worth as much as Northwest, and that he will probably retire Missouri Pacific through the Southwestern holding company which will issue collateral bonds for the stock.

If you would make money bull industrials. Just watch Chicago Union Traction preferred. It will be a hummer presently, and will soar into the 70s. Moore Bros. tal kof 75 for new Rock Island common within 30 days. Tennessee Coal and Iron, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania and Peoples Gas will make higher records.—Josephs.

PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

The public sales in detail were:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

20 Penna. Trust 275
25 Peoples Nat. Bk....450
12 Enterprise Nat. Bk..123
10 Equitable Trust....177
10 Equitable Trust....177
10 Equitable Trust....178
10 Equitable Trust....178
10 Equitable Trust....179
10 Equitable Trust....179
10 Equitable Trust....180
10 Equitable Trust....180
15 Equitable Trust....180
10 Equitable Trust....180
20 Equitable Trust....180
20 Equitable Trust....180
10 Real Estate Trust..318
6 Real Estate Trust..318
4 Real Estate Trust..317
10 Real Estate Trust..317
10 Real Estate Trust..316
50 Real Estate Trust..315
10 Real Estate Trust..315
10 Real Estate Trust..316
10 Real Estate Trust..316
70 Federal Nat. Bk...144
50 Federal Nat. Bk...144
25 Federal Nat. Bk...144
5 Federal Nat. Bk...144
6 Federal Nat. Bk...144
30 Federal Nat. Bk...144
10 Allegheny Trust....160
20 Colonial Trust.....590
5 Colonial Trust.....590
10 Amalgama. Copper. 68½
200 U. S. Steel com.... 42
100 U. S. Steel com.... 42
100 U. S. Steel com.... 42
10 U. S. Steel com.... 42
5 U. S. Steel com.... 42
10 U. S. Steel com.... 42
10 Crucible Steel com.. 23
25 Crucible Steel com.. 23
50 Crucible Steel com.. 23
50 Crucible Steel com.. 23
10 Pgh. Coal pfd......91¾
50 West. Elect. 2nds..112
10 West. Elect. 2nds..112
50 West. Elect. 2nds..112½
10 West. Elect. 2nds..112½
25 U. S. Steel pfd..... 92
20 N. F. Proof. com... 30¼
50 N. F. Proof. com... 30¼
10 Diamond Nat. Bk..440
1000 M. R. Coal com.... 12¼
20 Second Nat. Bk....880
50 A. W. Glass com... 62
50 A. W. Glass com... 62
10 West. Airbrake 183½

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

50 N. F. Proof. com... 30½
10 Western Sav. & Dp.112
10 Western Sav. & Dp.112
100 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
200 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
200 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
10 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
100 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
15 Crucible Steel com.. 23¼
500 M. R. Coal com.... 12¼
100 Pgh. Coal com..... 30¾
100 Pgh. Coal com..... 30⅞
25 Pgh. Coal com..... 30⅞
27 Pgh. Coal com..... 30¾
400 Pgh. Coal com..... 30¾
100 Pgh. Coal com..... 30¾
15 Real Estate Trust..316½
10 Real Estate Trust..317
25 Real Estate Trust..317
10 Real Estate Trust..317
10 Real Estate Trust..317
10 Real Estate Trust..317
20 Real Estate Trust..317
15 Real Estate Trust..317
5 Peoples Nat. Bk....450
50 West. Airbrake.....184½
50 West. Airbrake.....184½
10 Crucible Steel pfd... 86½
52 Monongahela Water. 41
5 Monongahela Water. 41
15 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 91⅞
50 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
10 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
10 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
25 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
10 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
20 Pgh. Coal pfd...... 92
25 U. S. Steel com..... 41¾
100 U. S. Steel com..... 41½
100 U. S. Steel com..... 41½
100 U. S. Steel com..... 41⅜
100 U. S. Steel com..... 41½
50 West. Elect. 2nds...113½
100 West. Elect. 2nds...113
100 West. Elect. 2nds...113
10 West. Elect. 2nds...113
90 West. Elect. 2nds...112¾
100 Pgh. Brewing com.. 31
35 Equitable Trust 180
25 Equitable Trust.....180
20 Equitable Trust.....180
10 Equitable Trust.....180
5 Colonial Trust......595
5 Colonial Trust......596
25 United Traction pfd 50
75 A. W. Glass com.... 62¾
10 Allegheny Trust 160

The total public sales were 5,936 shares of stock; total preceding Saturday, 3,390 shares of stock and $24,000 bonds; total same day last year, 2,342 shares of stock and $6,000 bonds.

Closing bids and offers were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
STOCKS.			Pgh. Trust	....	720	City Rys.			Pgh. Coal..	30⅝	30⅞
Pgh. Bks.			S. D. & T.	107	....	Ally Tract.	48½	....	Do pfd...	91⅞	92
Columbia	410	450	Union Trust	1700	2500	Railroad.			P.S.&R. pf	18	....
Duquesne	....	290	Equitable	179	180	A. Val. pfd.	33	....	P. S. C. pfd	90	91
Exchange	95	100	Real Estate	315½	316	Electric.			Stand U. C.	210	215
Farmers Dp	....	1400	Guarantee	140	150	West. 1st	112	....	U. S. & S..	....	96
First Nat..	....	700	All'y Bks.			Do 2nd..	112½	112⅝	Do pfd...	....	110
Fifth Ave..	80	90	Enterprise	125	....	Miscel'us.			U. S. Glass.	35	....
Iron City...	129	....	Second Nat.	370	380	A. W. G...	62¼	62⅝	Do pfd...	....	141
Keystone	386½	400	All'y Trust	....	160	Do pfd...	90½	91	W. Airbrake	184	185
Marine Nat	....	119	Insurance.			Con. Gas...	45	....	N. F. Proof	30⅞	31
M. & M. N	....	146	Allemannia	....	65	Cons. Ice...	13	14	Do pfd...	39½	39¾
Peoples N.	455	500	Nat. Gas.			Do pfd...	37½	39	U. S. Steel	41¼	....
Third Nat..	....	197	Ft. Pitt....	60½	....	Crucible St'l	23⅛	23¼	Do pfd...	....	91⅝
W. S. & Dp	110	115	N. G. W. V.	115	120	Do pfd...	86¼	87	BONDS.		
Federal Nt	140	144	P. N. Gas.	100	....	M. R. Coal.	12¼	12⅜	Miscel'us.		
Trust Cos.			M. L. & H.	78	78½	Do pfd...	40½	41	M.R. Coal 6s	116¼	....
F. T. & T..	....	570	Mining.			Pgh. Brew..	31	31¼			
Penna. Tr..	275	....	Luster	....	14½	Do pfd...	47½	....			

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY'S REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Copies of the Philadelphia Company and affiliated corporations report for the month of August were mailed to stockholders by Secretary W. B. Carson last night. The comparative statement is a good one and shows a continuance of prosperity, despite adverse weather conditions. The month of August this year, as everybody knows, was bad atmospherically speaking for parks and trolley riding generally, but the business was good. Had the weather been hot all month the traction receipts would have broken all records and the figures would have further swelled the good showing in last month's report. The statement follows:

	For the Month Ending Aug. 31.				Total Eight Months of Calendar Year.			
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings from operations	....	....	$1,061,378 97	$ 928,898 43	....	....	$9,023,183 04	$7,953,307 79
Operating expenses and taxes	....	....	703,925 02	592,641 32	....	....	5,066,278 86	4,270,523 20
Net earnings from operations	....	....	$ 357,453 95	$ 336,257 11	....	....	$3,956,904 18	$3,682,784 59
Other Income:								
Dividends from stocks owned	$ 58,173 75	$ 360 50	....	....	$863,439 26	$ 256,878 99	....	....
Interest on bank balances, securities owned and discounted material bills	8,860 19	9,594 14	....	....	72,590 97	65,198 77	....	....
Rentals from buildings, real estate, tracks and car advertising	8,924 32	6,590 95	....	....	66,470 58	56,047 15	....	....
Other miscellaneous income	7,240 11	940 59	83,198 37	17,486 18	33,389 13	12,700 61	1,035,889 94	388,825 52
Total earn's and other income	....	....	$ 440,652 32	$ 353,743 29	....	....	$4,992,794 12	$4,071,610 11
Deductions from Income:								
Rentals of leased companies	$ 66,910 16	$ 25,683 79	....	....	$537,314 49	$ 220,617 32	....	....
Interest on current liabilities	10,007 75	8,729 34	....	....	72,963 35	71,010 04	....	....
Tenement expenses	501 89	179 89	76,519 80	34,593 02	4,696 96	2,281 95	614,974 80	293,909 31
Total income	....	....	$ 364,132 52	$ 319,150 27	....	....	$4,377,819 32	$3,777,700 80
Fixed Charges:								
Interest on funded debt	$ 216,708 98	$ 166,928 31	....	....	$1,832,275 63	$1,323,628 53	....	....
Dividends on preferred stock	105,280 06	99,125 42	321,989 04	266,053 73	880,428 69	793,250 85	2,712,704 23	2,116,879 38
Net income—surplus	....	....	$ 42,143 48	$ 53,096 54	....	....	$1,665,115 09	$1,660,821 42
Less proportion of same to credit of affiliated corporations other than the Philadelphia Co	....	....	$ 1,386 85	$ 69,172 57	....	....	4,863 21	306,511 42
Balance represents Philadelphia Co.'s interest in the total net income	....	....	$ 40,756 63	*$ 16,076 03	....	....	$1,660,251 88	$1,354,310 00

*Deficit.

SALES SMALL, PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

The volume of business transacted upon the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week ending yesterday was about 18,000 shares and $48,000 bonds smaller than that of the preceding week, but the majority of changes in prices showed gains. The banking group continued its sensational course, scoring 13 new high records in the selling prices and several more in the bids. The industrials were less active and somewhat irregular. The close was generally steady to firm. The total public sales for the week were 38,362 shares of stock and $12,000 bonds. These figures compare with 56,161 shares of stock, $60,000 bonds and $100 scrip for the preceding week, and with 43,216 shares of stock and $58,000 bonds during the same week (five days only) last year.

The following statement is a complete summary of the publicly recorded transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week beginning Monday, September 15, and ending with Saturday, September 20, 1902. It shows total sales, the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices, and the changes in the selling prices compared with those of the preceding week and the nearest ones to that time:

SECURITIES.	Total Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Cha'ge.
Columbia National Bank	70	395	403	395	403	13 +
Cosmopolitan National Bank	10	108	108	108	108	1 —
Diamond National Bank	20	440	*440	440	440	13½+
Duquesne National Bank	10	285	285	285	285	0
Enterprise National Bank (Allegheny)	235	115	*123	115	123	8 +
Farmers Deposit National Bank	3	1400	*1400	1400	1400	50 +
Federal National Bank	615	141½	*146	141½	144	2½+
Keystone Bank	22	380	380	380	380	5 +
Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank	286	140½	*148½	140½	148	13½+
Peoples National Bank	70	440	*450	440	450	58 +
Second National Bank (Pittsburgh)	20	880	880	880	880	10 —
Western Savings and Deposit Bank	20	112	112	112	112	0
Allegheny Trust Company	301	155	160	154½	160	10 +
American Trust Company	150	§125	125	121	125	0
Colonial Trust Company	388	595	*600	580	596	21 +
Commonwealth Real Estate and Turst Co	448	240	*255	240	250	10 +
Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Company	120	280	*280	275	280	5 +
Equitable Trust Company	315	170	180	170	180	15 +
Fidelity Title and Trust Company	19	570	*570	565	570	10 +
North American Savings Company	160	105	*$123½	105	122	18 +
Pennsylvania Trust Company	160	255½	*275	255	275	20 +
Pittsburgh Trust Company	25	725	725	720	720	5 —
Real Estate Trust Company	1,914	295	*322	294½	317	23½+
Sewickley Valley Trust	25	130	130	130	130	5 +
South Side Trust Company	50	108	108	108	108	2 —
Union Trust Company	18	1650	1650	1650	1650	0
Consolidated Gas preferred	4	45	45	45	45	0
Peoples Natural Gas and Pipeage Company	105	25	25	25	25	0
Luster Mining	25	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	½—
Westinghouse Electric firsts	100	114	114	114	114	0
Do seconds	3,074	114½	114¾	111	112¾	1½—
United Traction preferred	25	50	50	50	50	1 —
American Window Glass	5,510	62⅝	62¾	59½	62¼	0
Do preferred	167	90½	90½	90¼	90½	1 —
Amalgamated Copper	10	68½	68½	68½	68½	1¾+
United States Glass preferred	2	140	140	140	140	4 —
Consolidated Ice	33	13¼	13¼	§13	§13	¼—
Do preferred	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	¼+
Crucible Steel	3,328	23	23¼	22¾	23⅛	0 +
Do preferred	1,337	88	88¼	*†85⅞	†86½	¼+
United States Steel	4,620	40⅝	42⅛	40⅛	41¼	⅞+
Do preferred	357	90	92	90	92	1⅞+
National Fire Proofing	632	30¾	31	30	30¼	¾—
Do preferred	784	40	40	39½	39¾	¼—
Marsden	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	⅜+
Manufacturers Light and Heat	55	78½	78½	78⅛	78¼	⅛—
Monongahela Water	206	41¼	41⅛	41	41	1 —
Monongahela River Coal	1,850	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	¼—
Do preferred	330	41¼	41¼	41	41	¼—
Pittsburgh Coal	3,062	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾	⅜+
Do preferred	1,031	91¾	92	91½	92	¼+
Pittsburgh Brewing	645	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	⅜—
Do preferred	477	47½	§48	47½	47¾	0
Pressed Steel Car	150	53½	54⅛	53½	54⅛	⅛+
Do preferred	66	90	90	90	90	¼+
Pittsburgh Stove and Range preferred	1,200	17	17	17	17	0
Union Switch and Signal common	100	95	95	95	95	½—
Westinghouse Airbrake	467	188	188	183½	184½	4½—
Total	38,362	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS.						
Monongahela River Coal 6s	$6,000	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	0
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	6,000	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	¼—
Total	$12,000	....	....	....	....	....

*New high reord. †Ex-dividend. §10 shares or less.

Stock Market Situation.

Edward T. C. Flease & Co., in their Weekly Review of the New York stock market say: The week has on the whole been rather a disappointing one to speculators, and closed with another unfavorable bank statement, and a consequent rather free selling movement during the last half hour of yesterday's session. Despite the high money rates that have prevailed the random selling from all directions and one or two attempts at a bear raid, the market rally has held remarkably well. In sizing up the present situation it must not be forgotten that the "big men" are commited to the long side, and it is in their hands and not in marginal accounts of the public that the mass of securities are now and have been for months lodged. It is the banking interests, the railway magnates and the insiders who are conducting this bull campaign, and they are doing so because the movement is sound and is only measuring the growth and prosperity of the country. The full measure has not yet been taken. Beyond temporary and natural fluctuations we expect—always, of course, excepting some unlooked for calamity—advancing prices for weeks to come. We are bulls on the stock market, and that is only another way of saying we are bulls on the United States. We see no danger whatever at the present time and advise our friends to not only hold what stocks they have at present, but to take advantage of every reaction to increase their lines. A month or two hence present prices will look very low.

Unrecorded Quotations.

Sewickley Valley Trust was quoted at $130 bid.

Trade Dollar Mining was offered at $200 and $170 was bid.

South Side Trust Company offered at 109; 108½ was bid.

Cosmopolitan National bank was offered at $109; $108 was bid.

Colonial Trust Company was quoted at 595 bid and 597 asked.

North American Savings Company was quoted at 121 bid.

German American Savings and Deposit was quoted at $160 bid by Lawrence.

Masten & Co. bid 80 for Calumet and Arizona Mining and offered it at 85.

Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company was quoted at $250 asked, and $246 bid.

Lake Superior and Pittsburgh Development Company was quoted at 48 bid and offered at 52.

Calumet and Pittsburgh Development Company was quoted at 42 bid and 50 asked by Masten.

PAR VALUE COMPANY PRODUCING ORE!

ASSAYS UP TO $1,180 PER TON.

Five Mines Between the Best in the World. Last Opportunity to Secure Stock at 50 Cents Per Share, Par $1.

In closing up the sale of Par Value stock an unusual opportunity is offered for a safe and profitable investment and early returns.

The company is now producing ore in two mines, has three others developed to the point of production, and owns or operates nine properties, comprising nearly 700 acres, five of which are located on Battle Mountain, adjoining or surrounded by the Portland, Stratton's Independence, Gold Coin, Ajax, Strong and the Granite, the richest mines in the Cripple Creek District, and comprise the Mary Cashen, Coriolanus, May Alice, Par Value and Stonehouse. Two others are located six miles distant and two in the Mercur-Bingham district, Utah.

The company has nine properties, containing nearly 700 acres, over 600 acres of which are owned by the company. It is capitalized for only $1,000,000, the usual capitalization of one mine, while it has sufficient acreage and every promise of opening a dozen other mines on its properties. Its is not, therefore, dependent upon one for results.

The price of shares is 50 cents, par value $1, full paid and non-assessable, the original subscription price, thus giving present investors the benefit of the lowest figure and of two years time and work done, and nearly $100,000 spent by the company on development and plant, in addition to $100,000 expended by former operators on the properties.

The company has been established and in operation over two years, has developed and proven mines in the best locations in America, and it is on a producing basis.

The present sale of stock is to provide money for additional development, and the sale will shortly be discontinued. Now is the time to secure the stock.

Adjoining mines are paying from two to three cents per month per share dividends, or 24 to 36 per cent.

The shareholders of the company include leading business and professional men of Pittsburgh and vicinity. It is virtually a home enterprise, managed by local men.

The directors include bank officers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men of the highest character, and the affairs of the company are conducted on business principles in the interest of all the stockholders, as are all meritorious companies.

Last Reports From the Mines.

Victor, Col., Sept. 11, 1902.

Mr. Stratton's assays were $872 off left-hand wall; $50.40 is 18-inch streak left side breast; $7.60 granite right side breast; $41.20 spar streak, 2 feet wide; $364 grade sample muck pile in drift and $42 across top of drift.

Victor, Col., Sept. 12, 1902.

The assays they took are away up—running as high as $1,180. Pierce sample across the breast 2 1-2 feet ran $144, and a lot of broken ore ran $70.40—this latter probably 15 tons could be hoisted and shipped at once. Stratton's assays ran as high as $872—and one at $364, three between $40 and $50, and one as low as $8.

Victor, Col., Sept. 16, 1902.

Cashen assays yesterday $54 and $76, and today $112 and $560, with fine body and best of indications.

Mr. Stratton, foreman, examined it this a. m. and told me we undoubtedly had a big strike. Of course, the size cannot yet be determined. Things at this end are certainly more encouraging than ever before.

Yours very truly,
J. U. BETHEL, Assistant to the President.

For prospectus, maps and reports of those who have visited and examined the properties, including representative men from this locality, call on or address

SMITH, STERN & CO., Bankers, 514 FITZSIMONS BUILDING,
331 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR WHEAT PUTS ALL CEREALS UP

Bad Weather Has Strengthening Influence in Corn and Oats.

BIG PURCHASE IS MADE FOR NEW YORK

Breadstuffs on Passage Monday Expected to Decrease—Cables Easy Until Local Bullishness Improves Them.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Manipulation abetted by rains worked for advances in grain today. Regardless of injunctions against corners and fictitious prices the shorts in September wheat became frightened and put the price on themselves. Other commodities felt the influence of a heavy wheat demand, and in sympathy advanced. Higher prices were attractive to some holders and there were recessions from top figures, but in the end the close was strong with September wheat 1⅝c higher, December wheat ½c up, September corn ¼c up, December corn ⅛c higher, September oats ⅜c higher and December oats unchanged. Provisions closed 2½c to 40c higher.

In contrast with recent business in wheat the opening showed strength about which there was no doubt. Whereas advances of late have been halting, today the sentiment was strongly bullish from the start. The cash market in the northwest was advancing, with Duluth offering ½c a bushel for local shipments. Elevator stocks everywhere were small. Added to this were the rains northwest and predictions of more to follow to retard the spring movement that has only just got under way. Offerings were scarce and small purchases had a telling effect on prices.

Shipments Are Bearish.

The amount of breadstuffs on passage Monday was expected to be decreased, although shipments were fairly bearish and cables were easy until local bullish news improved them. Shorts were frightened into covering September heavily in the opening half-hour. Six commission houses jointly took in 2,000,000. New York was taking September freely. Grading was poor. Business was broad and active all session, but some stuff came out at top prices. Even the leading elevator, which is conceded the ruling hand in September affairs, let go fair quantities in order not to let the market run away. September opened unchanged to ⅝c up at 73¾c to 74¼c, jumped to 75½c, slipped back to 75c, and closed strong, 1¼c higher at 75¼c. December trade was largely sympathetic, the price opening ⅛c to ¼c up at 69¼c to 69⅜c, advancing to 69¾c and closing firm, ½c higher at 69⅝c. Local receipts were 200 cars, only 5 of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 925 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,125 cars, against 962 last week and 1,422 last year. Primary receipts were 1,387,000 bushels, compared to 1,116,000 bushels last year.

Rain Boosts Corn Prices.

Corn trade was fairly active. Rains which would retard movement was a bullish factor. There was fair covering at times in spite of big receipts—446 cars today, with 123 of contract grade. After the early upturn there was some realizing which took off much of the gains. The sentiment was quietly bullish. October made the best gain, closing ½c higher at 54¼c. September was ¾c up at 59¼c, after selling at 59⅝c, and December closed firm, ⅛c up at 44@44⅛c.

Unfavorable weather, small receipts and poor grading, together with a fair demand from commission houses kept oats somewhat firmer today. Offerings in September were small, and fair advances resulted. After some buying December-May by commission houses the trade turned dull and prices held only slightly better. September closed ⅜c up. December was unchanged at 30½c. Receipts were 180 cars, 14 of contract grade.

Provisions were quiet, but showed marked strength. Small receipts of pigs and steady prices were the incentives. Floor traders and brokers bought fairly at times and covering in October products brought a sharp rally from the slump early in the week. October pork closed 40c higher at $16.65, January pork 5c up at $15.05, October lard 20c higher at $9.85, January lard 2½c advanced at $8.50, October ribs 22½c up at $10.37½, and January ribs 5c higher at $7.95.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 210 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures as corrected by Jno. D. Armstrong & Co., 200 Sixth street, members of Chicago board of trade:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
Sept	73¾	75½	73¾	75¼	73⅝
Dec	69½	69⅞	69¼	69⅝	68⅛
May	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70¾	70⅝
CORN No. 2.					
Sept	59	59⅝	59	59¼	59
Dec	44⅛	44⅜	44	44⅛	44
May	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝
OATS No. 2.					
Sept o	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	26⅛
Sept n	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32¼	31⅞
Dec. n	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
May	31⅛	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅝
MESS PORK					
Sept	16 17½	16 62½	16 17½	16 55	16 15
Oct	16 30	16 70	16 30	16 65	16 25
Jan	15 07½	15 10	15 02½	15 05	15 00
May	14 20	14 22½	14 20	14 20	14 15
LARD					
Sept	10 87½	10 95	10 87½	10 95	10 62½
Oct	9 67½	9 92½	9 67½	9 85	9 65
Jan	8 50	8 55	8 47½	8 50	8 47½
May	8 07½	8 12½	8 07½	8 07½	8 05
SHORT RIBS.					
Sept	11 00	11 02½	11 00	11 02½	10 87½
Oct	10 15	10 50	10 15	10 51½	10 15
Jan	7 92½	7 97½	7 92½	7 95	7 90

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour firm; winter rade, $3 40@3 46; straits, $3 20@3 30; clears, $2 10@3 00; spring specials, $4 20@4 30; patents, $3 00@3 10; straits, $2 90@3 90; No. 2 spring wheat, 74@75c; No. 3, 64@70¾c; No. 2 red, 73⅛@75½c. No. 2 corn, 59@59¼c; No. 2 yellow, 59@60½c. No. 2 oats, 28½@29½c; No. 3 white, 30½@34c. No. 2 rye, 51c. Fair to choice malting barley, 48@58c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 36; No. 1 northwestern, $1 36. Prime timothy seed, $3 90. Mess pork, per bbl., $16 55@16 60. Lard, per 100 lbs., $10 82½@18 85. Short ribs sides (loose), 10 87½@10 97½; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 25@9 50; short clear sides (boxed, $11 12½ 11 36½. Clover, contract grade, $8 90@9 00.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	18,000	10,000
Wheat, bushels	114,000	229,000
Corn, bushels	310,000	203,000
Oats, bushels	231,000	180,000
Rye, bushels	23,000	28,000
Barley, bushels	63,000	15,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 21,297 barrels; exports, 17,395 barrels. Moderately active and a little steadier as to undertone. Winter patents, $3 60@3 90; winter straights, $3 35@3 50; winter extra, $2 85@3 10; winter low grades, $2 65@2 90; Minnesota patent, $4 00@4 00; Minnesota bakers', $3 15@3 35. Rye flour quiet: fair to good, $3 15@3 40; choice to fancy, $3 50@3 60. Buckwheat flour quiet, $1 75@2 25 bid according to delivery. Corn meal firm; yellow western, $1 32; city, $1 30; brandywine, $3 45@3 55. Rye easy; No. 2 western, 58c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2, 56@56½c track; state, 55@55½c c. i. f. New York. Barley dull; feeding, 43c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 51½@62c c. i. f. Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 136,125 bushels; exports, 120,427 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 red, 74⅞c elevator; No. 2 red, 75⅛@75⅞c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81⅛c f. o. b. afloat. General dryness prevailed in wheat this morning on rains in the northwest, buying for an advance, very light offerings, a little demand on foreign account and strength in September, due to a squeeze of shorts. The close was very firm at ¼@1¼c net advance. May, 75⅝@75¾c; closed 75¾c; September, 75@75¼c; closed 75¼c; December, 74 1-16@74 9-16c; closed 74½c. Corn—Receipts, 9,450 bushels; exports, 1,468 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 71½c elevator and 68¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 2 white, 70c. Option market was also higher, led by the wheat advance and on fears that rains west would check the movement. The market eased off a trifle toward noon under realizing, but finally recovered with wheat and closed firm at ¼@½c net advance. May, 45⅝@45¾c; closed 45¾c; September closed, 67¾c; October closed, 64¼c; December closed, 50⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 210,000 bushels; exports, 104,824 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 32c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track white, 29@35c. Options quiet, but steadier with other grains. May closed 35c; September, 35c; closed 35c; December closed 35c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Flour inactive and unchanged; receipts, 15,137 barrels; exports, 162 barrels. Wheat firmer; spot and September, 72¼@72½c; October, 72⅝@72⅞c; December, 72¾@73c; steamer No. 2 red, 69@69⅜c; receipts, 15,486 bushels; exports, none; southern by sample, 65@72c; southern on grade, 70@72½c. Corn firm; new or old November, 48½c asked, year 45 bid; receipts, 721 bushels; exports, none; southern white corn, 66@66½c; southern yellow corn, 70c asked. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; receipts, 23,456 bushels; exports, none.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 65⅞c; September, 65⅝c; December, 66⅞c; May, 69⅛c; No. 2 hard, 70c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 58⅛c; September, 57¼c; December, 37⅝@37⅞c; May, 37⅞c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 29c; September, 29¼c; December, 27½@27⅝c; May, 28⅝c; No. 2 white, 34c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.—Wheat dull and steady; cash, 73½c; September, 73¼c asked; December, 73⅝c asked; May, 73⅞c. Corn dull and steady; September, 60¼c; December, 42⅝c; May, 40⅝c. Oats dull and firm; September, 31c; December, 30¼c; May, 31⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Wheat higher; No. 1 northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 northern, 71@73c; December, 69⅝@69½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 51@51¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 69c; sample, 40@61c. Corn, December, 43⅛c.

DULUTH, Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 northern, 70¼c; No. 2 northern, 69½c; September, 70½c; December, 66⅝c; Macaroni No. 1, 64⅝c; No. 2, 63⅝c. Oats, September, 30c; December, 2sc.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, September 20, 1902.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $6 25@6 75; good, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, $5 00@5 75; tidy butchers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $4 75@5 25; common to fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00@4 50; common, 600 to 800 lbs, $3 00@3 50; heifers, $3 00@5 00; bulls and stags, $3 00@4 75; common to good fat cows, $2 00@4 25; best fresh cows, $40 00@55 00; common to good, $30 00@35 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double-decks; market slow and from 5 to 10 cents lower. Prime heavies, $7 85@7 90; mediums, $7 80@7 85; heavy Yorkers, $7 75@7 80; light Yorkers, $7 60@7 70; pigs, $7 00@7 35; roughs, $6 00@7 40.

Sheep—Supply fair; market about steady. Best wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 00@4 15; good, 85 to 90 lbs, $3 60@3 80; mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 00@3 50; culls and common, $1 50@2 00; choice lambs, $5 00@5 80; common to good, $3 00@5 50; veal calves, $8 00@8 50; heavy and thin, $4 00@5 00.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 525 head; calves, 36 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $7 10@8 00; fair to good, $4 25@7 05; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 00; western-fed steers, $3 50@4 75; Texas and Indian steers, $3 40@4 00; Texas cows, $2 25@3 00; native cows, $1 50@4 25; native heifers, $2 50@4 25; canners, $1 00@2 00; bulls, $1 50@4 00; calves, $2 00@5 50; receipts for the week, 84,000 head, which is the record for this market; calves, 10,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,650 head; market steady; top, $7 50; bulk of sales, $7 35@7 45; heavy, $7 35@7 50; mixed packers, $7 35@7 45; light, $7 25@7 42½; Yorkers, $7 40@7 42½; pigs, $5 50@7 35; receipts for the week, 29,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 230 head; market steady; native lambs, $3 20@4 10; western lambs, $3 00@4 00; native wethers, $2 95@5 00; western wethers, $2 60@3 90; fed ewes, $2 90@3 85; Texas clipped yearlings, $2 75@3 70; Texas clipped sheep, $2 75@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@2 95.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head, including Texans and westerns; steady; good to prime steers nominal at $7 50@8 65; poor to medium, $4 00@7 00; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 40; cows, $1 50@4 75; heifers, $2 25@5 75; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 25@5 00; calves, $3 00@7 50; Texas-fed steers, $3 00@4 50; western steers, $3 75@5 75. Hogs—Receipts today, 9,000 head; Monday, 25,000 head; left over, 4,500 head; steady to strong on light; others slow; mixed and butchers', $7 25@7 8.; good to choice heavy, $7 50@7 80; rough heavy, $7 15@7 40; light, $7 30@7 70; bulk of sales, $7 35@7 55. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 00@4 00; fair to choice mixed, $2 50@3 25 native lambs, $3 10@5 50.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 736 head; dressed beef steady; city dressed, native sides, 8@12½c a pound; cables last received quoted American steers at 13½@15½c a pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 13@13½c a pound; exports today, partly estimated, 1,043 head beeves, 7,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 234 head; a few veals sold at $8 00 per 100 pounds. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,494 head; both sheep and lambs quoted steady; sheep sold at $3 00@3 50 per 100 pounds; lambs, $5 37½@6 00; a car of Canadas at $5 50; dressed mutton, 5@7c a pound; dressed lambs, 7½@10c. Hogs—Receipts, 609 head; weak.

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; unchanged. Veals, 50c lower; tops, $8 00@8 25; common to good, $5 50@7 75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head. Slow, 5@15c lower; heavy, $7 75@7 85; mixed, $7 60@7 70; Yorkers, $7 50@7 55; light do, $7 40@7 45; pigs, $7 30@7 35; roughs, $6 50@6 80; stags, $5 50@6 00; grassers, $7 00@7 35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,900 head; steady; top lambs, $5 60@5 70; culls to good, $4 00@5 50; yearlings, $4 00@4 50; wethers, $4 00@4 25; ewes, $3 25@3 75; sheep, top mixed, $3 75@4 00; culls to good, $1 75@3 50.

Dividends.

The North Chicago Street Railway Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable October 15. Books close October 6 and reopen October 18.

The directors of Proctor & Gamble declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 15.

The Atlantic Trust Company of New York declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable September 30. Transfer books close September 25.

The General Chemical preferred dividend of 1½ per cent is payable October 1. Books will close Septemhber 20 and reopen October 2.

The directors of the American Type Founders Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, also a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, both payable October 15.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today is as follows: Loans, $887,534,400, decrease, $11,964,500; deposits, $858,871,000, decrease, $19,898,300; circulation, $34,761,300, increase, $495,800; legal tenders, $70,568,500, decrease, $1,563,600; specie, $150,007,200, decrease, $5,768,100; total reserve, $220,575,700, decrease, $7,331,700; reserve required, $222,217,750, decrease, $4,974,575; deficit in reserve, $1,642,050, decrease, $2,357,125.

MORE RECORDS BROKEN.

Pittsburgh Bank Exchanges for the Week Over $4,000,000 Larger Than a Year Ago.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week ending yesterday were more than $4,000,000 larger than those for the same period last year, and were also that much heavier than for any similar week in the history of Pittsburgh. The total for the year to date also broke all records and showed a gain of more than $54,000,000 over the same period a year ago. Compared with the preceding week there was a decrease of about $3,500,000, while the exchanges for yesterday were $473,000 smaller than in 1901. The local money market has ruled very firm throughout the week, with the rate for call and time loans at 5@6 per cent. The feeling at the close was a shade more comfortable and the indications pointed toward a somewhat easier condition, at least, temporarily.

The detailed clearing house reports are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$7,221,770 47	$ 608,484 66
Previous Saturday	7,621,235 56	1,074,482 49
Last year	7,794,816 37	1,382,682 30
Yesterday's decrease, $473,045 90.		

The figures of the clearing house for the week ending yesterday, compared with those for the preceding week and the same week (5 days) last year, are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
This week	$41,037,366 13	$5,159,614 85
Daily average	6,839,561 02	859,935 80
Last week	44,512,016 34	6,706,318 21
Daily average	7,418,669 39	1,117,719 70
Last year	30,771,750 27	4,761,899 42
Daily average	6,154,346 05	952,379 88
This week's increase, $4,197,805 11.		

The exchanges for the week ending yesterday, compared with those for the corresponding weeks in previous years, were as follows:

Week ending—	
September 20, 1902	$41,037,366 13
September 21, 1901 (5 days)	30,771,730 27
September 22, 1900	28,007,605 11
September 23, 1899	31,953,809 76
September 24, 1898	18,915,246 38
September 25, 1897	17,132,592 38
September 26, 1896	12,435,755 76
1902	$1,553,217,838 94
1901	1,498,342,479 64
1900	1,161,454,320 34
1899	1,073,715,707 96
1898	710,062,750 01
1897	591,770,120 65
1896	560,284,367 58

Reports from other cities were:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Clearings, $17,239,384; balances, $2,838,817. For the week, clearings, $107,519,813; balances, $16,324,627. Money, 6 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Money, 4½@6 per cent. New York exchange par. Clearings, $2,563,350.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Clearings, $6,320,678; balances, $709,294. Money steady, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange par.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Exchanges, $19,493,191; balances, $1,739,769.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Clearings, $3,467,810; balances, $452,043; for the week, clearings, $25,545,687; balances, $3,554,867. Money, 5@6 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Exchanges, $250,610,315; balances, $9,335,196.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Clearings, $20,070,789; balances, $1,546,562. Posted exchange, $4 84 60 days, $4 86½ on demand. New York exchange n.l.

IN THE MONEY MARTS.

Call Loans Steady in New York—Sterling Exchange Firm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Money on call steady; actual transactions at 5 per cent closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5¾@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85@4 87 for demand and at $4 83 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4 83½@4 84 and $4 86½. Commercial bills, $4 82¼@4 82¾; bar silver, 51⅝c; Mexican dollars, 40½c; government bonds steady; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 128.00; Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 27.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Three per cent rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimes. Spanish 4s closed 85.70.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfgs. for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 2⅛ per cent; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Butter Eggs and Cheese.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Butter steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 18@20c; fancy creamery, 23@24c; fancy ladle, 16@18c; fancy roll, 15@16c; good roll, 14@15c; store packed, 14@16c. Eggs firm; fresh, 22@23c. Cheese firm and unchanged; large, 10¾@11c; mediums, 11@11¼c; small, 11¼@11½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Butter—Receipts, 4,266 packages; steady; state dairy, 16@21½c; extra creamery, 22½c; creamery, common to choice, 16½@22c. Cheese—Receipts, 5,221 packages; market firm; new state roll creamery, small colored, fancy and white, 11c; large colored, 10½c; large white, 10⅝@10½c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,744 packages; firm; state, average prime, 20@22c; county candled, 20@22c; western unchanged, 18@20½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Butter steady; creameries, 16@22c; dairies, 15@20c. Cheese firm, 10½@11½c. Eggs firm, 20@20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Butter quiet, but steady; extra western creamery, 23c; do nearby prints, 24c. Eggs firm, good demand; fresh nearby, 23c loss off; do western, 22½c loss off; do southwestern, 21c loss off; do southern, 19@20c loss off. Cheese firm, but quiet; New York full creams, prime small, 11¾@11½c; do do, fair to good, 10⅝@11c; do do, prime large, 10⅝@11c; do do, fair to good, 10@10½c.

The Treasury and the Banks.

NEW YORK, September 20—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the eSattle assay office, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out today $3,705, against $3,622 a week ago. Total payment of government to New York banks for the day, $3,135,000. Payment by banks to government, $2,743,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $392,000 paid by government to banks, against $402,000 paid by banks to government. Included in the foregoing summary is $100,000 deposited by banks with the sub-treasury for payment at interior points, against $151,000 a week ago.

Complete Treatment FOR EVERY Humour

Price $1.00

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Millions of People

Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In screw-cap vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Pills, 25c. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

INVESTORS. WRITE TODAY

for fully descriptive prospectus and illustrated monthly report on

"White Horse,"

the famous new gold mine in Yavapai county, Ariz. Stock now selling

60c. PER SHARE

(Fully paid and non-assessable.)

Will advance to 75c per share shortly and be selling at par Christmas. One of the best securities on the market.

Correspondence invited.

MONROE, ROGERS & HAYNES,
Suite 8, No. 20 Broad St., New York.

Edw. T. C. Slease & Co.

Bankers and Brokers.

Offer Unequaled Facilities to Persons Residing Outside the City for Dealing in Stocks.

Securities carried on margin.

Correspondence invited.

Arrott Building.

UNITED STATES FIREPROOFING CORPORATION.

Manufacturers and Contractors, Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hollow Blocks, Conduits, Dense and Porous Hollow Tile.

OVER $700,000.00

OF PITTSBURGH CAPITAL ALREADY INVESTED IN

The Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Co.

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY—READ CAREFULLY AND ACT AT ONCE.—Less than 1,300 of 5,800 shares are left unsold, and these cannot possibly last long, as over 650 have been sold in the past two weeks. The Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Co. are the manufacturers of sugar and the growers of tropical products. They have secured 7,000 acres of the richest of tropical land in all Mexico, and this is fast being developed—mills being erected and over 200 men continually at work upon the property.

OUR PLAN.

The Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Company has issued 7,000 certificates of interest. Of these 1,200 are retained by the Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Company in lieu of its interest and in consideration of its contract to erect Sugar Mills, clear and plant the entire plantation on or before July 1, 1907. These 1,200 certificates are placed in a trust company, against the fulfillment of our contract with our investors, and cannot be received until we have fulfilled the contract.

The remaining certificates are being sold at $275 each, payable in installments of

$5.50 a Month for 50 Months

At the end of the development period the property will pass into the control of the holders of the certificates.

In the meantime every dollar derived from the sale of crops will be paid in dividends annually to the holders of the certificates. But the 1,200 certificates retained by the development company do not participate in the profits until the entire plantation is under cultivation.

10 PER CENT DIVIDEND WAS PAID SEPTEMBER 1st, 1902.

It is confidently expected that as soon as the immense sugar mill is completed (its erection is now under contract) the dividends will average from 35 to 40 per cent. This is a conservative estimate and is based upon present market prices. Everybody knows that the demand for sugar is steadily increasing and that the future will witness enormous strides in this industry. We speak confidently of this matter and are sanguine that the profits will range from 35 to 40 per cent on the entire capitalization. Dividends must increase with every year. Vista Hermosa is extensively developed in Coffee and Rubber and other tropical products. These products will add materially to our dividends.

WHY STOCK IS FOR SALE.

The question is often asked, "If this Vista Hermosa stock is such a good thing, why is it not grabbed up by some of the trust magnates?" Well, the reason is simply this: The trust magnates are shut out. The unique organization of the company prevented capitalists from gaining control of the stock. Get the company's printed circulars for a fuller explanation of this matter. It is worthy of remark, also, that the Vista Hermosa Company is one of the very few concerns of this character that are not controlled by capitalists.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED:

The following questions and answers are a few of the main things which every investor must know before he will purchase our certificates. The two foremost of these are the safety of the man's money and the surety that he will get the profits that we estimate.

WHAT IS MY SECURITY? The property is your security. It is deeded to you, but held in trust for you by a third party which is non-interested, a trust company. It has passed out of our hands. It is not an asset of the Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Company or the trust company. No obligation which either company may make can in any way affect the security of the investors.

HOW VALUABLE IS MY SECURITY? This property is worth all of the money that you invest. It increases in value as fast as your money is spent upon it and if sold at any time it would bring enough to more than pay you all the money you have given the company.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT THAT THIS LAND IS DEEDED TO ME? Write the United States and Mexican Trust Company, New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO I HOLD? You hold a contract made with the Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Company to clear and plant one acre for each certificate held by you to tropical products, such as coffee, rubber, sugar, oranges, lemons, etc., and the erection of sugar mills. This contract pays all expense of same for a period of six years. You have no assessments, fines or taxes. We have 7,000 acres and 7,000 certificates.

HOW DO I KNOW THAT THIS CONTRACT IS BEING FULFILLED AND THAT YOUR LAND IS GOOD FOR THIS BUSINESS? The company has taken the responsibility of doing all the work upon the property and has entered into a contract to do this. Against the fulfillment of this contract it has staked its entire interest, for it has placed in the trust company the 1,200 certificates of interest which it is to receive for the money it has put up in the purchase of this property and the improvements it has placed upon it. These 1,200 certificates participate in no profit whatever until the contract is fulfilled to the letter and the trust company has delivered to the Vista Hermosa Sugar and Mercantile Company its 1,200 certificates, by virtue of the fulfilled contract.

The fact that the company does not receive the money of the investor only as fast as it fulfills its contract upon the purchaser's property, is a very strong point. You see, it is impossible for the company to defraud the man out of his money when the company does not receive it. The investor's security keeps pace with his payments, therefore he is secure at all times.

To keep the investor paying we must keep him interested, and to keep him interested we must show him results, and to show him results we must improve his property, and to improve property we must spend his money on it.

You are allowed to select one of your members once each year to visit the property and see if the contract is being fulfilled as agreed. This inspector's expenses are paid by the company. AND THIS YEAR THERE WERE THREE INSPECTORS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. A 50-PAGE ILLUSTRATED REPORT WILL BE SENT UPON APPLICATION.

WHAT DO I GET WHEN THE CONTRACT IS FULFILLED? You get a certificate of interest equal to 1-7,000 of the entire interest for every share you purchase. This certificate is made out when the contract is signed and is placed in the trust company against the fulfillment of your payments. After the contract period you receive 1-7,000 of the profits for every certificate you own. The trust company countersigns every certificate and prevents an over issue by the company.

HOW DO I KNOW I WILL GET THE PROFITS? The same guarantee that assures the investor that the property will be developed according to our contract protects him in his getting all of the profits from this entire property. Under our guarantee we are compelled to sell all we are able to produce at the highest price obtainable and pay to him this money as a dividend each year on his money.

HOW CAN YOU PAY DIVIDENDS WHILE THE PROPERTY IS BEING DEVELOPED? If we did not give you the profits obtained from the property we would be receiving more than our contract price for fulfilling our contract.

HOW CAN YOU MAKE SUCH LARGE PROFITS? The property available for the production of tropical products is very scarce. (See last question.) We have estimated less than ½ what others are making, and prove these statements by the government reports from many nations. We dare not make up our estimate as large as others are making for the simple reason that they appear too large already. In all human probability we will be able to make double what we estimate.

OUR LARGE MILL, WHICH IS UNDER CONTRACT TO BE COMPLETED BY MARCH 1, 1903, HAS A CAPACITY OF MAKING 35 PER CENT UPON THE ENTIRE CERTIFICATE ISSUE, IF WE DID NOTHING ELSE. It will only take 3,000 acres of our 7,000 to keep this mill busy.

The government reports from England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States all state that the average profit of good tropical lands is about $300 per acre, and if you tried to purchase such developed lands you would have to pay from $800 to $1,200 per acre. Such plantations are making a good profit on this amount of money and are extremely hard to purchase at any price.

WHAT CHANCE FOR A FAILURE OF CROPS? According to the government reports there has never been a total failure of crops in hundreds of years. We have 100 inches of rainfall, an average temperature of 75 degrees and 365 growing and producing days in each year.

WHO ARE THE MEN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COMPANY? Ask Dun's or Bradstreet's for a report and write our references given in our literature.

WHO IS THIS TRUST COMPANY? (THE UNITED STATES and MEXICAN TRUST COMPANY, Capital $2,500,000.00). No one can question the responsibility of this company, but as far as that goes it does not make any difference who the trust company is, since it does not hold anything that it could dispose of that belongs to the investor. The property is simply held in trust by this company and could not be mortgaged or sold by it. It is not an asset of this company, and should the trust company fail it could not affect the security of the investors.

SUPPOSE I CANNOT KEEP UP MY PAYMENTS? We have protected you against sickness, death or loss of position so that you cannot lose your money. (See our contract.)

IF THIS IS SUCH A GOOD THING, WHY IS IT THAT YOU DO NOT INTEREST THE CAPITALIST, WHO WOULD TAKE IT ALL UP ON SHORT NOTICE? The promoters of this company do not hesitate to state that they expect to make a good thing out of this enterprise. The money which they paid for the property and the first improvements, for which they accepted 1,200 of the 7,000 certificates as their interest. These 1,200 certificates are worth to them equal to what others are paying, or $300,000, which 1,200 certificates they are to receive when they have fulfilled their contract with the investor. The capitalist sees at once that the promoters of this company are getting these 1,200 certificates cheap, and the nature of the man forbids any one to make more than himself. He must be in on the ground floor. If anyone objects to our making something, we can't sell him. It is whole hog or none with the capitalist. Another thing, any man with $100,000 can go into this business himself and make what we state, providing he can secure the proper kind of property. Money is monopolizing all of the opportunities in Mexico, just the same as it has in this country, and a few years will shut out all the small investors from sharing in this immensely profitable business.

We are desirous of proving to you that all of the statements set forth in our literature are the truth and we court the most rigid investigation.

BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

You cannot afford to delay. By the first of next January this stock will be at a fancy premium, for investors everywhere have come to a realization of the wonderful possibilities of this company.

We do not ask you to take our word for anything. You can verify every statement we make, and prove all for yourself. Call on us or write and we will lay the whole plan before you to its least detail, and we will, with permission, give you the names of many prominent Pittsburgh business men who will gladly give you the result of their own investigation of this enterprise.

ACT AT ONCE.

Cut out this coupon, fill in your name and address and mail to us.

Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Co.
GEO. W. HALE, Manager.
616 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Send me by return mail prospectus and full information regarding your Company.

Name ....

(A) Address ....

OFFICERS:

President and General Manager, DeWitt C. Bovee.
First Vice President, Simeon F. Leonard.
Second Vice President, Senor Jose M. Ortiz (Member Mexican Congress).
Secretary, William A. Robertson.
Treasurer, John S. Ahlgren.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR:
W. C. Magee, Vice President H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Examine This Picture.

The new sugar mill will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000 and will manufacture five carloads of sugar daily, direct from cane grown on the plantation. The mills will cover ten acres. The adjoining picture shows one of the buildings now being constructed.

Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Co.,

PLANTATION, MILLS AND REFINERY,
Vista Hermosa, Canton Tuxtepec, State of Oaxaca, Mexico.
HOME OFFICE, CHICAGO.
Eastern Office, 616-617 Bijou Building, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH SECTION PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS FROM FASHION CENTERS. LITERARY AND THEATRICAL, ILLUSTRATED NEWS FEATURES.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1902.

HOW PICKERING'S GREW

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind,
Prophetic, borne afar on fancy's wings,
Sees squalid tepees changed to homes refined
When Everybody's credit's good at Pickering's.

THE HOMES OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Go into the homes of the people of Greater Pittsburgh. Observe how the people live in this State of Allegheny. Never mind the mansions of the millionaires. For millionaires live pretty much the same the world over. It is the homes of the great army of workingmen that are interesting.

Nowhere else in the world will you find so much of comfort and refinement in the homes of the workingmen. You will find parlor, dining-room, bed-rooms and kitchen prettily and tastefully furnished. Not only that, but you will find the hundred and one little comforts and conveniences that do so much to make the heart of the housewife happy and her work easy.

The fact is that the workingmen of Pittsburgh are surrounded in their homes with the same comforts that are the exclusive property of the rich in less favored communities.

What brought all this about? You'll find the answer in one word—PICKERING'S.

When a young man wishes to get married he doesn't have to face the problem of going to housekeeping with a soap box and couple of chairs for furniture as many people did in the days before Pickering's. He starts in right with his home furnished completely because his

CREDIT'S GOOD AT PICKERING'S.

PICKERING'S GREATER STORE

EXTENDS THE GLAD HAND TO THE PEOPLE OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

In welcoming the people of greater Pittsburgh to Pickering's greater store, we believe we'll be pardoned if we say a few words about ourselves.

We admit that tomorrow will be a proud day for Pickering's. We're proud of our new 9-story annex—proud of the rapid growth of our business which made the annex necessary—proud that we are able to please more and more people every day.

The picture tells something of the story of "How Pickering's Grew" in the past 15 years. It is a story of steady, rapid, healthy expansion. And it is worth mentioning here that fast as our buildings have grown the business has grown still faster. We have not yet reached the limit by any means. And we say to you now as we have said so often in the past—not in a boastful spirit, but with justifiable pride that our efforts are appreciated by the people—**Watch Us Grow.**

WHY PICKERING'S GREW

It's a very simple story. Persons of an inquiring turn of mind sometimes ask "What's the secret of Pickering's success?"

There's no secret about it.

When Pickering started in business, most business houses seemed to be governed by the foolish maxim, "Believe every man a rogue until you find him honest."

Pickering heard this silly old saw and said:

"Bosh! I believe the people are honest. And I'll give credit to everybody."

The result is to be seen in thousands and thousands of comfortable homes and Pickering's judgment is justified by the fact that Pickering's is today the largest and most widely known house-furnishing establishment in the world. Our new 10-story annex is one of the fruits of Pickering's confidence in the people. And again we say to everybody

Your Credit Is Good At Pickering's.

PICKERING'S SMALL BEGINNING.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow."

Not many years ago Pickering, who seems to have been born with the determination to go into the house furnishing business, procured a hand-loom and started into the business of weaving carpet with the cellar of his very humble dwelling as a workshop.

Pickering was ever an expansionist. So pretty soon he decided to add a furniture department to his carpet weaving business. But he had no money to buy goods with. One must have a stock of some sort even to be in the furniture business.

Most men would either have given up the idea or else waited until they could scrape together enough to buy a small stock. Not so Pickering. He had a big idea that he wished to demonstrate before all the world. And life at best is brief.

Pickering was determined and enthusiastic about the new furniture department. So after talking the matter over with his wife they decided to strip their little home of every article of furniture they could possibly do without.

It was a poor little collection they managed to muster. But it was a stock. So they put it in the cellar along with the hand-loom, and Pickering's furniture department was ready for business. The next year the business had grown so that it occupied the entire first floor of the house.

That's the story of the founding of the house of Pickering, the largest furniture and carpet house in the world.

Watch Us Grow.

$500,000 Worth Of Furniture Under One Roof

Pickering's Great Store will open tomorrow with its vast floor space crowded with half a million dollars' worth of furniture and carpets, fresh from factories. Such a magnificent array of housefurnishings of every description was never before assembled under one roof in this or any other city.

And remember, the old prices prevail. It is needless to remind you that Pickering's prices were ever below the prices charged by other houses. That's one of the reasons why

PICKERING'S GREW

No matter what you wish—if it's something that goes to the furnishing of a house—You'll find it at Pickering's TOMORROW!

And remember, too, that you don't have to bother about the money. Select what you want and pay when you can. The goods will be delivered right away.

BRING ALONG A FEW DOLLARS—TAKE YOUR PICK.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

PICKERING'S

10th and Penn
"Nuf Ced."

OF INTEREST TO PLAYGOERS

Observations

FOR a half century the name of Stuart Robson has been actively identified with the American stage. He, more than Joseph Jefferson, represents both the old and the new eras of stage history in this country, for the reason that he has been more restless in his ambitions and has dipped into modern dramatics and created new characters as the opportunity occurred or the public seemed to demand. Like Jefferson, however, he has found his greatest success in a single role. He comes to the Alvin this week, playing the character that has become so closely identified with his peculiar art that we doubt whether he will ever get away from it entirely, though he declares that this is the last season that he will be seen as Bertie the Lamb in Bronson Howard's well-known "Henrietta." This play was first produced by Robson and Crane when these actors were in the heydey of a joint partnership that was one of the humorous and financial successes of American theatricals. The partnership was formed in 1877 and lasted until 1880. Though both Robson and Crane have accomplished much since that separation, we doubt whether either of them has enjoyed the same prosperity. Robson has been especially unfortunate in his effort to find a substitute for his role in the Howard comedy. He has revived "The Comedy of Errors" once or twice, but not recently. He has also been seen at various periods in a revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," playing Tony Lumpkin. Several seasons ago he tried "The Jucklus," a dramatization of Opie Read's popular story. Despite the appealing human interest in the character of the old farmer who "loved the good book from kiver to kiver," but who could not resist a cock fight, the piece did not score heavily.

Three seasons ago Mr. Robson tried a dramatization of Mrs. Voynich's peculiar story, "The Gadfly." This venture was even a greater failure than the Read play, so recourse was had to a three-act comedy written by Augustus Thomas around the life and times of Oliver Goldsmith, which was little more than a collection of character studies of certain personages prominent in the literary world of Goldsmith's day. The production was a success from many standpoints, but it served Mr. Robson only one season and part of another, when in lieu of something better, "The Henrietta" was revived, and the welcome it has received has justified the actor's continuance in this his first real success, with an occasional revival of "The Comedy of Errors," which is also identified with Mr. Robson's earliest achievements.

THE recital of this history might impress some with the idea that Mr. Robson's career on the stage has been more a failure than a success, but this it not true. We doubt whether any other actor before the American public is more sincerely loved for his personal and gracious charm, or whose art is more thoroughly enjoyed than Stuart Robson. It is hard to realize that Mr. Robson will be 67 years old on the 4th day of next March, so youthful is his flow of spirits and so vigorous the tone of his delightful comedy. Yet such is the case, the actor having been born in Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1835. His first appearance upon the stage was in 1857, when only 15 years old he played a small part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Of his earlier boyhood Mr. Robson has written and spoken a great deal, and always with the genial frankness that is so much a part of his nature. The fact that he served as a page in congress has been referred to very often in the public prints; but into the account many errors have crept which Mr. Robson, in a recent statement has tried to correct. On this point he says:

"I notice that several papers have spoken of me as a page in the senate with Mr. Gorman. That is not correct. Mr. Gorman was in the senate, but I was in the house. Although Mr. Gorman was a playmate of mine in Baltimore, I have not so vivid a recollection of him as I have of some of the other boys. I remember him as a quiet, reserved sort of chap. I remember, too, he took up a collection among the boys for an old apple woman who had a stand in the lower rotunda of the capitol. She had broken her leg or something. Len Gray, a fellow-page, wouldn't give anything. Gorman had words with him, and then Gorman walloped him well. Twenty years thereafter I visited the Maryland penitentiary, and there I saw Gray serving out a life sentence for murder, and Gorman was then a United States senator from the state of Maryland.

"My father, Robert Toombs of Georgia who got me my pageship, though Clay and Jefferson Davis helped him pot a little. I remember writing to Mr. Davis and thanking him for his efforts in my behalf, and I still preserve as a rich legacy his reply:

"'My Dear Boy: Toombs did it, but I am glad you appreciate a supposed favor. Be a good boy. Ingratitude is a vice which the vilest is incapable of attributing to himself.—Jefferson Davis.'

"After the war I met Mr. Davis in New Orleans. He said he had seen me many times on the stage, but had never dreamed I was the boy he had made, through his influence and that of Toombs and Clay, a page in congress."

OF Mr. Robson's art there is much that might be said, but to you, gentle reader, it is familiar. The peculiar three-cornered, jerky voice, the rising inflection, the walk that is sometimes almost a shamble. All these delicious and mirth-provoking oddities are indelibly associated with the work of this fine old actor. In addition to his art on the stage Mr. Robson is the possessor of an unusually alert and vigorous personality in private life. He is the soul of genial comradeship, and time has not soured his nature nor rendered stale his wit. He is an optimist of unbounded enthusiasm. In a very recent article in "The Philharmonic" Mr. Robson speaks in the most hopeful tone of the future of the American stage and administers a well-merited rebuke to the pessimism of Richard Mansfield in the following paragraph:

"American life is probably the most intense life in the world so in our drama. We do not care for the realistic school of the great Moregean, or the decadent dramas of the French: we certainly have something better of our own make—something that will illustrate more hopefully, more potentially, and more naturally.

"A conspicuous actor of our time, whose assumed eccentricities have contributed largely to his pecuniary success, asserts that, 'The art of acting is diminishing every day, and bids fair to disappear entirely.' Too bad. It might occur to some of this gentleman's friends that the artist who belittles his own art is not much better than the soldier who betrays his cause."

Mr. Robson's present wife was known to the stage as May Waldron, and they have a young son who is the pride of the actor's heart.

IN THE revival of "The Henrietta" this week at the Alvin Mr. Robson is supported by an admirable company. Edwin Holt will play "Nick" Vanalstyne, the role made famous by Crane. Holt is a capable actor, whose career has been remarked by some excellent work. I remember to have written of him very frequently when he was doing stock company work several years ago in a "ten-pony work several years ago in a "ten-pony theatre, but he would be heard from in a larger sphere. He was in Pittsburgh last season playing Colonel Bouhman in another Thomas play, "Arizona," a role by the way, which he created. Clifford Leigh is another capable member of Mr. Robson's company. He is a young English actor who came to this country with Mrs. Langtry several seasons ago.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Robson has consented to revive "The Comedy of Errors" on Saturday evening next. It was not his original intention to put "The Comedy" on here, reserving it for later in his season, but several requests were made to have him appear in the piece, so he has consented to produce it on the last evening of his stay.

PITTSBURGH is to have its first view this week of "Rupert of Hentzau," the second dramatization in the series of Zenda stories. The play was used very successfully by James K. Hackett, who in this play originated the role of Rudolph Rassendyll, the young Englishman whose fatal likeness to the king of Ruritania brought him so many thrilling adventures in the first play. In his swing around the circuit Hackett did not reach Pittsburgh with the piece, so that the production by the Grand Stock Company is the premier of the drama so far as Pittsburgh is concerned. The play is an exceedingly entertaining finale to the "Prisoner of Zenda," for finale it must be, as the daring young Englishman is allowed, as everybody knows, who has read the book, to receive his death wound in the last act of the play. The Hope romance, as embodied in the Zenda stories, are without successful parallel in our modern fiction. There is a dash and heroism about the situations that keep one fascinated with the story. I am sure Hackett has never secured any role that suited him half so well as Rudolph. The play is even more interesting than the book, and while like all sequels is not so strong as the play of the same theme which preceded it, is still strong enough in all the elements of success that made "The Prisoner of Zenda" popular, to rank as a stage production of fascinating charm and susceptible of very fine scenic embellishment.

THE stock company as at present organized is especially well prepared to give the play a fine showing. Mr. Mace Greenleaf and Mr. Robert Elliott were both in the original Hackett production, and will be seen in their original roles at the Grand this week. Miss Taylor is temperamentally fitted for the role of Flavia, the beautiful young queen of Ruratania, and will doubtless bring to the interpretation great skill and charm. The work of the new stock company continues to win praise from every source. In the funny Vincent and Wilmer farce last week there was afforded only opportunity for acting of the most farcical and trivial type, but the excellence of several of the parts furnished fresh proof of the versatility of the players. A good stock company is an exceedingly valuable educational factor in the theatrical life of a community. The prices are usually reasonable and the continued residence of the players enables them to secure a certain personal following and increases thereby the circle of their influence. Proof as stock company players usually are against criticism, their indifference to the higher ideals of their profession would render them a hindrance rather than a help theatrically to a community. The Grand opera house stock has always been characterized by thorough refinement of work, and the theater has therefore stood for cleanliness of influence. This year there has been added a large element of real artistic merit and an ensemble of general excellence, that lifts the performances into new dignity.

WHILE on the subject of the Grand and its doings a reference to the new vaudeville enterprise which is to find early inauguration in the Avenue and annex is in order. I have only the formal announcements so far made to guide me, but from these I judge the new departure will constitute some rather novel innovations. Of all stage performances vaudeville has grown to be the most unreliable. This is partly the result of the prosperity that befell theatricals of this class several years ago. The vaudeville and continuous show sprang into sudden favor following the success of Keith's venture. There had, of course, been much vaudeville and of the best kind before this time, but Keith inaugurated a new popularity for the separate act show that made it a fruitful field for talent of all kind. Pretty soon the market was congested and in the sifting out process that became necessary prices were abnormally inflated by the demand for performers of extraordinary talent, or who possessed acknowledged reputation in legitimate work. The public is today the victims of a commingling of these results. The formation of a vaudeville syndicate is also a phase of the present situation that may act unfavorably in many instances. Out of these conditions Manager John Harris of the new Avenue promises to develop an entertainment of fine quality at a price reasonable enough to satisfy those persons who may desire to select out of a number of acts only such as pleases them. I am sure I wish him all the good luck in the world. The proposition is not without its difficulties, but it has, too, a most flattering sound. It is impossible for a manager to congregate week after week a bill of single acts of equal merit all the way through. The material cannot be found in the first place, and in the next place it would bankrupt any manager at the prices now demanded by top-liners in the profession. But there is a vast army of really meritorious vaudeville performers to be had if proper managerial skill is exercised. For such performance at a moderate price the public will be only too glad to furnish support. This is about all there is left to vaudeville, and it is quite enough to encourage the management of the new Avenue theater to expend thousands of dollars in improvements and take the public into their confidence to the extent of saying that they are going to give a good vaudeville entertainment twice a day for six days in the week.

OF THE celebrated Yale pantomime and spectacular comedy, "The Evil Eye," which comes to the Bijou this week, it is hardly necessary for this preview to more than mention. To those of us who like our theatrical condiments served in more staid and orderly style the marvelous success of the Yale productions is a constant source of wonder. The power of pleasing in this latest Yale novelty seems to be even greater than that in the old "Devil Auction" spectacles. For the children especially the follies of Nid and Nod possess a never-ending charm. We imagine a theatrical season would hardly be complete without a visit of a Yale production. The predominance of Britishers in the personnel of the troupe that will produce "The Evil Eye" recalls a fact not generally known, and that is that fully three-fourths of the acrobats, pantomimists and circus people of the world are Britishers. This is explained by those who are best posted as being the result of the way in which the stage is regarded across the seas. For generations back one can trace the theatrical careers of the families to which many of our best people in this line belong, certain branches of the show business—acrobatic, for instance—being handed down from father to son or mother to daughter, just as our American bankers, steel kings or coal barons educate their sons in their respective businesses, so that the younger generations can step into the shoes of their progenators. In fact, all Europe seems to regard the show business in this light. Take, for example, the Salvinis, the Drews, who are of English origin; the Martinettis, whose family always ranked among the world's greatest contortionists. Take the Phasey troupe, with "The Evil Eye" company. Nearly every one of the young girls in it are descended from the great dancers of England, France or Germany for generations back. Another thing about the foreign show people—they educate their children even while the youngsters are working. It is a common sight too see an English actress sitting behind the scenes waiting for here "cue" with her little girl or boy on her lap ,teaching the little one to read, write or to do arithmetic.

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S name attached to a play is usually taken to mean that there is going to be plenty of thunder and lightning, and that the villain is going to start a graveyard in the first act, and by the time the last curtain falls have a cemetery of metropolitan dimensions. But this is hardly fair to Lincoln J. At the Empire theater this week one of his plays will be seen that is brim full of pathos and the quiet, sorrowful unfolding of childish wrongs. In the "Two Waifs" Carter has gone after an entirely new constituency, and the success of the play, with its "child actors," is pretty strong proof that he did not go in vain.

THE attraction at the Academy this week has a fetching title. "The Merry Maidens" are not unknown in Pittsburgh, but they are said to be merrier than ever before this year. The new syndicate arrangement by which most of the good burlesque shows have been gathered into a "circuit plan," has not only materially improved the booking facilities of this class of entertainment, but seems also to have improved its character. The burlesque shows are this season of a higher order of merit than for several seasons past.

I WOULD hardly be fulfilling my duties as an observer of things theatrical if I did not revert briefly to the offering made last week by De Wolf Hopper in the shape of a new musical play based upon the famous Pickwick Papers of Dickens. I feel a little inclined to leave off that latter explanatory clause for the reason that in its present shape the piece can hardly be recognized as a representation of the Dickens work. Taken altogether, however, the production has considerable merit, and the evident purpose of its composers and sponsors to whip it into shape is a hopeful sign for the future life of the piece. Not 10 minutes after the curtain went down on the performance at the Alvin last Monday evening, De Wolf Hopper, Manuel Klein, who wrote the music, and Grant Stewart, who composed the lyrics, and Charles Klein, who wrote the book, were in earnest consultation in Mr. Hopper's dressing room with Victor Herbert as a sort of friendly critic and referee. Hopper is too old a hand at stage work not to realize that "Mr. Pickwick" needs the services of a physician. The comedian would not admit all that I have intimated as to the inconsistency of the burlesque superadded upon a book that evidently started out to give a plausible series of Dickens' pictures. There is no earthly reason why Mr. Hopper's audiences should have the shock they feel in first beholding his physical burlesque of Pickwick rubbed in by the addition of Hopperesques all through the dialogue. If the book can be brought up to a point where the humor does not constantly collide with Mr. Hopper's gags and the last act can be strengthened so as to eliminate that "draggy" lunch scene in the woods, we see no reason why the production should not be made to go.

AS FOR Manuel Klein's music, there is very much to commend, and with the addition of a little snap here and there, it will serve admirably the purpose for which it has been written. I have grown tired of using the word "reminiscent" in connection with light music, but one is almost forced to recur to this word indescribing nine-tenths of the music that is offered in musical comedies today. Mr. Klein has not escaped this weakness, but he has had the good taste to remind us in his Pickwick music of some very clever and dainty themes.

AT THE head of the advertisements of the Nixon and Zimmerman theaters in Philadelphia last Sunday the following legend in black-faced type appeared:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC

Reserved seats for this theater can be secured only at the box office of the theater.

It will be remembered that this review contained last winter a protest against the collusion of the theater management and the private ticket speculator, and reference was then made to the practice in Philadelphia. It was clearly demonstrated at the time that the local management of the theaters in Pittsburgh had nothing to do with the business of outside ticket selling at an advance price. Evidently Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman propose to clear their skirts of any suspicion in this connection with all their enterprises. Ticket speculators doubtless have a right to buy theater tickets and sell them for the convenience of their customers and their own profit, but it is manifestly unfair for a theater manager to connive at this sort of business.

THE PLAYGOER.

STUART ROBSON IN "THE HENRIETTA." ALVIN.

"THE EVIL EYE." AT BIJOU.

EDNA BEMING IN "TWO LITTLE WAIFS." EMPIRE THEATRE.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" AT THE GRAND.

NELSON TRIO WITH "MERRY MAIDENS" CO. ACADEMY.

AROUND THEATER LOBBIES

A current New York theatrical publication prints the following amusing comment on dramatic criticism as it exists in the metropolis. If this represents accurately the state of affairs the suspicion that New York is something of a jay town itself will become more general.

Here is a sample of a conversation which took place at a Broadway theater the other night, says our contemporary:

"Say, Klauber, what do you think of it?"

"Oh, well, the first act is good enough, only it's too long and tedious, and if the company don't get a move on I'll have to say something about it in the morning."

Here a sweet young thing chimed in modestly: "You ain't going to roast the show are you? You know the star is very popular, and Miss —— is a new leading woman."

With this the two dozen theater goers who overheard the conversation sat aghast, and began to look upon Klauber as a very important person. However, the piece was rather mild on Friday morning.

Another sample of Dramatic Critics as I Find Them may be obtained from the following conversation:

"My, but it must be hard work!" said the young lady to her escort, "for you to be able to write such brilliant material for tomorrow morning's paper. Really, I don't see how you do it."

Dramatic Critic (on his dignity)—Oh, well, I write some of the copy going down on the elevated, and you know we know all about the play from Alf Hayman beforehand, so all I have got to do is to write a little high-flown English, with a dash or so here and there of wit, and make a few suggestions of what "I" think, and the editor stands for it. The only trouble I find is that these darned plays begin too late for a fellow to say really what he wants to.

Here another dramatic critic of an evening paper, which has a motto about "if you see it—it's so," stepped up and in a feminine voice said: "Really, these dramatists must think we are a lot of lunkheads to stand for such stuff. If it was anybody else but Mr. ——, we wouldn't do a thing to him."

And once more the firstnighter said: "What is dramatic criticism degenerating to?"

Another new style of dramatic critics have made their appearance. They are of the illustrative kind. They sit with pen and pencil, make a series of sketches of the players and do it so publicly that their neighbors pay little attention to the stage and find sufficient interest in the artist's work to hunt up the paper to which he belongs the next day. They are about as big a nuisance as the claque, and the quicker the managers draw the line and ask for substitutes the better it will be for the drama.

* * *

"Memorial services for the anniversary of President McKinley's death last Sunday recalled the fact that Stuart Robson is one of the very few living actors on the stage today who played at one time in the same company with John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of President Lincoln," said Edward S. Luther, Mr. Robson's business manager, who was in the city last week arranging for the coming of the veteran actor.

"Less than two weeks ago I was talking with Mr. Robson at his country home in New Jersey concerning both tragedies, and one incident bearing in a way on Booth and the great tragedy of nearly 40 years ago struck me as extremely peculiar.

"'Laura Keene ,with whom I was playing in 1862-3,' said Mr. Robson, 'was one of the most intelligent women I ever met, and yet her most pronounced characteristic is one which is generally associated with ignorance. She was superstitious to an absurd degree. She never allowed her actors to take hold of a chair with the right hand. To study a part on Sunday was a crime. To carry an umbrella with a book handle meant immediate discharge to the offender. The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to frighten her for a week. She said the use of it was almost certain to precede some awful trouble. On one occasion we were playing a farce called "The Lady of the Devil." An important scene was when she was seated at a writing table preparatory to composing a letter. I, as her servant, was standing at the back of her chair.

"'"Take your right hand away from the chair," she said in a stage whisper. This rattled me a trifle. The stage dialogue proceeded:

"'"You are sure you can find Don Rafeal at his lodgings?"

"'"Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wound will confine him to bed for a week."

"'"Is this the only paper we have? Where is the ink?"

"'"Here, madam," and I bent forward to place the ink within her reach, when in my confusion at her reproof the vessel was upset, and its contents trickled into the lap of her white satin dress. The ink was blood red. The ghastly look that came over the lady's face I shall never forget. I was so frightened I never knew how the scene ended. The next morning at rehearsal she told me I would never have any luck as long as I lived, and that my trouble in the world would be endless. She called the company together, gave them a detailed account of the awful deed of the night before, occasioned by the stupidity of the unfortunate young man who would never make an actor." She told of the terrible dream she had had, in which some great personage—unknown to her—had been foully murdered before her eyes; how she had attempted his rescue, but without avail; how he had fallen dead at her feet, his head, from which his life's blood a-ready oozed, resting on her lap.

"Two years after this occurrence Miss Keene was playing at Ford's theater, Washington, on the night on which a pistol shot was heard in the stage box, from which a man leaped brandishing a smoking weapon and shouting "Sic semper tyrannis!" The audience and actors were paralyzed. Miss Keene seemed to be the only person who realized the situation. She ran to the box and in a moment the head of the dying man was in her lap, the red blood oozing from a ghastly wound.

"The assassin was my old boyhood's friend, John Wilkes Booth, his victim Abraham Lincoln."

* * *

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that "Rupert of Hentzau" was originally written for Mr. E. H. Sothern, who created the leading part in "The Prisoner of Zenda." Apropos of the production of "Rupert of Hentzau" at the Grand next week it is a coincidence that two dramatists of identically the same name, one an Englishman and the other an American, have had a try at Anthony Hope's stories in preparing them for the stage. E. E. Rose, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda," is an Englishman. While Anthony Hope is given credit for his own dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau" is it an established fact in theatrical circles that the manuscript of the play turned out by Mr. Hope was utterly worthless, and almost at the eleventh hour the American E. E. Rose was called in to doctor up the play, which he did most effectively. When Mr. Sothern and Mr. Hackett were both under the management of Daniel Frohman "Rupert," as stated before, was selected as a vehicle for Mr. Sothern. This gentleman, however, did not like the play in its original form as submitted by Mr. Hope, and after the American Rose had practically written an entirely new play from the story of the same name, it was then declared to be worthy of Mr. Hackett's talent. Mr. Hackett accordingly produced it in New York, where it scored an instantaneous hit at the Lyceum theater. The cast on that occasion included, in addition to Mr. Hackett, Miss Jobyna Howland, Miss Mabel Amber, Mr. Robert Cartby, named "The Proud King," that he also intends to produce next season. He has also acquired a new play in blank verse by Ernest Lacy of Philadelphia that concerns the character of Chatterton, and another, entitled "David," by C. T. Rice, of Louisville, Ky.

* * *

Clyde Fitch is evidently on the road to health, for it is announced that he will return soon to take charge of the rehearsals of "The Girl in the Cage," in which Sandol Milliken is to have the chief role, and "The Girl with the Green Eyes," in which Clara Bloodgood is to be the principal actress. The latter has come into popularity without local aid. She had small roles in the Philadelphia performance of "Catherine" and "Miss Hobbs," but made her main appeal to managerial consideration in the role in "The Climbers" played by Bijou Fernandez and in that in "The Way of the World" played by Mrs. Le Moyne.

* * *

James O'Neill's new Russian play, "The Honor of the Humble," written for him by Miss Harriet Ford, will be ready for production about the middle of October, and will have its initial presentation in an eastern city, not yet selected. May Buckley has been engaged for leading woman, and Nestor Lannon, who has been staring for the past two seasons in Nat Goodwin's success, "When We Were Twenty-One," will be Mr. O'Neill's leading male support.

* * *

J. H. Stoddard, who is still in "Under the Bonnie Brier Bush," says that never in his extended career has he enjoyed playing a part half as much as that of Lachlan Campbell in the Maclaren play. William H. Crane makes a similar statement regarding himself as David Harum. You simply cannot stop the bubbling enthusiasm of these youngsters. Perhaps the fact that they are both making more money than ever before has something to do with their artistic exuberance.

* * *

There is some talk that "Doliy Varden," the piece which made Lulu Glaser, is to have a production in London at the Apollo theater. The English rights were sold some time ago, and when Mr. Stange was in London this week, he declared the piece "delightful." The manuscript. The date has not been settled, but the first performance will be given before December 1.

Maud Hobson, the beautiful English girl who is coming to New York in the support of [illegible] is a bit of a beauty, I can tell a pretty woman under her makeup any time. When I see you on the stage for the first time in that makeup at dress reahersal, say, I'm going to step up and kiss you, just to show that I'm game."

Nothing more was thought of the incident until the dress rehearsal was called. When Miss Coyne made her first entrance, crouched in the position she assumes as the witch, Mr. McNally was standing in the wings with a smile on his face. Miss Coyne raised her head. That was enough for the librettist. He made one dash for the front of the stage and jumping over the orchestra pit landed in the center aisle.

"You win," he shouted back; "I'll pay, only for heaven's sake don't come near me."

Miss Coyne was still bent almost double, but it was with laughter.

* * *

When "Charley's Aunt" is given at the Grand next month Mr. Charles Abbe, who will repeat his success of last season in the title role, will wear the costume originally worn by the celebrated English actor, Emile Giradet, who created the part when the piece was produced in London. Mr. Giradet learning of Mr. Abbe's success in this part, forwarded to him the dress he wore as the old lady "from Brazil, where the nuts come from."

* * *

Last week the good and old Bostonians revived their perennial success, "Robin Hood," at the Academy of Music in New York. The opera was first sung at the Grand opera house in Chicago on June 9, 1890, and since then has been produced 2,345 times in the United States and Canada. In these performances, most of which have been given with some of the originals in the cast, H. C. Barnabee has sung the role of the sheriff 1,630 times and W. H. MacDonald that of Little John 1,400 times.

In the revival apparently little effort has been made to reproduce the original cast, of which Jessie Bartlett Davis and Eugene Cowles are still in voice and probably available. Marie Stone is the wife of Mr. MacDonald and Carlotta Maconda was, until recently, at least, singing in concert. A comparison of the original and the new cast is interesting:

Original Production, 1890.	Characters.	Academy Revival, 1902.
H. C. Barnabee.	Sheriff of Nottingham,	H. C. Barnabee.
Edwin W. Hoff.	Robin Hood,	Harold Gordon.
Eugene Cowles.	Will Scarlett,	Allen C. Hinckley.
W. H. McDonald.	Little John,	W. H. McDonald.
George B. Frothingham	Friar Tuck,	George B. Frothingham
Peter Lang.	Guy of Gisborne,	Campbell Donald.
Marie Stone.	Lady Marian,	Grace Van Studdford.
Jessie Bartlett Davis.	Alan-a-Dale,	Olive C. Moore.
Carlotta Maconda.	Anabel,	Sabery d'Orsell.
Josephine Bartlett.	Dame Durden,	Josephine Bartlett.

* * *

The small son of Augustus Thomas, much like the small sons of other men, great and small, objects to being bathed each morning. The author of the state plays has, therefore, been compelled to resort to bribes.

The young man is passionately fond of ice cream, and before he would promise to take kindly to the morning bath he had to be fully assured that as a reward he was to have cream. And so the compact was made.

The next morning, after his bath, Mr. Thomas found his son wet and shaking.

"What's the matter, sonny?" he asked. "Have you a chill?"

"Yes, father," was the reply. "I am a little c-c-cold, b-b-but I'll be all r-r-right after I've had my p-p-plate of ice cream."

* * *

After Mr. Sothern's New York engagement at the Garden theater he expects to make an elaborate revival of "Romeo and Juliet," to be presented on the road the coming spring and in this city next fall. Mr. Sothern has obtained a new play by Justin Huntley McCarthy

BUSY WEEK IN NEW YORK THEATERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—It is not the fault of Mrs. Patrick Campbell that "Aunt Jeannie" is not a success. The talent of this remarkable actress struggles fiercely with the dreary talk of a hopeless play, and more than once the audience hopes she will rise so superior to her environment that we can forgive Benson. Pittsburghers know E. F. Benson, as the son of an archbishop of Canterbury, who has written several good novels, including "Dodo," which first brought him into prominence. (By the way, he did not write the musical comedy, "King Dodo," one of the big newspapers of New York to the contrary notwithstanding.) Benson is a bright young man, full of academic erudition, but who has, unfortunately, seen "The Importance of being Earnest" and "Lady Windermer's Fan." He thinks he can write stage epigrams as cleverly as the late Oscar Wilde, but he can't. If he could, perhaps "Aunt Jeannie" might have made a good impression, with the likelihood of its living all season. As it is, the chances are that it will never get out of New York.

Pittsburghers have some compensation for their disappointment in the fact that "Mrs. Pat" is not booked for their city this season, in that she might have dosed them with "Aunt Jeannie." Inasmuch as she will not visit Pittsburgh this winter—unless she changes her mind—and that the play is too bad to attract many Pittsburghers visiting New York, I will not trouble to go over the plot.

The Pat Campbell Kiss.

There is a kiss in "Aunt Jeannie" the report of which will carry over the Alleghanies. It is an explosive osculation of the kind that Olga Nethersole used to touch off in "Carmen," and it is the only thing in the play that habitues of the theater are talking about. John Blair is the other party to the incident—or, perhaps I should say, catastrophe. He used to be leading man for Julia Marlowe, who does not go in much for sensational kissing in her plays, and after that, he played once or twice in that weird affair known as the "Independent Theater." Now he has got back to the commonplace, and bestows upon Mrs. Patrick Campbell a kiss that is of the earth, earthy, and sounds like the explosion of a mud-cart. Mrs. Campbell remarks, after the kiss, that she "likes it," but it seems to make Blair tired. The affair is at the Garden theater.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that "Pinky-Panky Poo" has been exceedingly ill all the week, and Mrs. Campbell has suffered so much distress of mind that it is a wonder she can play at all.

Another suggestion of the aridity of the play market is afforded in the company at the Garrick, given on Monday for the first time in this country. It is an adaptation of the Scribe and Legouve comedy, "La Bataille des Dames," which has been done over and over again in nearly every modern tongue, and now makes its appearance as "There's Many a Slip." Not particularly powerful in its original form, it becomes still more attenuated in English as she is written by Capt. Robert Marshall. It is pretty, and clean, and gives reason for a daintily-set, well-lighted stage. That means much to polite society in New York. So long as the production can be called "swell," we are not disposed to be hypercritical as to the work itself.

An Earl as Actor.

Capt. Marshall is always pleasant. We remember with gratitude "A Royal Family" and "Second in Command," and are disposed to like "There's Many a Slip," before the curtain rises. Even when the piece is well under way, we can see that there is an interesting little comedy in progress. The period is 1817, and the scene is a chateau in France. Seven people play a game of cross-purposes, with the ladies carrying on their battle in behalf of a young man suspected of being a Bonapartist conspirator, and winning at last. The plot of the original is pretty well known, and it would be waste of time to go over it in detail.

The principal interest in the production is in the cast. The earl of Roslyn, under his nom de theater of "James Erskine," is the individual about whom the complications and conspiracies of the play revolve. He is called Henri De Fravigneul, and in the course of the performance is compelled to assume a disguise as a groom. He is not a bad actor, by any means, and whatever success the play achieves, he must be credited with his full share in it. The indications are that he will become something of a favorite in the United States, for he is manly in appearance, has a good voice, and carries himself gracefully.

Jessie Millward was received with warmth by the first night audience. She has a secure place in the affections of theatergoers here and she has earned it by artistic work. As the Countess d'Antreval she carries the burden of the plot, and her light and airy manner suit the character exactly. There are stronger plays than "Many a Slip," and we may see Miss Millward in one of them before the season ends. In the meantime she is decidedly agreeable in her present role. Leo Ditrichstein, who is always a conscientious actor, is satisfactory as Gustdoes his usual good work as the grouchy Baron de Montrichard, who is the "enemy" in the ladies' battle. Beatrice Irwin, an ingenue who has been a favorite in England, will become so here, no doubt. She is a charming young woman, who has learned the technique of her business and who fills her part of the picture pleasantly at all times.

Pinero's "Iris."

We are to have "Iris" at the Criterion next week, with Virginia Harned in the title role. This is a problem play in A. W. Pinero's characteristic vein and from all accounts is as clever as it is suggestive. Iris is not the sort of young woman into whose character one cares to inquire too closely; but that might be said of Pinero's creations. The piece is reported to have pleased Cleveland. Now it remains to be seen how it will fare in New York. When the Criterion is open Charles Frohman will have all his houses going.

Weber & Fields and their men and women have been working hard on "Twirly-Whirly" since it was put on at the favorite little music hall last week, and it is a very different show from what it was on the opening night. That is the way with Weber & Fields' productions always. Of all the successes that have been seen at this house, not one has been a big hit at the beginning.

The trouble is that the management has engaged more high-priced people than it can supply with material. There is not time enough in the two hours and a half that the show runs for all the comedians and comediennes to show what is in them. Fay Templeton has a lucky song that lifts her above the dead level, and Lillian Russell's one pretty number, about an "Evening Star," is a gem. But after that there is little to be said in favor of "Twirly-Whirly" as it left the hands of the librettists and composers.

Buf Weber & Fields are not dismayed. The performance is three times as good now as it was a week ago, and by the end of next week most likely it will be improved seven-fold. While there are gags there is hope at Weber & Fields.'

The Bostonians are doing a tremendous business at the Academy of Music. "Robin Hood" is one of the few light operas of recent days that has quality of vitality. It is as strong now as it was 10 years ago. The company is fully as strong as it was in the old days, and it seems as if people never tire of the tuneful music and picturesque scenes. There is a lot of room on the great stage and the production is commensurably large. When the company gets tired of playing "Robin Hood" it will put on "Maid Marian," I understand. There are other operas in the repertoire of this famous organization that New Yorkers always enjoy, not least among which is Victor Herbert's clever work, "The Serenade."

"Captain Molly" a Failure.

As was to be expected, "Captain Molly" will be taken off at the Manhattan theater at the end of the week. The play will go on the shelf. Perhaps the author will re-write it. At all events, it is not likely to see the light again in its present shape. Bessie Tyree, who has had an opportunity in "Captain Molly" to show that she is worthy to hold a place in stardom, will begin rehearsals in good audiences, and the conviction is growing that while the comedy might have been better there is no criticism to be visited on the performance of any of the company, particularly the two members I have just mentioned.

James E. Wilson and Minnie Seligman are playing the principal characters in "The Great Ruby" at the Fifth Avenue theater this week. Pittsburgh's old leading man is doing work in the stock company here and has made himself a big favorite already. He was in the stock company at the American last season; it will be remembered, and many of his admirers find their way down to the Fifth Avenue this year on his account.

Another New Play.

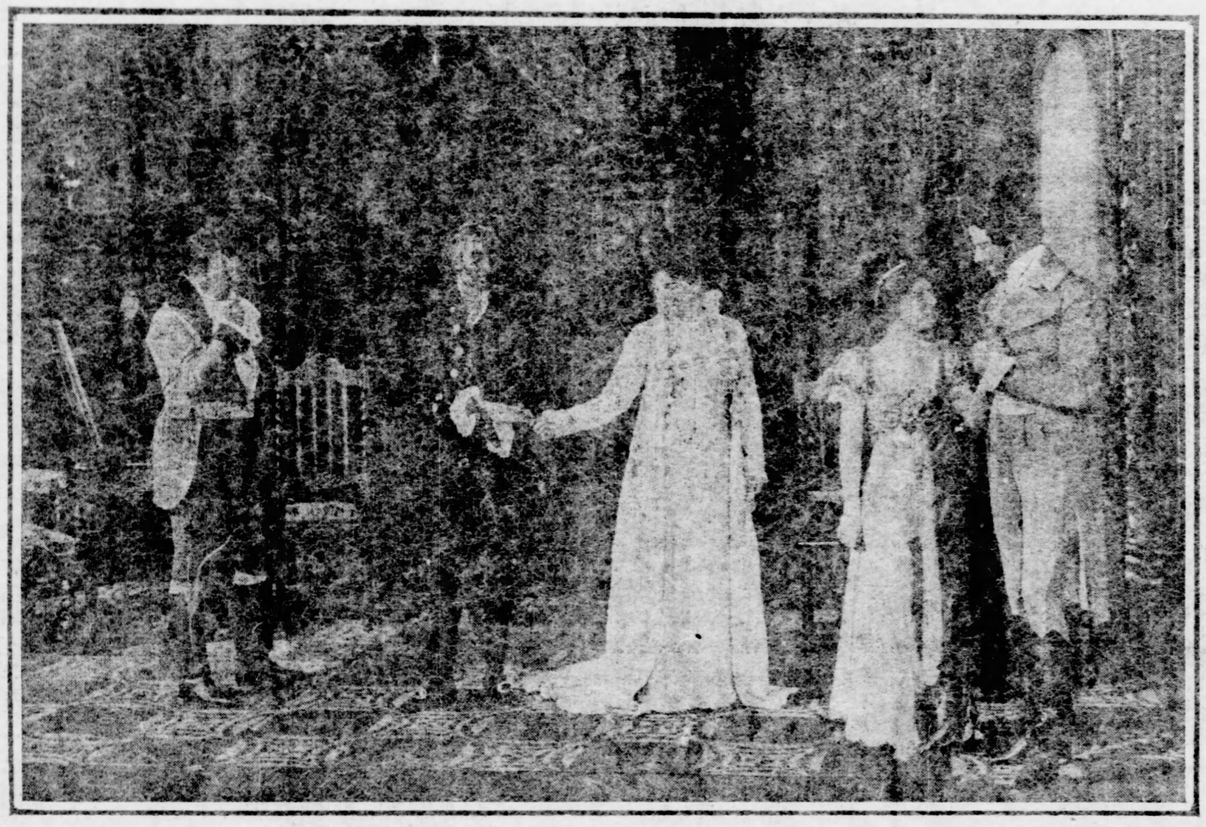
When "Captain Molly" moves from the Manhattan theater it will make way for "The Rose of Plymouth Town," the new piece in which Minnie Dupree will appear first as a star in the metropolis. Out of town critics speak well of the play and everyone knows that the star is a talented young woman.

"Soldiers of Fortune," at the Savoy, which was almost a frost when first revived this year, has pulled up, and the business is very large. It is a capital comedy and is well acted. Next to the performance of the star, Robert Edeson, about the best work is done by Edwin Brandt, who represents the treacherous South American general. "Heavy" roles necessarily are devoid of sympathy, so that Mr. Brandt's success is all the more notable.

Nelson Roberts, formerly manager of the Duquesne theater, Pittsburgh, has had plans drawn for his new theater in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. They show that it will be one of the finest theaters in Harlem, if not on all Manhattan island.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Who Is Playing "Aunt Jennie" at the Garden Theater.



A Scene in "There's Many a Slip," Act III., at the Garrick Theater.

IN THE PLAYHOUSES

A Pleasing Assortment of Bright Attractions Offered in Local Theaters.

Alvin—Stuart Robson.

Stuart Robson, who comes to the Alvin theater this week, has an enviable reputation as a player of legitimate comedy roles. Mr. Robson was born March 4, 1856. His stage career was begun at the age of 14 in Baltimore, Md. The company which he joined at that time was called the "Shakesperian Dramatic Club," and its members included some names that have since occupied the attention of the civilized world.

The truth of this assertion is established in the persons of Mr. Robson's boyish companions, who were none other than John Wilkes Booth, John Sleeper Clarke and Edwin Booth. The "Shakesperian Dramatic Club" gave periodical performances upon a stage erected in a barn, and their audiences were usually made up of the friends and families of the embryonic Thespians. Robson delights to talk of the days of his youth, and recounts many interesting episodes concerning those days when he was struggling for recognition as a player.

The production of the crowning triumph of Mr. Robson's artistic career, "The Henrietta," is made this year under the most favorable auspices. The company is an unusually strong one in support of the star. Edwin Holt will portray Nicholas Vanalstyne, "old Nick in the street;" Adolph Jackson plays Dr. Parke Wainwright, and Charles A. Lane will appear as Nicholas Vanalstyne, Jr.; Clifford Leigh, the celebrated English actor, will play Lord Arthur Trelawney, "another lamb;" Eleanor Barry appears as the Widow Opdyke, Frances Mayo as the wife of Vanalstyne, Jr., while Victoria Addison will play the part of her sister, Agnes, who is in love with Bertie. Lady Mary Trelawney is played by Laura Thompson. Joseph P. Keefe appears as the Rev. Dr. Murray Hillton, Cecil Kingston as Murgrave, the old clerk, and Walter Pennington as Watson Flint, the broker.

Grand—"Rupert of Hentzau."

"Rupert of Hentzau," which Manager Davis will put on with elaborate scenic effects tomorrow afternoon and the remainder of the week, will receive its initial production on any stage in this city. Contrary to the general run of book plays, it is said to be a far stronger play and more attractive from every point of view than it was as a novel. Its success, however, with book lovers was equally great as that of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Anthony Hope's plays are generally considered to furnish the best example of the purely romantic drama that the stage has had since the days of Alexander Dumas' popularity. He has a way of showing how men can love "the bright side of danger," as few modern authors have ever been able to do. The story of "Rupert" follows closely the book. Very nearly all its scenes are adhered to, with the exception of that of the duel between Rupert and Rudolph. For the sake of an effective tableau at the close, this scene is made to take place in the cellar of Mother Hoff's house instead of in the carret, as in the book. The story, it will be remembered, was a whirlwind of plots and counter-plots, but in dramatizing it Mr. E. E. Rose, the American playwright has, from all accounts, done an admirable piece of work, and the story is set forth in the clearest possible manner. Mr. Ingersoll will have the dual role of the King and Rudolph, with almost an unlimited range for the display of his versatility. The part of the King calls for a representation of a contemptible and panic-stricken King, while Rudolph is suggestive of youth and daring, tinged with the glamor of romance. Miss Taylor as the Queen will doubtless furnish a charming type of fragile and delicate beauty played gracefully and intelligently, as she does everything allotted to her. Mr. Robert Elliott as Rupert a part which he played originally in Mr. Hackett's company, will present a fine figure. Mr. Greenleaf, who was also in the original cast with Mr. Hackett, will have a prominent part. Mr. Hoffman will give the play some rarely beautiful settings.

Bijou—"The Evil Eye."

The great spectacular pantomime, "The Evil Eye," will open at the Bijou tomorrow, and it comes with all new scenery, new tricks, dances and songs. "The Evil Eye" deals with the efforts of two little fellows, "Nid" and "Nod," to extricate themselves from one predicament after another in which they find themselves as a result of trying to keep away from an individual known as "The Evil Eye." One of the most elaborate effects yet offered as a stage novelty is Armstrong's "Electric Ballet," which marvelous display has been greatly enlarged and improved upon by its inventor, P. C. Armstrong, by the addition of hundreds of extra lights and other electric effects. Still another new feature has been arranged for in the engagement of the Troubadour Four, a noted quartet of comedians and singers, in their latest comedy creation, "Odds and Ends from Here and There."

New and attractive ballet divertisements have been prepared, among which are "The Dance of the Tourists," "The Pierrots and Harlequins," "The International Ensemble," in which the entire company appears, and other terpsichorean conceits.

Clever songs, pretty ballads, notably Sidney R. Ellis' love songs, "By Your Side" and "You and I," catchy musical numbers and ensembles have always been a very strong feature with "The Evil Eye."

The Empire—"Two Little Waifs."

The return of Lincoln J. Carter's "Two Little Waifs" company to the Empire theater will undoubtedly be hailed with delight by the patrons of this popular resort, for many will remember the decidedly good impression left by this attraction on its last visit. The scenic surprises, consisting of "The Beautiful Home on the Hudson," "the moving clouds," the rising moon, the gradual change from daylight to sunset, from sunset to moonlight, Mother Bowser's cellar dive, the illuminated toy store, the twinkling lights of the Jersey shore, the Wellington club house, "The Little Church Around the Corner" and the grand old Hudson river are not forgotten. Stanley and Lolita Lamb as the Waifs, Helene Carrall in the dual role of Nell and Delia, James T. McElherne as Richard VIII., Edna Reming as Pinkie, Frank T. Wallace as Doctor Young, Francis Pierlot as the Policeman, J. D. Murphy as Bike Bowser and Nell Gibson as Mother Bowser, are all in the cast. The engagement opens for a week, beginning tomorrow night.

Duquesne—Vaudeville.

There is every reason to expect a most enjoyable vaudeville bill this week at the Duquesne theater. The program has a strong vein of comedy running through it, there being no less than six notable laughing acts, besides musical and novel features.

Ida Melville, the talented character comedienne, is at the head of the bill, presenting her laughable character bit, "Sis Hopkins' Sister." The company includes Thomas J. Ryan and Mary Richfield in a delightfully breezy sketch by Will M. Cressy, called "Mag Haggerty's Father," in which they are assisted by Maurice Gorman; Frank and Jen Latona, musical comedians, in the "Musical Slavey;" the Rio Brothers, Joseph Flynn, Rita Redmond in "Dion Cato," Emmonds, Emmerson and Emmonds, with their sketch, "Only a Joke;" Stinson and Merton, and the kinetograph with new pictures.

Academy—"The Merry Maidens."

An old favorite in a new dress comes to the Academy this week. It is the old reliable "Merry Maidens" company. There are many novelties with this attraction this season. It is an exceptionally strong company, and is headed by that acknowledged queen of burlesque, Miss Nellie Hanley, who assumes the principal roles in the two excellent burlesques, "The Joneses at the Merry Maidens' Ball" and "The Merry Maidens at the Beach." In addition to her performance in the two comedy sketches, Miss Hanley sings selections of popular songs in a manner to win her audience every time. The vaudeville end of the program embraces such celebrities as the Nelson family of wonderful acrobats, the Hiatts, the Spencer Brothers, the Johnson Trio and the Tourist Trio.

"The Rogue's Comedy."

When the distinguished English actor, Mr. E. S. Willard, presented "The Rogue's Comedy" in his repertoire of brilliant plays it easily divided honors with "The Middleman," which was considered his masterpiece. It is interesting to note that the first of the Willard plays to reach the stock houses will be presented here in Pittsburgh by Manager Davis' players week beginning September 29. The original manuscript and all the details that marked the splendid production of this piece with Mr. Willard will be observed by Stage Director Huffman.

Elsie De Wolf.

Elsie De Wolf, who is to appear at the Alvin week after next in the great Clyde Fitch play, "The Way of the World," is regarded generally as the best-dressed woman on the American stage. Miss De Wolf, who has been summering with Elizabeth Marbury at their villa in France, has been devoting all her spare time with Paris dressmakers, and during her current season undoubtedly will treat the American public to many innovations in the matter of gowns.

"Sowing the Wind."

M. C.—"Sowing the Wind" was presented at the Grand opera house for the first time two years ago under the acting management of Mr. McCloy. Miss Sarah Truax played the role of Rosamond.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Elsie DeWolf is the next Alvin attraction.

Della Fox comes soon to the Duquesne theater.

Mam'selle 'Awkins" comes to the Empire in October.

"Shooting the Chutes" comes to the Empire next week.

"The Rogues Comedy" will be given elaborate revival at the Grand next week.

"The Great Ruby" is under preparation for an elaborate production at the Grand.

Willie Edouin recently brought out in Liverpool a new play called "Off the Rang—806."

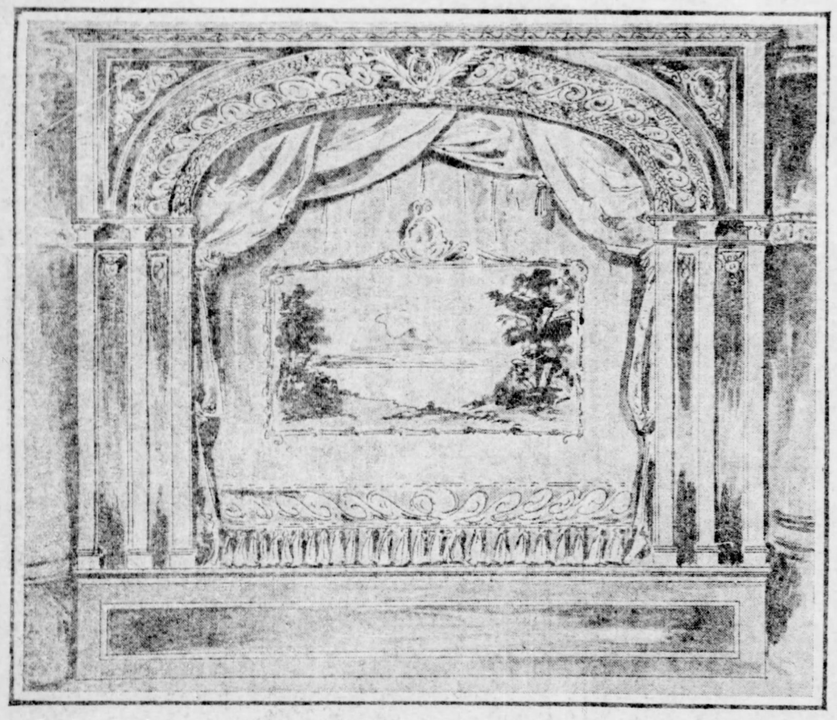
Crane, Mansfield and Nat Goodwin are coming to the Alvin early in the season this year.

Joseph Arthurs' pastoral melodrama "Lost River" follows "The Evil Eye" at the Bijou.

The eccentric comedy acrobats, Reno and Richards, are an early Duquesne theater attraction.

Miss Nellie Nauley, who comes to the Academy this week, is in private life Mrs. James Lowry of Allegheny.

NEW AVENUE THEATER AND ANNEX



A unique bit of bill board advertising appeared in various sections of the two cities during the past week in the shape of a three-sheet poster announcing the inaugural of the season at the Avenue theater and Annex on September 29. It is arranged like a legal proclamation, the text and the typographical arrangement carrying out the common simile. It begins with the word, "Proclamation" in about five-inch heavy-faced letters, under which, in type that seems to have a sort of judicial dignity about its staff lines, is the familiar "O, yez! O, yez! O, yez! of the court crier announcing to "all men, women and children in the county of Allegheny, commonwealth of Pennsylvania" that the Avenue theater and Annex will open its doors for the entertainment of the populace on such and such a date, when will be presented "for the modest tax of 10 cents per head" continuous vaudeville performances, etc., etc. The poster has attracted a great deal of attention and has been the subject of not a little talk among members of the bar.

The opening of the new Avenue and Annex is scheduled to take place Monday, September 29th.

The house is booked for several months ahead, it is understood, but the list of attractions will not be made public before next week. "Nothing cheap but the price," is to be the slogan of the management, and they mean, if one may judge by a reputation already established, to keep faith with the public all the time.

A competent musical director has been engaged and he will have an orchestra of talented musicians who have been specially trained for vaudeville work. In every way Pittsburghers have reason to expect something out of the ordinary in this newest bidder for popularity in the world of pleasure.

NEW GRAND
HARRY DAVIS Prop. & Mgr.
BELL PHONE 1726. P. & A. 2200.
"The best example of purely romantic drama known to the English-speaking stage."—Clement Scott in N. Y. Herald.
ONE WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, SEPT. 22.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15.
THE NEW STOCK COMPANY
IN A BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF ANTHONY HOPE'S
Picturesque Romantic Drama,
RUPERT OF HENTZAU
A sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," as given for one whole season by MR. JAMES K. HACKETT At the Lyceum Theater, New York.
Monday, Sept. 29 For One Week
First Time by Any Stock Organization of MR. E. S. WILLARD'S Charming Play,
"THE ROGUE'S COMEDY"
Seat Sale Will Start Tomorrow Morning AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Bijou THIS WEEK
BAR-GAIN MATS. MONDAY WED. & SAT.
BEST RESVD SEATS 25 & 50
CHAS. H. YALE and SIDNEY R. ELLIS'
THE EVIL EYE
A FOE TO FROWNS
OF THE FURTHER FUNNY FREAKS OF NID AND THE CONTINUED COMICAL CONTORTIONS OF NOD
FUN AND FROLIC MUSIC AND MIRTH.
Next Week—Joseph Arthur's "LOST RIVER."

DUQUESNE VAUDEVILLE
SEPT. 22-27.
MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
9 BRILLIANT, LAUGHING, NOVELTY, MUSICAL ACTS
IDA MELVILLE in her character sketch, Sis Hopkins' Sister.
(Thos. J.) RYAN & RICHFIELD, FRANK AND JEN LATONA, THE RIO BROTHERS, JOSEPH FLYNN, EMMONDS, EMMERSON & EMMONDS, STINSON & MERTON, EDISON KINETOGRAPH.

EMPIRE THEATER
COLLINS AVE. NEAR PENN
Reached by all street car lines. P. & A. Phone 351 East.
E. J. McCULLOUGH, Mgr.
Branch Ticket Office, E. G. Hays' Music Store, 534 Smithfield St.
WEEK COMMENCING TOMORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S Latest and Greatest Effort.
A Play to Please Everybody
TWO LITTLE WAIFS
A Play You Will Remember
Empire Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Next Attraction—The Musical Farce, "SHOOTING THE CHUTES."

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE!
THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE
FAMOUS FADETTES
....AT THE....
New Exposition
Positively closes on Tuesday evening next.
By special request Mamie Reuck Wilczek will play tomorrow night Handel's beautiful "Largo" as violin solo.

HARRY WILLIAMS ACADEMY
Sign of the Big Electric Light. Matinees Daily Except Monday.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22.
"THE MERRY MAIDENS"
BURLESQUERS
Headed by the Two Pittsburgh Favorites,
MR. JAMES LOWRY AND MISS NELLIE HANLY.
Two Exceedingly Funny Burlettas,
Jones at the Merry Maidens' Ball and The Merry Maidens at the Beach.

ALVIN NIXON & ZIMMERMAN, Owners and Managers. This Week MATS. WED. AND SAT.
STUART ROBSON
—AS—
BERTIE THE LAMB
THE MOST FAMOUS IMPERSONATION OF TODAY
—IN—
The Most Noteworthy Production Ever Given to Bronson Howard's MASTERPIECE
—THE HENRIETTA—
And His SUPERB COMPANY
—INCLUDING—
EDWIN HOLT, ADOLPH JACKSON, ELEANOR BARRY, CHARLES LANE, FRANCES GRAHAME MAYO, CLIFFORD LEIGH, VICTORIA ADDISON, CECIL KINGSTONE, LAURA THOMPSON, JOSEPH P. KEEFE, WALTER PENNINGTON.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DANIEL V. ARTHUR.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST—SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 27—THE COMEDY OF ERRORS—Mr. Robson as the Dromio of Syracuse—First time in 10 years. The most magnificent production ever given Shakespeare's immortal comedy.
NEXT WEEK MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE IN CLYDE FITCH'S COMEDY-DRAMA, THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Just One Week More Until the AVENUE THEATER AND ANNEX
INAUGURATES ITS SEASON,
MONDAY, SEPT. 29, at 1:30 P. M.
PRESENTING
High-Class Vaudeville
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES
FROM 1:30 TO 5:30 AND 7:15 TO 11 P. M.
Admission 10 Cents. | Lower Floor 15c Balcony 10c EXTRA
Watch the Newspapers and the Billboards for List of Attractions.

Autumn Designs of World's Fashion Centers

Smart and Serviceable Autumn Coats for Girls.

PARIS FASHION CHAT

America May Take Precedence in Making Elaborate Gowns—Gossip About Styles and People.

By ELISE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—How the dressmakers are laughing at the idea of an American invasion of their realm. "Eh, bien," cry the modistes; "is it not too droll that the American modistes think of competing with us here? If their gowns made in New York are so fine, why do the American ladies come here to buy of us? The reason is this—the other modistes, whether in London or Vienna or New York, do but imitate. They cannot create." All this with any amount of expressive shrugs. Yet with all their scorn the French couturiers is not so assured as she would have us suppose. America has a reputation for success, and, let us whisper, one who knows says that a bold venture of this sort with enterprise and capital will surely win a way for itself, though it will not endanger such great artists as Worth and Doucet.

Everyone is mad over the new perfume. It has the greatest vogue imaginable. It is called "bruised violet" and it has a delightful odor, with a faint pungent tinge like crushed green stems, tempering the sweet of the violet. The grandames have received it with enthusiasm.

And something that will interest you Americans is a bit of gossip about the Castellanes which has given the boulevardiers a moment of mirth. Count Boni, it is said, asked his wife to fee a servant for him, adding that he had not a sou. "Your usual condition," replied the Countess Anna, and all Paris laughed and hailed it as a mot.

Wonderful Fall Gowns.

But the new gowns. We are forgetting them. How they are ravishing! Since August 15, when the great openings were held, the Rue de la Paix has been the center of the city. Back from Trouville and Ostend and Aix-le-Bains flock the crowds, and the wardrobes must be replenished for the early autumn fetes.

One confection of white taffetas was trimmed with point d'Arabe on a graduated flounce, headed with three lapped folds forming a point at each side of the front. The triple-lapped bolero opens over a blouse waist of heavy ecru lace net. The bolero crosses straight in the back and the sleeves were double point shape bell, over tight lace interior sleeves. A pale green taffeta belt with a Russian silver buckle on each side and a big black hat with a black plume above and one below the brim completed the bewitching carriage toilette.

These triple caps and triple capes are a distinct feature, by the way, and as much worn as the plaited skirt. Speaking of plaited skirts reminds me of an exclusive design by one of the most distinctive artists of the needle. It was in green taffeta of a brilliant shade, trying to one with a bad complexion, but it was perfect. The line of the plaited skirt was grace itself. The waist was also plaited with a deep yoke collar of black filet net, trimmed with taffeta bands, coral stitching and drawn black velvet ribbons. The bishop sleeves had cuffs to match the yoke and the belt was of crushed black silk.

Wardrobe of a Duchess.

A certain duchess from one of the oldest families of the Fauberg St. Germain has ordered a number of superb reception gown. The lady in question is noted for her elegance in dressing, but not for her celerity in paying her modiste. I saw two of her gowns when they were receiving the last touches and beautiful they are. One was a combination of lavender and blue. The skirt and waist were of the lavender sewed in deep tucks, each tuck headed with a blue taffeta bound fold. A finely plaited yoke of blue embroidered chiffon over lavender liberty satin with revers of the same, and a chou with plaited hanging ends on each side. Deep applique points of Venetian lace were arranged over both skirt and waist and the belt was of blue liberty satin, held in front with a circlet of brilliants. The other gown was a scarlet cloth with a wide satin stripe. A daring thing, with a plain front breadth and a bias cut flounce embroidered all over with scarlet poppies. The full all round blouse had wide sleeves embroidered in poppies around circles of filet net. Narrow bands of embroidered cloth were held by enamelled buttons across a small net yoke, and shaped pieces, heavily embroidered, fell from the shoulders to the waist and were fastened there under a very wide girdle of woven red and gold Indian silk. This same duchess had a carriage coat of black taffeta and crepe de chine. The cloak of the taffeta was in box form, and there was a long encrusted train of the crepe de chine bordered with a frill of guipure lace dividing it at the upper part from a jet buckle to drape over each shoulder, with long stole ends in front, these being tied with a bow and rosette of white liberty gauze ribbon. The yoke and cuffs of the sleeves were of black chiffon sewed with spangled and jetted ornaments.

Superb Evening Gowns.

About evening gowns what can one say? It is almost hopeless to attempt to describe them. Grey and ecru nets trimmed with a little gold or silver thread embroidery, combined with a paillettes of delicate coloring form some of the most brilliant fancies, but all gray sequins on grey nets are charming if varied in shading. The all sequin gowns are still worn, but are not so popular as they were last winter. Another time I will tell you all about the new evening gowns and wraps, when I have had time to collect my scattered wits a little and look about.

Mais oui, and I almost forgot. The Duke Boris, who has so lately been in America, is very well known here, and when the story of his drinking out of the Chicago chorus girl's slipper was told, there was quite an excitement among the Parisian danseuses. On dit, that the duke will have to drink from many a French slipper if he means to atone for the slight put upon the soubrettes on this side.

Et maintenant, adieu.

New Fashions in Fur and Felt.

TOUR OF THE STORES

What One Sees in Shop Windows and on the Counters—Many Novelties for the Fall and Winter.

By LOUISE MICHEL.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

NO ONE knows just what to choose for this changeable, fickle weather, for one day means shirtwaist suits and straw hats and the next blows one into heavy cloth gowns with a shiver. Could the big stores make the weather, probably we would have a succession of crisp, cool days, for the felt hat is in the window and the jacket suit is rife. All that New York can offer may be seen here, with a careful weeding out of the extraordinary and exaggerated. A Midas purse would be scarce long enough for the impressionable damsel who strolls among these delightful visions of satin and broadcloth. The more one sees the more one wants, for the styles were never prettier or more becoming. This return to the primary colors is refreshing after the faded pastel shades we have so long been trying to wear. Here are some bits of observation gleaned here and there:

The chiffon boa means to stay until the furs crowd it out. In the soft grays and black-and-white it is particularly swell. The cheap ones do not pay for the buying, but an expensive one will last a season easily.

Pink and blue shot silks with the opal tint are the modish thing for evening waists.

The French hats are all flat with a decided droop in the back. Wings, plumes and ribbons dip below the collar, a convenient style for the woman with untidy back hair.

Golf vests have come back, but newer are the knitted waists in red and green, which look like sweaters buttoned all the way up the front.

The trying three-quarter coat is still with us, and the short loose coats will be worn through the autumn. Possibly their hold on the feminine affection is through their likeness to the dressing sacque, the most favored garment in the wardrobe.

Fine French flannels in all the fashionable shades are among the most popular materials shown for shirtwaists intended for hard service.

The plaids have come back. The most vivid blues and greens and reds, in big startling patterns, will be the strictly swagger, provided the manufacturers don't send out too much cheap imitation and make them common. Broad black and white plaids are also seen.

Velveteen, velvet and corduroy suits trimmed with bands of broadcloth, heavily stitched, are much in favor. Many of them are elaborate. In suits of cloth, corduroy or velvet, revers, cuffs and pocket flaps make a handsome trimming, and is, moreover, a new idea this season.

The black and white veil holds its ground, and appears in every sort of weave, figure and texture. Some of them are graceful and becoming, but those with the splotchy, sprawling designs are warranted to make a fright out a thousand-dollar beauty.

Tucks and plaits run riot over everything. We may look for them on gloves, next, since they have conquered the waist, skirt and hat.

A new and exceedingly pretty wrist bag is of light grey suede, with a top studded with rhinestones in a floral design.

Tiny tassels, frogs and crocheted and embroidered buttons are on all the new waists. Very small lace medallions, hardly an inch in width, form the trimming for a smart Paris waist of red silk.

A neat gold watch, mounted in a bracelet, is a thing which laden down shoppers would appreciate. Some of these bracelets are in form like the top of the lately popular extension purse.

The bishop stock has been taken up with enthusiasm, and the worthy ecclesiastics will hardly recognize their neckwear in the dainty hemstitched and embroidered creations that the shops display. The sheer mull stocks with turnovers to match are especially good.

Bright plaid silk petticoats made with plaited ruffles are predicted for the season, but it is to be doubted that they will supplant the same color petticoats which are always good taste with any gown.

A heavy walking glove, one button and very mannish in cut in all shades of red, brown and oxblood, has found much favor for wear with the autumn walking suit.

Embroidery is as much a feature of the autumn fashions as it was those of the summer.

High laced shoes of soft dull kid are embroidered in small black beads, and though pretty, are too impracticable to be very popular.

For the boudoir are some exquisite new desks of simple design, stained, not varnished, and with three Delft tiles set in the back.

Tiny candle shades made of clear glass with bead fringe are a pleasing novelty.

"I'm a plain, everyday business man," said Meritt, "and I am nothing if not practical. Miss Wisely, will you be my wife?"

"I admire your frankness, Mr. Meritt," replied the fair object of his affections, "because I am inclined to be rather matter-of-fact myself. How much are you worth?"

A Pale Pink Afternoon Dress Trimmed With Ecru Lace.

LATEST LONDON HITS

New Coiffures a Worry to Fashionable Women—Costumes in "The Marriage of Kitty" — Gay Gowns at the Dublin Horse Show.

By BEATRICE EDGEWORTH.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mayfair is rejoicing at the complete recovery of the king and the prospect of the gayest kind of a gay season. While he was ill and during the delay of the coronation there were many who were very gloomy as to the prospects for anything of a brilliant winter. Many of those prominent in court circles had mourning ordered ready to be donned at short notice should his majesty unexpectdly die. But now the summer of our discontent is over and we may plunge unrestrainedly into the giddy round.

Hair dressing is agitating the fair Londoner very seriously at present. To have the hair really well done a professional is needed, and to those who must economize a bit it means a heavy item of expense when the season is over. It takes a very clever and capable maid to master the new side part, or the low coiffure with a forward pouf and the hanging curl. The hanging curl is immensely becoming to some faces and is absurd for others, but no one should attempt to wear it unless it is arranged perfectly, for then and then only one will not appear ludicrous. There are few new hair ornaments, flowers and jewels always being in favor, and feathers for the drawing rooms.

There are a number of pretty little accessories to the toilet which find eager purchasers just now. The adaptable lace berths, which can be used in so many ways, is one of these, and those adorable little pearl-headed pins is another. There is a very becoming boudoir wrap in quilted silk of delicate shades which is high in favor. For the sportswoman there are the oddest brooches, diamond rabbits, diamond pheasants and diamond snipe set on long slender gold bars. Just the thing for the country house parties during the shooting. One likes to have some distinctive touch then.

Everyone flocked to the Duke of York's to see "The Marriage of Kitty," to the Haymarket for "There's Many a Slip," and to the St. James for "If I Were King." Whatever the critics may say about the plays, there can be nothing but praise for the costuming. Miss Winifred Emery in "There's Many a Slip" wore a creation of white brocade with pink scrolls and wreaths fastened as a kind of sleeveless coat with long train, and lined throughout with a rare shade of coral pink silk, the whole front of the gown being of pale pink chiffon, with a long girdle falling to the bottom of the skirt, and little gathered sleeves. In the first act she wears a gown that is even more beautiful. It is a pale green satin exquisitely embroidered all around the edge and having a soft front of pale green lisse patterned in daisies. Her scarf is very cunningly arranged, forming the right sleeve and carried down to the waist at the back, where it is caught with a shower of ribbons from whence it is carried negligently over the left arm.

Other very triumphs of gowns were worn by Miss Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty." There is one of soft white chiffon combined with yellowish lace. The lace forms a curved corselet on the bodice and continues as a panel on the front of the skirt, and at the back to sweep out into long sash ends over the deeply Vandyked points of the plisse chiffon with their applique edging of lace. The hat is a picturesque affair of Leghorn wreathed around with softly tinted leaves and draped with a scarf of lace, the one definite note of color being supplied by a poppy red sunshade.

Miss Ellis Jeffreys, another beautiful actress in the same play, wears a wonderful gown of white crepe de chine with ivory tinted guipure lace deftly manipulated into bolero form on the tucked and pouched bodice and threaded through with a scarf of filmy black lace, which is drawn into a long ended bow in front. The sleeves are decorated with other scarves and bows of black lace and at the back of the bodice the jaunty little coat tails show the effective contrast of black lace medallions appliqued on the white lace, while above them cabochon centers of jet gleam out from the flower-like rosettes of white satin finishing off the waistband. The skirt, whose tucks follow faithfully the graceful curves of the figure, has an applique of guipure in a design of clusters of grapes to trim the deep tucked flounce. Bunches of grapes of delicate green coloring are fastened at the side of the toque against closely clustered white violets and fresh green foliage.

The Dublin horse show was a display of things sartorial as well as of things equine. The quality of both was good, too. The vice regal party was not there, and the quick alternation of bright sunshine and heavy showers made wearing smart frocks an uncertain affair. Still there was a great number of very swagger gowns in the early fall styles. There was one chinchilla gray faced cloth costume that was much noticed; it had a sun ray pleated skirt, the bolero carried out in the same style, with the new plain front composed of a single wide box pleat with a row of small round silver buttons on either side, very prettily outlined with two rows of narrow silver and black braid. The collar and small revers were of deep cream taffeta with encrustations of Venetian lace, and the sleeves were pleated as far as the elbow, and then put very full into a tight cream taffeta cuff. It had a rather wide pleated coat tail behind as a concession to the new departure into long coats. Lady Fingall, who is so popular in Dublin, wore a biege Irish frieze, with a rustic straw hat trimmed in blue. Lary Grosvenor appeared several times in white with a loose fawn coat. Lady Barrington was charmingly attired in light gray voile trimmed with black lace and choux of vieux rose velvet on the bodice. Mrs. Warner was said to have the most notable costume present. It was carried out in blue-faced cloth with a spade fronted bolero and a border of biscuit colored taffeta, handsomely embroidered, running all around it. The skirt was of the corselet variety with a plain front panel formed by a deep graduated box pleat. It had the same adornment behind distinguished by three sets of pin tucks.

The furs are wonderful, but it is a little early to think of them.

THE GOLDEN PRINCESS

A Story for Women.

By SOPHIE GATES KERR.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Once upon a time there was a young man who did not feel that he had met what he was pleased to call his affinity. He had money, good looks, and belonged to an ultra smart club, but he was not satisfied. The women with whom he danced and drove and golfed, and the women he met behind the scenes palled upon him. True, there was one, a frivolous creature addicted to white chiffon, to whom he made love in his idle hours, but he yearned for something new and different. Had some kind friend in this crisis of his life shown him a new cocktail his attention would have been diverted and all would have been well. But fate kept hands off.

So he wandered away in search of the ideal woman. In compliment to Mr. Le Gallienne he mentally called her the "Golden Princess." He wandered far and wide and at last found her, in Paris, of course. She was purest gold and glittered so delightfully that every one in the Bois paused to look at her. The young man loved her with esprit and emphasis, and his love was augmented by the feeling that he had really outwitted the cynics and philosophers.

One night she wore a new gown, a Doucet. The sleeves were short, and as she raised her arm the laces fell away and revealed some tiny letters on her arm, that read:

"Triple plated. Warranted to last ten years."

Rage and despair. The young man went away. He came home and married the white chiffon girl, who, indeed, had never realized his defection. A woman understands perfectly how a man may forget other women, but that he should forget her—absurd.

Chiffon, you know, sometimes lasts through two evenings, and the Golden Princess was warranted for ten years. If the young man ever has doubts as to the wisdom of his course—but we digress.

Moral: Keep an eye on your modiste.

How to Care for Carpets.

To keep a good carpet do not hide it under a cheap druggel, as many a prudent but short-sighted housewife does. This only makes a good carpet the lining for the poor one. Through the loose fibers of the drugget dust filters and little bits of dirt, which wear away the fabric underneath.

It is always best to have the carpet laid by men from the store, as they know how to avoid straining the fiber. Let them also clean the carpets, as the amateur usually does more harm than good as a cleaner. The carpet should be brushed away from the nap. Nap dragged daily the wrong way weakens and pulls away.

To clean a carpet it should be done over yard by yard with a clothes brush, sweeping with the nap. This will give you a chance to see all the stains.

The right method to treat a good carpet is to lay it carefully on a soft bedding of thick layers of newspapers or of brown paper. The printing ink on newspapers is disliked by the moth, which will avoid such things as a place unsuitable for the laying of its eggs.

Thus thick folds of newspapers not only give a thick underfooting for the floor, but relieve the housewife of one source of worry—moths in her best carpet. The papers should be renewed each time the carpet is taken up.

A Boa of Chiffon Trimmed With Lace Insertion.

A Louis Quinze Coat With Skirt All in Cigar Colored Satin and Black Taffeta. The Front Is in Blue.

A WEEKLY REVIEW

BOOKS AND BOOK MEN

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

WITH THE LITERARY FOLK

ONE of the most noted of American book buyers, who has just returned after a summer spent in England and Scotland hunting for rare old tomes, says that book dealers in London have come to look on the American purchaser as their most important client. "Americans have left at least a quarter of a million dollars with the London book market this one summer. The people of the United States as a whole may not have the fine literary taste of the English folk, but interest in books is developing among us so rapidly that our demand for the best things London has to sell increases annually. Such profitable customers are we considered, that at the great auction sales of books London dealers combine to buy in good things rather than let them go first-hand to America. Their profits on what we buy are too important to lose."

He was surprised to find that there are still on the market six copies of the William Morris Kelmscott edition of Chaucer. It was thought the entire edition had been sold. Such copies of it as are owned by Americans—Harold F. McCormick and John A. Spoor of Chicago, for instance—are valued at a very high figure. This figure the London dealers are desiring of maintaining, and therefore hold the copies in reserve as long as possible.

The original MSS. of one of Keats's unfinished poems, "The Cap and Bell," was sold in London to an American recently for $365. Colored prints and mezzo-engravings done in the early part of this century have risen to an amazing price. They are selling at from $1,500 to $2,000.

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Harper's for October prints Bret Harte's last poem, found after his death. It was written at the time of Queen Victoria's death. It is reprinted in full:

When your men bowed heads together
With hushed lips,
And the globe swung out from gladness
To eclipse,

When your drums from the equator
To the pole
Carried round it an unending
Funeral roll,

When your capitals from Norway
To the Cape
Through their streets and from their houses
Trailed their crape,

Still the sun awoke to gladness
As of old,
And the stars their midnight beauty
Still unrolled,

For the glory bord of Goodness
Never dies,
And its flag is not half-masted
In the skies.

There is also an article on "Some Letters of Bret Harte," by his friend Mary Stuart Boyd, which throws an interesting personal light on the geniality of Harte's character. The article includes another unpublished poem by him, written in Scotch dialect.

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Richard Le Gallienne is in London making a farewell stay before sailing to the United States. Mr. Le Gallienne will spend the winter in Minneapolis. He finds the English climate too much for him, and thinks Minneapolis the best place in the world for people afflicted with asthma.

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One of the queerest of French authors, Clovis Pierre, died last week. Pierre was a poet whose talent would doubtless have received recognition, even if the contrast between his vocation and his avocation had not tickled the fancy of the Parisians. He lived and wrote his poetry at the morgue, of which he was registrar. He was a merry soul who found most of his inspiration in the corpses in his care and who used to describe himself as the manager of a big hotel well known in Paris, which was a quiet place of rest for travelers from all countries. He dwelt at the morgue for 32 years before he retired on a pension. Some of his songs were lively and vastly popular at the cafe concerts.

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William Allen Butler, author of the famous poem, "Nothing to Wear," died in New York the other day at the age of 77. People who remember well the poem through which Miss Flora McFlimsey "trundles her skirts" have perhaps forgotten who wrote it. The poem first appeared in Harper's Weekly in 1857. In addition to his verses he wrote a biography of Martin Van Buren, during whose presidential administration his father was Attorney General. But Mr. Butler's authorship was only an incident in a long and busy career as a lawyer. "Nothing to Wear," one of the most interesting poems in our language,

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Publishers who expected to make a good thing out of the forthcoming book by ex-President Kruger and Gen. De Wet are doomed to disappointment. The astute Boers were well aware of their market value and at latest accounts De Wet is still holding out for higher prices on his English and American rights than anyone can be found to pay. Mr. Kruger wanted $25,000 advance on a royalty of 25 cents a copy for his English rights, while De Wet wanted yet more. The Dutch edition of the De Wet book will be sold for $2.50. It is expected that both books will come out in November or December.

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The manuscript of Edward Marshall's novel, "Lizette," which is one of the fall books published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., had many exciting adventures and some narrow escapes before it was put into type. Mr. Marshall began the story several years ago when he was stationed in Paris as a correspondent. This part of the story and the notebook in which Mr. Marshall had jotted down many incidents of life in the Latin Quarter went to Cuba at the beginning of the Spanish war, and it was misplaced with a part of his luggage about the time when he received the wound at El Caney which was believed at the time to be fatal.

Several months later the missing luggage turned up in New York. In the winter of 1900-1901 Mr. Marshall was living at the Hotel Jefferson in New York and had nearly completed the story when the hotel burned down. As most people know, Mr. Marshall lost one of his legs as the result of the wound he received in Cuba, but he managed to escape from the burning building by a narrow board laid across to a wall about two feet distant.

Just as he got across the plank he thought of his story and turned back. The package of manuscript was burning when Mr. Marshall reached it, but he brought it out with only one end scorched. Then he took it to a safe deposit vault and left it there until it was transferred to the hands of the publishers.

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A new and important Columbus publication in three volumes by John Boyd Thacher, is among Putnams' fall announcements. The famous Journal of Columbus, edited by Navarette in 1825, and freely used by every biographer of the admiral from Washington Irving to Justin Winsor, will for the first time be reproduced in an English translation. The personal appearance of Columbus will be described, with a reproduction of every important portrait. An important chapter will be devoted to the handwriting of Columbus, and every known example of his script reproduced in exact facsimile, with a transliteration and a translation.

Of the four voyages made by Columbus, news concerning three reached the world through three printed publications, each of which is represented by a unique example. These are also reproduced.

In view of the recent revival of that old and oft-exploded story about the pilot who died in Columbus's house and told him about the new world—a story that Oviedo and Gomara circulated and a Peruvian writer 120 years later elaborated—the publication of new materials shedding light on the explorer's life seems opportune. It will give the resurrection of old myths something new to think about.

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The Century has recently come into possession of an interesting collection of unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott, written to a very interesting character in the early part of the last century, Mrs. Hughes, the grandmother of the author of "Tom Brown."

POETA FIT NON NASCITUR.

THE POETS' CALENDAR

SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

21 SEPTEMBER
Edmund Gosse.
English Poet and Critic, 1849.

The conscious roses still must glow
Above the dreaming nenuphars:
They recollect their high estate,
The Roman honors they have known
And while they ponder Caesar's fate
They cease to marvel at their own.

22 Alexander Kisfaludy.
Hungarian Poet, 1772-1844.

As a star in a storm or a light on the sea,
As in the desert the spring and the tree,
As a dream in the night or a rose by the way,
Is the theme of my heart's love lay.

23 Theodor Koerner.
German Poet and Patriot, 1791-1813.

Round me the cannons smoke and roar,
The battle's lightnings dart and play,
Lord God of Hosts, Thee I implore,
Be Thou my stay!

24 William Lisle Bowles.
English Poet and Antiquary, 1762-1850.

O Time, thou knowst a lenient hand to lay
Softest on sorrow's wounds, and slowly thence,
Lulling to sad repose the weary sense,
The faint pang stealest unperceived away.

25 Felicia Hemans.
English Poetess, 1793-1835.

The flowers the sultry summer kills
Spring's milder suns restore,
But innocense, that fickle charm,
Blooms once, and blooms no more.

26 James A. Hillhouse.
American Poet, 1789-1841.

Seasons have changed,
Ages and empires rolled like smoke away,
But thou, unaltered, beamest as silver fair,
As on thy birth-night, bright and watchful star.

27 Lucretia M. Davidson.
American Poetess, 1808-1825.

When sleeping in my grass-grown bed,
Shouldst thou still linger here above,
Wilt thou not kneel beside my head,
And, sister, sing the song I love?

CYNICISM: FIVE PILLS

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

WHAT a miscellaneous little book is this collection from the pen of Mrs. Craigie! It reminds one of those bonbonieres into which, because they won't hold much, a little of everything has been put. Two short stories, two short plays and a fairy tale for good measure.

Mrs. Craigie is to be congratulated upon her choice of titles. "The Worm That God Prepared" is effective. "'Tis an Ill Flight Without Wings" tells much. "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting" is a drama in itself, like the titles of some of Musset's proverbes. "A Repentance" and "Prince Toto" are rather tame—types of the commonplace titles Mrs. Craigie usually avoids. Her new novel, "Love and the Soul Hunters," comes to my table as I lay the "Tales about Temperaments" down, and again illustrates her happy faculty of title-making.

Though it is admitted that a good title is a considerable factor in the success of a book, good titles are very rare. Some people may say that the good titles have all been taken; the same people who say the stories have all been told. One is almost tempted to agree with them in view of Marie Corelli's calling her new novel "Temporal Power." But then she may christen her next one "Palaeolithic Man" or "Experimental Toxicology." Every one knows that a book of Marie Corelli's called by any other name would be as boshy.

Mrs. Craigie's titles, for the most part, being so happily chosen, one sits down with a real relish to read her tales. They are not altogether pleasant tales—like olives, one must acquire the taste for them. The palate cloyed by the suave and sugary confections of the Duchess would find this cynical philosophy a bitter pill. Mrs. Craigie cannot even plead for herself what Gerhart Hauptmann, in "Before Sunrise," said for Zola and Ibsen: "They are not poets, but necessary evils. What they offer us is not wine, but medicine."

Yet her art has its extenuation and its justification. Reversing the Jesuit maxim, the means justify the end. These trifles are exceeding well done—each facet flashing flame—sentences like jeweled scimiters—and, above all, her dramatic instinct always guides her through the bewildering maze of her own cleverness to a fitting denouement.

She is clever—even her friends are unable to deny it. So clever that she must have found it a hard matter to depict stupid nonentities like Sir Claude and Lambert Montague Montgomery. So clever that when she essays to paint a churchman he turns out a Casanova and sings to a hymn tune the naughtiest stanza in Beranger's ballad about the jolly king of Yvetot. So clever that one of her society women can soliloquize for five long pages without getting bored herself.

Mrs. Craigie once disclaimed responsibility for the cynical things her characters say. And indeed it would hardly be fair to hold her accountable for their sayings any more than for their doings. If one of her aristocrats, in a fit of homicidal fury, assassinates the son of a grocer, then his own daughter, and commits suicide, we cannot indict Mrs. Craigie for the slaughter. But to a certain extent she is responsible, as in polite society one is held responsible for the actions of those one introduces.

Zola and Hardy might aver that they have nothing to do with polite society, but Mrs. Craigie can put forward no such specious plea. All the people of her world are marquises, dukes and a' that. Even her Little Rat—who "had no manners, smoked in public and drank brandies-and-sodas," while "the two-penny damns which she did not care for this, that or the other would have paid off the national debt"—even this Little Rat is a true daughter of the haughty Maiveres and the splendidly wicked Dolpoles.

Being thus under responsibility, albeit limited, for the creatures of her brain, Mrs. Craigie should not have taken Sir Claude and Dr. Simwell past that gutter, "where a little dead dog lay soaked in mud;" no, not even to work in a noble quotation from Lucretius! Leave cadavers to d'Annunzio.

It may also be doubted whether she need have taken special pains to report some epigrams disparaging her own sex. "The land is full of female things perched on wheels; there are no longer any women to inspire us," says her divine Casanova; and when a rapturous nobleman believes he will know his heart's choice by her eyes, and her words, and her beautiful hair, this reverend Mephistopheles suggests that he "would recognize her sooner by the freckle on her nose." Even the women show their own sex scant charity; "tomorrow I go into a convent," says one; "a convent with thick wall and no staircase, and not too many other women."

Somehow, one feels a chill in this atmosphere, among these people with dead hearts and quick tongues. They deem nothing holy. "there are no causes worth dying for." They see nothing but shams—"two years of enchantment, and then a lifetime of etiquette; that is a happy marriage." Their creed is summed up in these words:

Truth! I have explained it admirably a hundred times, and I have not the least faith in its existence. Life is a shell full of false appearance. If you crack it hard it breaks, and then there is nothing but an unsavory mess. Virtue deceives itself, villainy deceives other people.

Even Mrs. Craigie's fairy prince has eaten of disillusion's bitter fruit, and is as hopelessly blase as if he had spent aeons in the brilliant saloons where "Dodo" Benson waves his somniferous scepter of epigram. So blase is this prince that to escape eternal boredom he is ready to marry a slave girl in rags, her hair bright green, her cheeks pale blue, her eyes like yellow amber.

It is a world so dreary that a husband, deemed dead, on returning apologizes for spoiling his wife's unhappiness. It is a world so mad that the sole way in which a woman may tell whether a man loves her is thus described:

If he is cold one moment and kind the next, if he calls her every name under heaven from an angel to a scorpion, if he contradicts all she says, hates everything she likes, and likes everything she hates, and if he makes her life now a rapture, now a misery and now the weariness of death—she can make up her mind that he worships the very ground under her feet.

Of the five stories and plays in the volume the last is by far the best. "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting" reads like a tale from Boccaccio, and the climax of the little drama is worked up to so cleverly that one overlooks the longeurs of the introductory monologue. "The Worm That God Prepared" is a fine piece of character sketching, but nothing in it explains the sudden murderous rage that ends it. "'Tis an Ill Flight Without Wings" leaves one wondering why the young Briton who fell in love with a picture went off to Italy instead of looking for the original nearer home. "A Repentance" reads as if Edouard Rod had tried to write in the vein of "The Three Guardsmen"—it is about as natural as the position of the picture which the stage direction requires to be hung projecting from the wall like a sign-board, so that the audience may see it plainly. It may be remembered that the Honorable Peter Stirling hung his pictures in this way to save wall space, but the Countess des Escas had no such motive. "Prince Toto," the fairy tale, is a clever imitation of the real article.

Cleverness, it may be said in summing up, is the predominating quality in all Mrs. Craigie's work—a cleverness that amounts almost to genius.

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MARY MACLANE'S RIVAL.

"THE STORY OF LIZZIE MCGUIRE." By Herself. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

Mary MacLane had better look to her laurels. Lizzie McGuire is a far more entertaining person. The acute phase which Weltschmerz takes on in Butte, Montana—"Weltschmerz is Goethe's word for swelled head—is acutely parodied. Like Mary, Lizzie admits that she is queer—nay, she is open-hearted enough to admit that she is "daffy."

I am a thief too.

I am not wealthy enough to be called a kleptomaniac. Still there is some spirit hanging about me that makes me love to annex things.

Lizzie winds up with the confession that she is "nothing more nor less than a great big bluff. But there are others, and there is consolation in that."

"TALES ABOUT TEMPERAMENTS." By John Oliver Hobbes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN.

WHILE engaged in tacking a laurel wreath and a halo upon the head of the Aaron Burr idol he has set up, it probably occurred to Charles Felton Pidgin that he was unfair to another exalted patriot who has been in ill odor. So Mr. Pidgin set about also to repair the damaged reputation of Benedict Arnold. During the "ever-victorious" Burr's conquest of Canada, Arnold joins the American forces under an assumed name; he redeems himself by leading a forlorn hope and receiving a mortal hurt. Before dying he confesses how he was led into the treason that made his name infamous. His excuse is as old as Adam—he blames it on his wife. Burr absolves his memory with the not very apt formula: "Perhaps like the penitent thief he, too, today is in Paradise." This seems to imply that the military code is operative in heaven and that God was on the American side.

But Benedict Arnold is not the hero after Mr. Pidgin's own heart. That hero is Burr, whom he tricks out in all the attributes of immaculate pre-eminence—warrior, statesman, saint.

Mr. Pidgin's romance tells what might have been if Burr had been elected governor of New York. If he had not killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, and had not planned the filibustering expedition that resulted in his trial for treason.

Any one will readily admit that a great many things might have been. Any one could easily enumerate a vast series of events that did not happen, of battles that never were fought and victories that never were won. To do this requires no exercise of the imagination; it is a simple process of addition.

By such a process of addition Mr. Pidgin builds up the future career of his hero. He has Burr elected governor of New York; then Burr forces Jefferson to make him head of the army and defeats the Dons in a war with Spain and Mexico, annexing everything west of the Mississippi, south of the Rio Grande and east of the gulf, except Jamaica; then he is elected president, radically remodels the constitution, and completes the Panama canal by 1814; then he promulgates the famous doctrine which history has labeled with the name of President Monroe; this results in immediate war with England, the utter annihilation of the British armada, the conquest of Canada and President Burr's falling in love. After his glorious administration he makes a tour of Europe, but finally marries and settles down, living to the green old age of 80.

The irreverent may suggest that instead of "The Climax" Mr. Pidgin should have called his romance "The Limit." But, really, Mr. Pidgin has been very moderate, taking into account his idol-atrous veneration for his hero. There are many other things that might have been. With England's power broken, Napoleon's sun would not have set at Waterloo, and we can readily conceive of the Corsican's casting covetous eyes upon the new world. Presto, a war with France! What a chance to match Burr against Bonaparte! The conquest and annexation of all Europe would be the logical result. Asia and Africa might then come in under a benevolent assimilation amendment to the constitution. When Burr retired from the presidency, instead of masterly inactivity, he might have emulated Jefferson, who invented a plough, by constructing an airship, in which he might have sailed off and discovered the north pole, or he might have turned to literature and won renown as an author. This latter might-have-been opens an avenue of delightful possibilities. Mr. Pidgin could continue his Burr series by writing all the books that Burr might have written.

The thoughts of the late Marcus Aurelius Antonnus would not have been in it with those of Aaron Burr. Why, he cannot gaze for a moment upon the blue Potomac, without profoundly philosophical cogitations comparing the course of the river with the course of human life:

In its infancy a little purling brook, in its youth, augmented by small tributary streams, it expands and widens and increases in volume; on it rushes until joined by a tributary stream, when, like man and woman united in marriage, they go on together in close companionship; finally the end of the course is reached, and the river, like man and women, falls into the ocean of eternity.

We are not informed whether Gov. Burr thought this great thought for the first time when looking out of the White House windows, or whether he remembered it from his graduation essay. No graduation essay is complete without it. It gives us the key to most of the reforms wrought by Burr during his 12 years' presidency. He ransacked the graduation essays of the country for suggestions. A great many valuable hints, according to Mr. Pidgin's romance, also came from Litchfield, where the loafers in the village grocery decided on the eight-year presidential term and discussed the functions of the vice-president. In return, Aaron Burr advises the good people of Litchfield in their family affairs.

Reciprocity! Since Abiel Budlong helps Burr to solve the mighty riddles that have perplexed generations of statesmen, the least that the president could do was to help Abiel Budlong get Phebie Priestley, though old Sol Priestley was determined that "his darter" should marry Jake Carruthers.

As a sample of the mighty riddles that Burr disposes of in short order, we may take the slavery question. His message, which stamped him as "the greatest statesman of the time," declared that slavery must be abolished and the Panama canal must be built. There were 1,200,000 slaves in the country. He recommended that a commission be appointed to fix their value, and advised the payment of one-fifth of the sum in cash, the rest in government bonds; the blacks thus freed were to migrate to Mexico and Central America and build the canal, being the only people who could stand the climate.

How simple and easy! There wouldn't have been any civil war, nor any race problem, nor any De Lesseps scandal—in fact, one doesn't see what the historians of the future would have had to write about.

Burr's military achievements are on a par with his statesmanship. The Spaniards and Mexicans melt away before him "like chaff before a blazing fire." But in the great battle of La Chaudiere, against England's armies, his martial glory reaches its zenith. Such a battle was never fought before or since. The English commanders were apparently afflicted with congenital idiocy, while the brilliancy of the American tactics may be seen from a specimen order of Gen. Burr's, who "dispatched aids to the left of the line to warn the commanders there to be on the qui vive, and to be sure and make no mistake as to the right moment of entering the fight." In this battle, by the way, women take part, as aids of their husbands, in a uniform that was "handsome, comfortable and serviceable. These successors of the Amazons of old sat their horses as firmly and put on as martial an appearance as they could."

Alexander Hamilton is the villain of the romance, but such a tame and incompetent villain that he might as well be out of it. He employs an illiterate woman at $50 a month to act as a spy upon Burr, with what object we do not know, and the procedure results in the woman's husband blackmailing Hamilton. Why this husband's curiously spelled letters are introduced into the romance, and how he is later led to attempt Burr's assassination, are things that Mr. Pidgin alone can explain, an adept what would have happened if the English ship that captured Burr had not been intercepted by the frigate "Alexander Hamilton."

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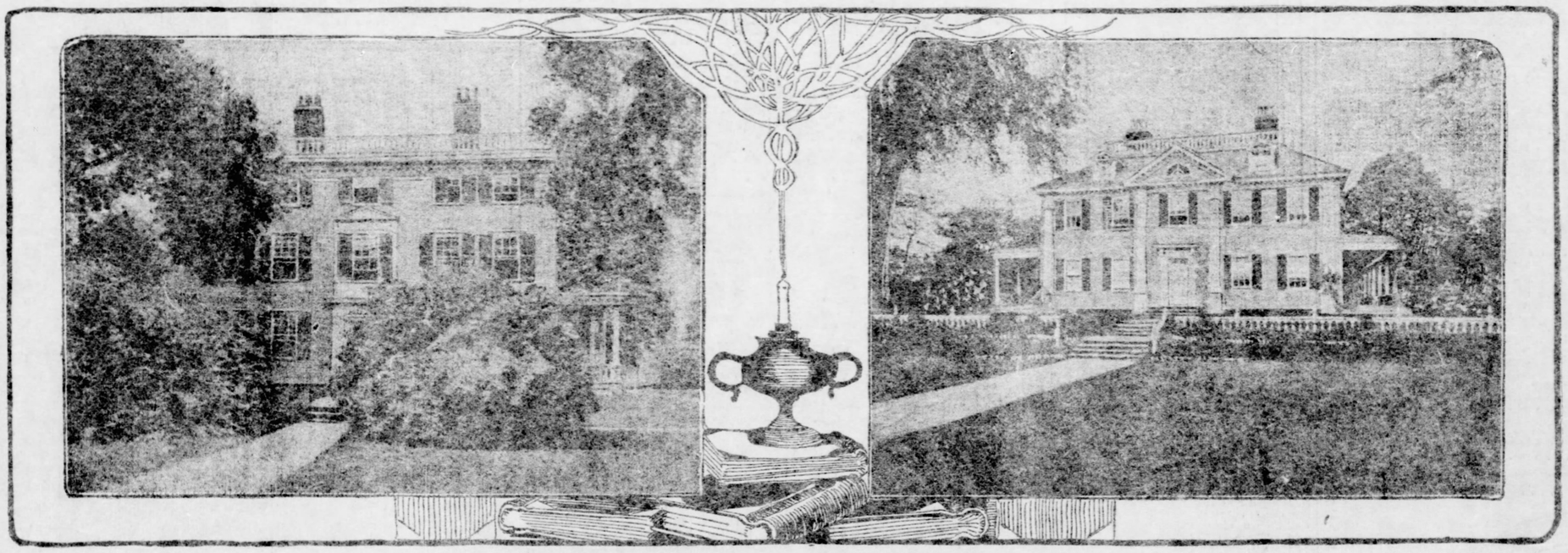
TAKEN FROM LIFE.

"RHYMES AND ROUNDELAYS." From Life. New York: Life Publishing Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

The wittiest effusions of Life's latter-day bards are concentrated in this pretty little volume, illustrated by the brush and pencil of the cleverest among Life's modern masters. The poets include Oliver Herford, Carolyn Wells, Clinton Scollard, Edwin L. Sabin, Aloysius Coll, Theodosia Garrison, Madeline Bridges and others; the artists are C. Allan Gilbert and Oliver Herford. Quotations, like comparisons, would be invidious—the whole compilation being delightfully quotable. The little book is an antidote to melancholy, an anodyne for carping and just the sort of tract that would convert a pessimist.

Some Literary Shrines of Old Cambridge



Lowell's Home.

CAMBRIDGE—at one time the home of Longfellow, Lowell, and a dozen other eminent men of letters, besides being the birthplace of Holmes—may justly be called the capital of American literature. Bret Harte, fresh from the Pacific slope, after listening to the roll-call of great names, said to W. D. Howells, then also living there, while editor of the Atlantic Monthly: "Why, you couldn't fire a revolver from your front porch anywhere without bringing down a two-volumer!" There were Louis Agassiz, John Fiske, Henry James (both father and son), Charles Eliot Norton, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Francis J. Child, Dr. Asa Gray and as many more. "Everybody," says Howells, "had written a book, or an article, or a poem; or was in the process or expectation of doing it."

It was in Longfellow's house that the famous Dante club used to meet, while the white Mr. Longfellow, as Bjornson called him, was making his translation of the "Divine Comedy." One of the survivors of that memorable club, Charles Eliot Norton, has recently given to the world his own version of Dante's deathless song, a version that deserves to supersede all others, even the canonical Cary's.

It was at these meetings of the Dante club that Longfellow's fat terrier and one old member of the club usually snored in concert. Longfellow always spoke wisely and simply, says Howells; so that at a table where Holmes sparkled, and Lowell glowed, and Agassiz beamed, he cast the light of a gentle gayety, which seemed to dim all those vivider luminaries.

The beautiful old colonial mansion had another distinction, as if to be the poet's home for many years were not enough. It was Washington's headquarters while he was in Cambridge. Longfellow once told with peculiar relish what he called the true version of the pious story about the aid-de-camp who blundered in while Washington was at prayer. The father of his country rebuked the young man and then resumed his prayers. "He rebuked him," said Longfellow with a twinkle, "by throwing a scabbard at his head."

The house is square and massive; Longfellow's study at the right of the door, with a stately library behind it. From the square hall ascends a staircase with a tall clock in its angle—not, however, the "old clock upon the stairs," always saying, "Forever, never," that melancholy timepiece being at Pittsfield.

Lowell's home, "Elmwood," has full as many memories clinging round it. Most of Lowell's life was spent in that old colonial mansion where he was born; there "he dwelt in the embowering leafage, amid the quiet of lawns and garden-plots broken by few noises ruder than those from the elms and the syringas where

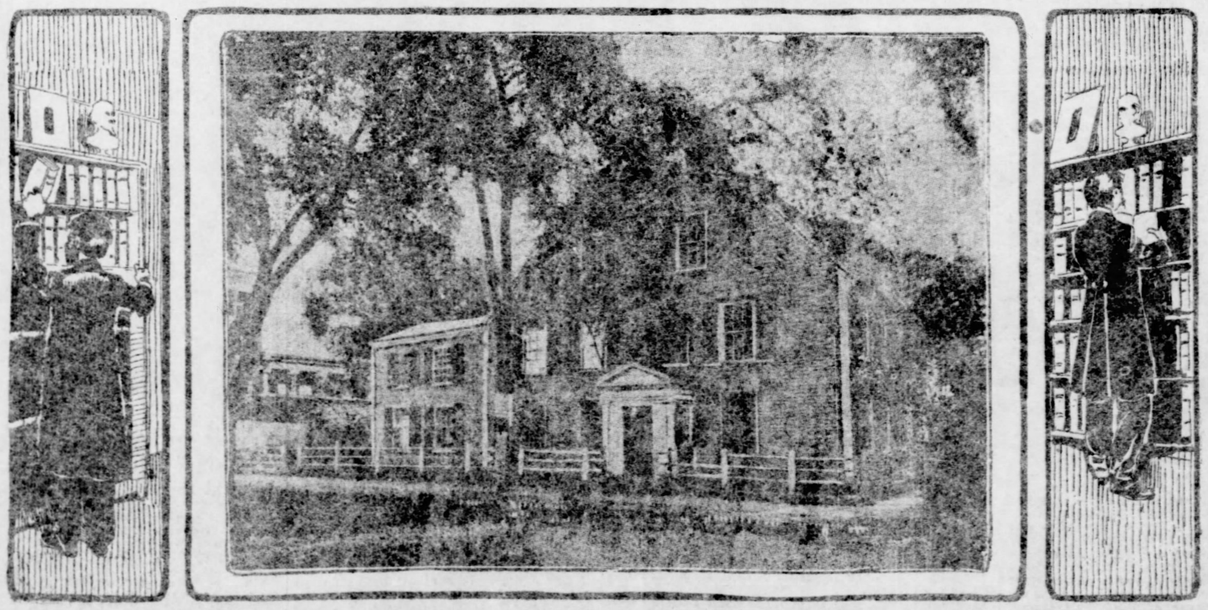
"The oriole chattered and the eathird sang."

Lowell loved the old place so well that he could rarely be induced to leave it—not even for a brief summer vacation—not even to be American minister at Vienna, when President Hayes offered him the post. Perhaps his ardent desire to "see a play of Calderon" alone led him to accept the Spanish portfolio, and his love for everything English, even the English weather, took him to London.

His library was his native heath: here he spent most of his days, walled in by books. It was his habit when he quoted anything from a book he liked to get the volume down and read the passage over, "as if he tasted a kind of hoarded sweetness in the words." A rare spirit he was, the noblest scholar among our literary men, the noblest literary man among our scholars.

The quaint old gambrel-roofed house where Holmes was born—in the same year as Gladstone, Tennyson and Darwin—has vanished; "a case of justifiable domicide," the genial Autocrat has declared. It also dated back to revolutionary days, having been the headquarters of Gen. Artemas Ward and the committee of safety, and on its steps President Langdon of Harvard stood and prayed for the men who marched off to Bunker Hill.

Hardly a square foot in Old Cambridge but is sacred soil. The little village lying in the shadow of Boston must really be reckoned as one of America's great cities—calculated by the influences and inspirations that have gone out from it, rather than by population and modern improvements.



Birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Longfellow's Home.

TYPHOID FEVER CURED BY SURGEON'S KNIFE

Successful Operation in Paris May Work a Revolution in Medical Science.

AMERICAN PIANOS CONQUERING EUROPE

A Philadelphia Company to Put Pneumatic Mail Conduits Into the Capital on the Seine—Danger of Infection From Rats on Ships Pointed Out.

By ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Dr. J. S. Dauriac, an eminent member of the medical profession of Paris, has just performed an operation which will doubtless prove one of the most memorable steps achieved by curative science during the new century. It is nothing more or less than the successful treatment through the medium of surgery of a malignant case of typhoid fever. Abandoning the form of treatment universally prescribed by medical practitioners, Dr. Dauriac determined upon a radical innovation, which he felt was warranted by the fact that the seat of disease in all cases of typhoid fever is in a certain part of the intestines, which, refusing to perform their functions, have the effect of lessening the vital forces while adding fuel to the fever.

Convinced that if the inflammation of the intestines could be allayed and the organs, antiseptically cleansed, be made to renew their normal state, the fever would have nothing left to feed it, the physician felt that his theories were at least worth the experiment. He would, however, have been unwilling to run the great risk had it not been that his patient's condition was such that it refused to yield in the slightest degree to the ordinary treatment and life could not possibly have been protracted beyond a few days. Moreover, the father of the invalid begged Dr. Dauriac with extreme insistence to perform the operation, since it had become manifest that nothing else in the world could save the young man.

I called upon Dr. Dauriac yesterday and asked him to explain to me the main features of the operation.

How He Did It.

"I am glad to do what you ask," he said, "because of the gratitude which I as well as all my European colleagues entertain for the many invaluable contributions to the sciences of medicine and surgery emanating from the distinguished physiologists of the United States. There are doubtless many American practitioners who have realized, as I did, the possibility of resorting to surgery in the treatment of typhoid fever, and it may be of interest to them to know just how I proceeded in this operation.

"My patient was a 17-year-old boy, of somewhat robust constitution, but who had been brought to death's door by the ravages of the dread disease. The fever had followed its course for 20 days when the lad's father, realizing the almost hopelessness of the case, insisted upon my performing the operation. I then decided to undertake it at once.

"The temperature was 41 degrees Centigrade (about 160 degrees Fahrenheit), and the pulse 152. I made a slightly curved incision about the length of the index finger in the left side, about two and a quarter inches inside of the forward and upper iliac-spine, into the peritoneum. This incision, which was effected rapidly and was made painless by the use of cocaine, was just sufficient to permit of my taking hold of the small intestine and drawing it out. I was careful to select a point of the intestine sufficiently removed from the little ileocaecal valve to avoid the center of the ulcerations, and not too much above the jujunum to interfere with nutrition of the patient.

"I was guided in the operation by the ecchymose aspect presented in spots by the exterior surface of the small intestine the nearer I approached to the coecum, or the largest of the intestines.

Success of Operation.

"Avoiding contact with the spots presenting this appearance, I attached in the peritoneum and in the deeper points of the incision a little shield about the diameter of a franc piece (corresponding in size to an American quarter of a dollar), with the convex side toward the smaller intestine, fastened it by catgut threads, then opened the intestinal tumor thus fixed, cleaned it out, tied the edges to the skin, completing the operation known as enterostomy. The wound was minutely closed up and protected all around the mouth of the intestine by sterilized cotton, covered by a thick layer of iodoformed collodium."

The coincident and subsequent operations consisted in the introduction of a Nelaton tube in flexible rubber, and the drainage of the infected matters from the intestines facilitated by the employ of boiled water slightly cooled and salted in the proportion of seven to 1,000, the quantity of water being graduated during two days from one to two quarts. At the end of the second day the water thus used for washing the intestines appeared almost absolutely free of infected matter.

From the very day of the operation the patient's temperature steadily decreased with almost amazing speed, and three days later it was lower than at any time from the beginning of the illness. In view of this marked improvement, the physician no longer hesitated to give the patient more or less solid food, beginning with very thick vermicelli soup, then noodles and fine macaroni cooked in water. Seven days after the operation the invalid ate an egg, followed by a lamb chop. From that time on the recuperation was very rapid, and the young man is to-day enjoying thoroughly restored health.

Chloroform Injures Eye.

Several recent cases of grave injury to the eye resulting from the accidental injection of a drop or so of pure chloroform have impelled the Academy of Medicine of Paris to issue a warning to the medical profession to exercise the utmost precautions in administering anaesthetics. The effect of chloroform, and ether, too, in a somewhat lesser degree, are declared to be somewhat similar to those of acids and dangerously burn the vital mucus.

Danger from Rats.

Dr. Proust of the Academy of Medicine urges that governments should extend their definition of "infected ships" to other vessels than those in which only human beings are attainted with dangerous maladies. He says that it occasionally happens that a vessel on which the crew and passengers are free of infectious diseases carries the plague into a country by the rats aboard, and that while a "sulphurisation" of the ship lessens the number of rats, many of the rodents escape the destructive acid by escaping into corners to which the sulphur does not penetrate. "Before such a vessel should be allowed to pass," says Prof. Proust, "it should be made absolutely certain that no infected rat is on board."

Concierges as Watchmen.

Alarmed by the frequency of burglaries in Paris, the prefect of police is considering the practicability of mustering all the "concierges," or house janitors, of the city into service as special watchmen. If adopted, this plan will require the janitors of five or six houses in every block to station themselves successively, one night in every week, in front of the houses committed to their especial care.

Another American Invasion.

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney of New York, who has recently been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the part he played in the erection of the Rochambeau monument in Washington, has just laid before the French government the proposition of the Batcheller Company of Philadelphia to construct a subterranean pneumatic conduit in Paris for the local transportation of mails. The authorities here are very much interested in the project, for, long time in advance of any other city in the world, Paris has been for years equipped with a similar system on a smaller scale by which a sort of "special delivery" letter can be sent from any part of the city to another in almost as short a space of time as is required for the delivery of a telegram.

Miss May Seddon, Daughter of the New Zealand Premier.

What the American company proposes is an immeasurably bigger thing, inasmuch as the Batcheller pneumatic tube undertakes to carry the entire mails throughout the city, thus obviating the use of mail wagons which, despite all police precautions, are constantly retarded by the congested traffic in the streets.

There is perhaps no city in the world where the American invention would render such an immense public service as in Paris, for a very large proportion of the foreign mails passes through the French capital between the continent and England, the United States and the extreme occident. Paris, moreover, has nine important railway stations, the center of vast railroad lines, and most of these depots are at long distances from each other. For these reasons the ministry of posts is keenly interested in the proposition of the Philadelphia corporation.

Mr. Gaffney has been invited to visit Berlin and St. Petersburg for the purpose of submitting the details of the system to the German and Russian governments.

American Piano's Triumph.

Another American industrial enterprise has just filled a long-felt want in Paris. Though the capital possesses about 35 well-paying theaters, it has realized for years the need of a centrally located, well adapted and acoustically perfect concert hall. An American piano company of New York has at last added to the attractions of the metropolis a large hall on the Avenue de l'Opera, within a stone's throw of the main boulevards at the point which has been justly called "the hub of the world."

The auditorium, which has seats for 600 persons, has been fitted up with extreme elegance, but the luxury which is so markedly in evidence has not been allowed in any sense to interfere with the acoustic properties of the place. Experts have declared that there is no hall in the world that surpasses it in the arrangements for the hearing of everyone in the audience.

The new hall will be opened to the public with a concert during the present month, and during the next season there will be heard there, among other great artists, Rosenthal, Theresa Careno, Hoffmann, Sarasate, Marteau and Mme. Riss Arbeau.

In this connection it may not be without interest for Americans to know that, despite the objections that used to be advanced in Paris and France generally against any pianos not of French or German make, American pianos have grown so popular throughout the country that no other instrument is ever heard nowadays at a recital by a great artist in France. All the great piano and singing teachers of Paris use American instruments, and American instruments have driven all others from the palaces of the emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria, the kings of England, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Saxony, while the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia, both of whom have professional piano players attached to their courts, have over and over again expressed their preference for American makes.

I have been aware of these facts for some time, but have lately had the industrial preponderance of the American instruments forced upon my notice by the united stand that is now being made by German, French and English manufacturers to prevent American pianos from monopolizing the European field. There is beginning to be talk of forming a continental piano trust in opposition to the American invasion.

NEW MONASTIC ORDER STARTED WITH HIGH CHURCH RITUAL

Catholic Convent, Deserted for Twenty Years, Is Now the Home of Episcopalian Monks.

"OUR LADY OF THE HILLS" AND ITS NEW INMATES

By CARA REESE.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

ONE WEEK AGO the key was turned in the lock of the convent of Our Lady of the Hills and after two decades of gravelike stillness the building again resounds to the movement of religious life and usefulness.

For 20 years no human foot has trod within the chapel, the sacristy and cell-like rooms of the departed nuns; for 20 years no hand has touched the white altar with its silken spangled draperies and no kneeling forms have offered devotions from the rows of grim and ebony-hued prayer desks and benches.

Silent, lonely, out of range of travel, shut in by dense woodland and slopes of pasturage, without neighbors save for a few scattered farms, the deserted building located some miles beyond the terminus of suburban traction lines over the Knoxville hills has tirelessly pointed its time-worn cross toward the heavens and has remained unmolested save by the storms and snows of the passing years and the decay that marks an existence of lethargy and idleness.

With the turning of the key in the rusty lock the building passes from Catholic control into the care of the Protestant Episcopal church. With the turning of the key a new order of religious brotherhood is born to the world. With the turning of the key, for the first time in the history of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, high mass is celebrated by priest, deacon and sub-deacon, sung by choristers accompanied by musical instruments, with acolytes in attendance, the burning of incense, the swinging of sensers, the cross and processional, adoration and consecration after the extreme ritual of "high church."

The Men Behind It.

The celebrants of high mass were the Rev. Father H. S. Lancaster of St. Mark's parish, the Rev. Father Alexander of the Church of the Good Shepherd and the Rev. Father Conners. Vestments were rich and new, the freshly-painted altar was agleam with lighted tapers and fragrant with choice flowers, the sacred utensils and emblems, the censers and sacring bell, the sweet-toned organ—the gifts of friends for permanent use—were of the best, and the ceremony throughout was one of beauty and solemnity.

The altar cloths that had been wrought by the hands of the nuns in bygone years were used. Time had not tarnished the golden lace and spangled embroideries. The snowy satin had become an ivory white, but that was all. All draperies of the chapel responded to the cleansing they received prior to the recent ceremony and their richness added not a little to the chapel appearance in the rededication of the altar and its sacred belongings.

The invited guests numbered about 50 of the friends and supporters of the new enterprise, which is to be known as St. Barnaba's Home for Convalescent Men and St. Stephen's House, the former an adjunct of St. Barnaba's home, a well-known department of work of St. Mark's parish on the South Side, and the latter the home of the new religious order of men, to be known as the Brotherhood of St. Stephen.

The order of St. Stephen has no existence elsewhere. Its vows are those of obedience, celibacy and poverty. With the ceremony of a week ago two young men here entered on their novitiate and will wear the brown garb selected as the habit of the order and take up a life of renunciation, abstemious and hard work.

MISS BEALE, LL. D.

Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England.

An Ascetic Life.

Withdrawal from the world and its allurements is absolute. The novitiates will rise early and retire early. They will attend chapel every third hour. Menial tasks of all kinds will be theirs and at all times an obedience to their superior, who at present is the Rev. Father Lancaster of St. Mark's parish. The two novitiates are now known to the religious world as Brother Gouvenour and Brother Albert, the former who may be recognized as Captain Hance, formerly of the Church Army. Brother Albert is a well-known rescue worker from Cincinnati. Three other novices will enter within a short time.

Upon the two brothers of the order of St. Stephen now installed in St. Stephen's house, will devolve the duty of cleansing, repairing and supplying the needs of the new home. With the exception of a superficial dusting and scrubbing and the cleansing of the altar, the convent building stands as yet with its decay and grime of 20 idle years.

All week the two novitiates have been busy. Walls are being calsomined, floors painted, windows polished, carpentering, plastering and general repairing under way. Friendly help has given the exterior of the building a light colored coat of paint with trimmings of green, grounds have been cleared and rust and mildew are fast disappearing.

The larger rooms on the first floor of the building will be used as the convalescent ward, sitting room and dining room. On the second floor is the chapel and ante-rooms. The rest of the building, known as St. Stephen's house, will include kitchen and refectory on the first floor, an assembly room on the second floor and the cells on the third floor. These apartments are shut off completely, save a chapel entrance, from the main rooms of the building.

Faith of Apostolic Kind.

All of these apartments except the chapel, with its desks and beautiful altar, are yet barren and destitute of any kind of furnishment, a furnace, cots and bedding for the wards, a stove for the kitchen, edible supplies, a horse to do the hauling of invalids from the five-mile distant street car terminus, and $5,000 with which to pay for the property.

With a faith sublime the new religious work is undertaken. The first victory came to the earnest projectors of the enterprise in overcoming the scruples of the owners of the convent and securing a lease for a term of years and option of purchase on property dedicated to the uses of the Roman church. The second victory came with the guarantee of half the rent for the term of lease by an interested friend, and the third victory in securing the acquiescence of friends to the high church ritual which is to be the established service of the Order of St. Stephen.

As soon as the building is habitable invalid men, mostly cripples, will be transferred from the crowded home of St. Mark's parish on Sidney street, South Side. All that fresh air, limitless surroundings, plain, wholesome food, quiet and cleanliness can do, will be done to bring about a good physical condition.

Until equipped with wagon and team of their own, the brothers of St. Stephen will depend on borrowed favor. Through the kindness of the farmers in the Baldwin township district the large company of friends who attended the ceremony of Saturday, September 13, were transported in wagons from and to the terminus of the suburban trolley line.

The present option of the friends of the new enterprise includes the convent building which is along frame church-like structure, and 10 acres of the surrounding woodland. The location for view and natural surroundings could scarcely be more picturesque.

The story of the convent is most interesting. The holding is part of what is known as the Riley property, an extensive tract of farm, timber and coal land on the hills and in the valleys of Baldwin township.

The will of the elder Riley left to his daughter, then an inmate of a western convent, the tract of 10 acres noted. The nun dedicated this portion to religious purposes and 25 years ago was permitted by her superiors to carry out a cherished wish of erecting a convent and establishing a branch of the order on her own land.

The convent was built in the loveliest spot in the stretch of land and from the cell windows a view is seen that commands a scope of many miles.

The recluse and a few members of her order took up their abode in the convent and for five or six years led faithful, devout and uneventful lives. They busied themselves with their sewing and religious studies and the deeds of mercy their somewhat limited hands found to do. But their order failed to receive the recognition the nuns had expected. The sanction of the local church was withheld.

The little colony disbanded and returned to the convent from whence each member had come. The key of the chapel and upper rooms was turned in the lock, and, as stated, for 20 years no human foot has trod these apartments.

With the disbanding of the religious colony the convent and tract was purchased for a goodly sum by members of the Riley family, thus relieving the nun from her worldly holdings. Since then overtures of purchase have been made time and again to the owners for the use of the convent for secular purposes. But scruples could not be overcome and the key remained unturned.

The nearest approach to concession was two years ago, when the owners reluctantly acceded to the request of school directors of the township and permitted the use of one large downstairs room for children too remote from other schools, and two small rooms for a caretaker, also on the ground floor. But all other apartments, with the spiral stairway leading to the chapel, remained securely barred.

Only on the condition of a devout and self-sacrificing work, and the maintenance of a chapel and its obligations, has the present option on the convent and its tract been secured by the present occupants.

Baroness von Sternberg, of Germany,

Who was Lillian Langham, the Kentucky beauty. Her marriage to the German Baron was a brilliant event. He had been attache at the German Embassy in Washington and is an able diplomat.

BRITISH BARMAID IS A REAL WHITE SLAVE

She Gets a Miserly Pittance for 18 Hours' Labor a Day—System Is a National Disgrace.

By P. A. GARSTIN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

WHATEVER features in our national American life lie open to unfriendly sneers from foreign critics, among which the "Saturday Reviler" is conspicuous for its animus, one stands out pre-eminently as a trait of American character, and that is respect for the weaker sex. Nothing like the English barmaid system would be tolerated for a moment. The wives of the English bishops, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, once petitioned her to grant them the title of Ladyships instead of plain "Mrs.," as at the present day, though their husbands are "Lords" spiritual. Elizabeth replied to them: "I can make lords of your husbands, but God alone can make ladies of you." Maybe the British nation has arrived by short mental cuts at somewhat similar conclusions in regard to the poor women degraded in this form of slavery. Or, maybe, as Beaconsfield said of Austria-Hungary, they are considered "negligeable quantities." That in Christian England the national disgrace of barmaidism should still exist lends dismal force to the truth of Hood's lines:

> Oh God, that bread should be so dear,
> And flesh and blood so cheap!

Any one closely acquainted with English life and customs will know that barmaids, of whom there are some 300,000 in the British isles, are mostly girls ranging from 16 to 25 years of age, and that the better looking they are the better their chances of ready employment. They come as a rule from country districts. As to their hours of labor, it is common for these poor girls to work from 15 to 18 hours a day, year in and year out; often from 6 a. m. till midnight, with a short interval of rest grudgingly allowed in the afternoon.

White Slaves of Bacchus.

Little do the lords spiritual or temporal seem to care for the conditions of employment, so fatal in every way to these young women, who under wiser and more humane legislation should be prohibited from working over 10 hours a day. There is nothing in these United States of America to compare with this blot upon England's boasted civilization. Public sentiment here would sternly forbid it, even in Arizona. Imagine an army of women whose sole vocation is to stand behind a bar from 15 to 18 hours daily, with no opportunity for rest worth speaking of, face to face, from the very nature of their calling, with the lowest and most repulsive aspects of human life, and exposed to constant insults they dare not resent.

The system is barbaric, a national disgrace to England, and any attempt to reform it is met with the most callous indifference, even on the part of the clergy and semi-religious bodies.

More surprising still is it that ladies of the upper classes, who, one should think, would revolt against such wholesale degradation of English womanhood, have nothing to say. It is not a pleasant subject. No, to use the words of their catechism, they must be contented with that lot to which it has pleased the Lord to appoint them!

As to the pay of the British barmaid, it is miserable, insufficient as a rule to buy clothes and ordinary necessities, and leave anything over for sickness or a rainy day. It ranges from $1.50 to $2.50 a week. Of course board and lodging are provided in most cases, but mostly of the meanest description.

These barmaids are not otherwise ill used, in the common sense of the word. They can get plenty to drink, and are encouraged to drink with customers, nor are they debarred from the attentions they are apt to receive from sober or tipsy patrons, so long as it does not interfere with business. They have ample opportunity to study human nature under many aspects.

Out-Kiplings Kipling.

The vulgarity and profanity used every day by the British working man in the presence of any barmaid whom he choses to patronize would procure him in the United States such a drastic lesson that probably he would never want to see this "bloomin' country" again. Indeed, Kipling with his strange variety of oaths does not dare do justice to the English rabble. They swear too realistically for print!

Even as in the time of the Flemish chronicler, Philip de Commines, some four centuries ago grand carver to the Duke of Burgundy, who was much struck by the behavior of the English towards their women, the want of gentleness and courtesy to the sex is a marked feature of English life among the working classes to this present day.

Not so with the English gentleman. He views the barmaid with a kindly eye, and no doubt supposes the institution of barmaids to be of divine origin, or enacted by some former parliament or something of that kind doncherknow; and if she is attractive, as many are, and can blush prettily, he is very liable, if a young man, to tender her divers small tokens of his regard—gloves, perfume, trinkets. There are compensations even in the life of these white slaves. They associate sometimes with the upper ten. As to their holidays, it is not uncommon for them to be allowed half an afternoon twice a month.

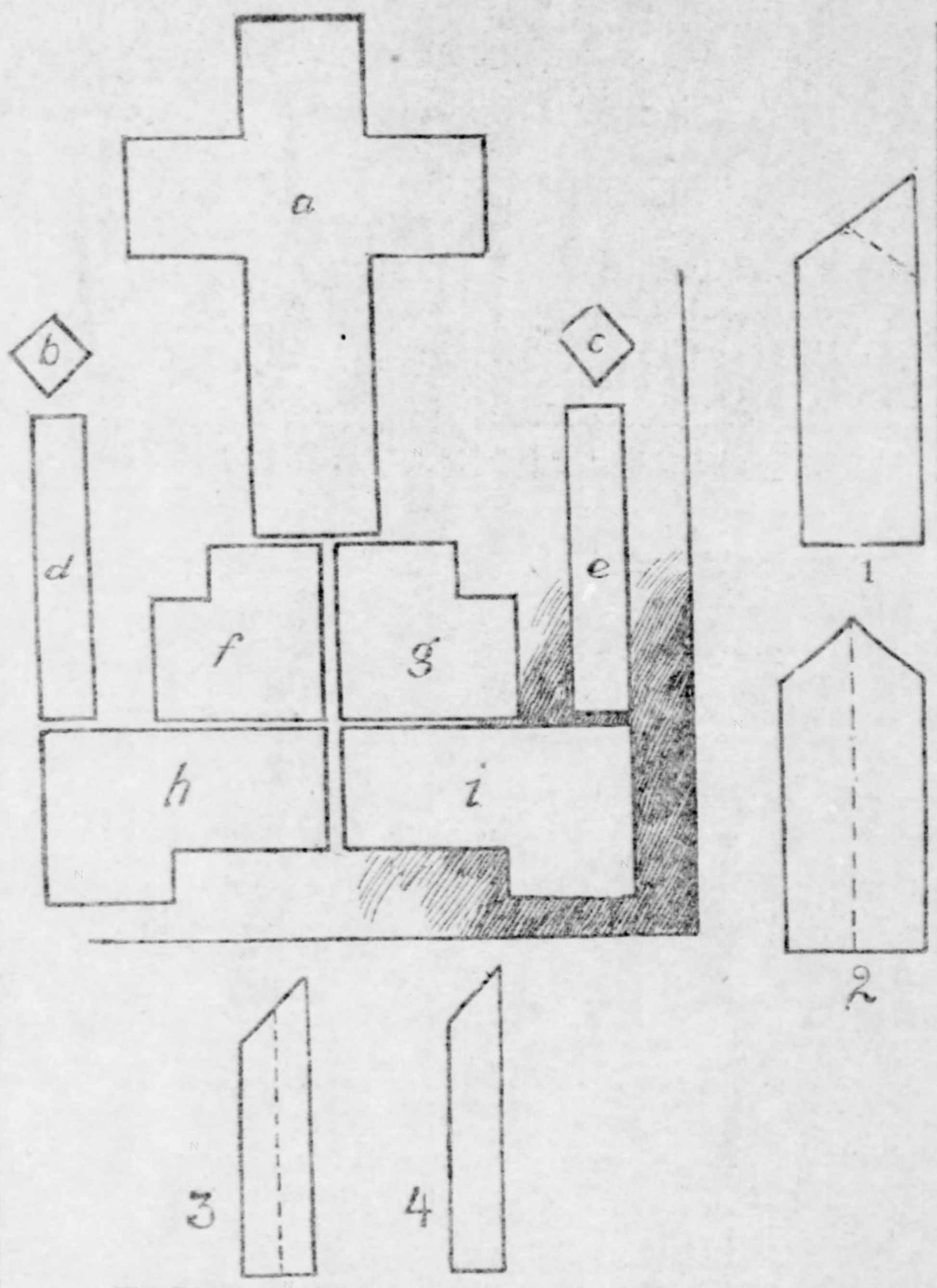
Oh, yes, England is a very Christian country when we come to think of it, and there is a great deal of pity to be expended on the women carefully secluded in Turkish and Persian zenanas, poor things!

American electricians are completing arrangements by which the water power of the Alps-Maritimes will be harnessed and delivered as light and power to the towns located on the southwestern part of France.

Railroads in Italy, India, Denmark and Siam have just placed orders for $1,500,000 worth of locomotives in Germany.

Home Magic

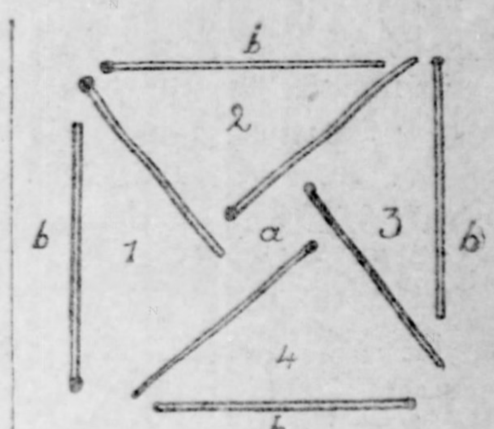
THE NECESSARY MATERIALS FOR THE TRICKS IN THESE COLUMNS ARE FOUND IN EVERY FUN-LOVING HOME, OR MAY EASILY BE PROCURED AT THE EXPENSE OF A FEW CENTS.



The Wondrous Cut.

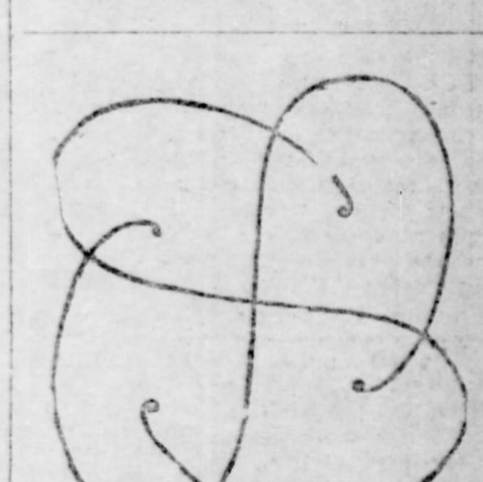
One single cut of the scissors will give you the following nine figures out of a piece of paper. These can be put together, forming an altar with a cross and two lights.

Take a square piece of paper about 5 inches long and 1½ inches wide. Bend one corner from left to right, making Figure 1. Bend the right corner to the left along the dotted line and you will make Figure 2. Fold the paper lengthwise in the center and make Figure 3. This strip of paper is folded once more lengthwise in the center. (See Figure 4.) Take the scissors and cut the paper lengthwise in the center and you will have the nine parts that form the altar with the cross and lights.



A Match Trick.

Place eight matches on the table and ask the audience to make four right angular triangles and two perfect square without breaking the matches. The task is not difficult if you know how to do it. Lay the matches as shown in the illustration and you get four triangles (1, 2, 3, 4), and two squares (a) in the center and the outside square (b).



The Strange Figure.

Draw this figure with a heavy line, not too small, on a sheet of paper and offer to bet with anybody that he will not be able to draw the same figure without a copy. If he should take you up, cover the figure with your hand and he will to his own chagrin be unable to draw the strange figure from memory.

Figures Set in Motion by Matches.

Cut the bodies and the parts that should move of stiff cardboard. Fasten the arms and legs to the body with the help of bent matches and sealing wax. Crook the matches as much as possible and place the figures on their backs in a dish containing a little water. The figures will come to life immediately and move arms and legs.

Not for Home Use.

"Marriages are made in heaven. Yet we read that in heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage."

"Yes; they supply the export trade only."

Strictly Private.

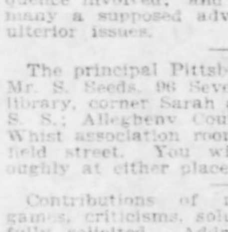
She—It does seem strange that of all women you should love me alone.

He—That's as it should be. I hope you don't expect me to make a fool of myself in public.

Fine feathers are apt to make short-lived birds.

CHECKERS

Reference Board.



Black pieces occupy squares 1 to 12; white 21 to 32. Commence by black moving first. A game of checkers is interesting; teaches caution, assists the memory and softens the temper. Checkers is the pastime of the home and should be learned, ordinarily, by all. The novice in the game of checkers sees only the instant result of his hasty move, but as he gains insight into the game he finds another and another consequence involved; and he learns to sacrifice many a supposed advantage for the sake of ulterior issues.

The principal Pittsburgh checker resorts are Mr. S. Seeds, 96 Seventh avenue; Mechanics' library, corner Sarah and Twenty-first streets, S. S.; Allegheny County Chess, Checker and Whist association rooms, Lewis block, Smithfield street. You will be entertained thoroughly at either place.

Contributions of news items, problems, games, criticisms, solutions, etc., are respectfully solicited. Address all communications to H. F. McAteer, 16 Ledlie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has charge of this department.

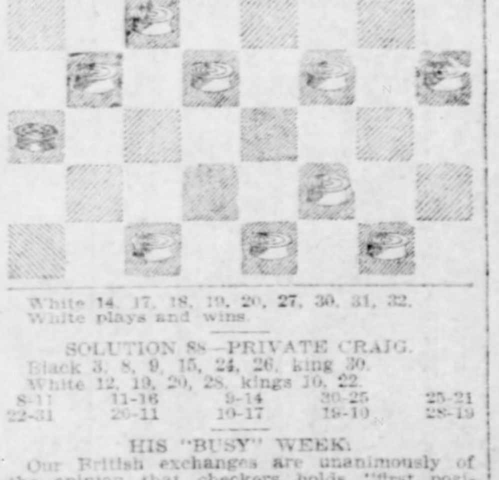
James Rennie has resumed the checker department work in the Scottish Canadian at Toronto, Canada.

Edgar P. Wolferstan, the versatile gentleman who comes to Pittsburgh once on a while, is going through the state of Indiana and having his usual favorable success. Mr. W. reports the three best players of Indiana Samuel Siegel of Brazil, Samuel Brandon of Anderson and W. H. Shewmaker of Indianapolis.

PROBLEM NO. 90.

Mr. John T. Denvir, Chicago.

Black 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 21.



White 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 30, 31, 32.

White plays and wins.

SOLUTION 88—PRIVATE CRAIG.

Black 3, 8, 9, 15, 24, 26, king 30.

White 12, 19, 20, 28, kings 10, 22.

8-11	11-16	9-14	30-25	25-21
22-31	20-11	10-17	19-10	28-19

HIS "BUSY" WEEK.

Our British exchanges are unanimously of the opinion that checkers holds "first position" in some parts of the United States, and offer the following testimony from the Philadelphia Times:

When I arrived at Black Rock I inquired for a man of the name of Wharton, who had some land to sell. "Do you mean old Bill Wharton?" "Yes." "Got land down on Bass River?" "Yes." "Well, he lives about three miles out of town." "Can I get a horse?" "Yes, but it won't do you any good." "Is he ill?" "Not that I know of, but he wouldn't see the president of the United States before next Wednesday. If you can wait seven or eight days, you can get to talk about the land to him." "Then he has some special business on hand?" "Special business? Well, I should say so, and no mistake. Today him and old Pete Davis sat down to a game of checkers for the championship of the country."

SOLUTION 89—"BANTAM."

Black 2, 9, 10, 20, 21, kings 12, 17, 31.

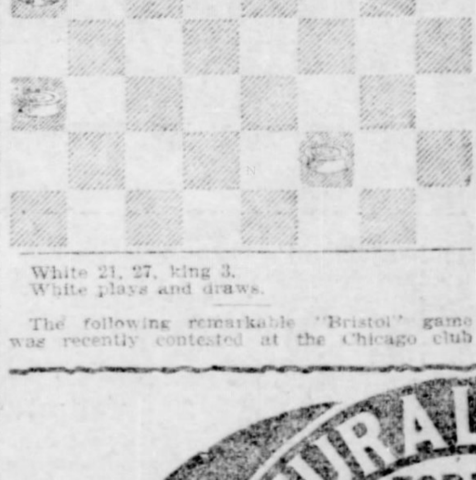
White 6, 18, 19, 23, 27, 30, 32, king 11.

27-24	10-16	32-23	18-14	11-15	15-24
20-27	12-26	26-19	9-18	2-9	W wins

PROBLEM NO. 91.

Mr. E. E. Cresswell, Leeds Mercury.

Black 2, 9, 11, 13.



White 21, 27, king 3.

White plays and draws.

The following remarkable "Bristol" game was recently contested at the Chicago club between Mr. Charles Heiter and F. F. Irish of Auburn, Me.:

11-15	23-16	6-15	21-17	18-14
24-20	12-19	26-23	27-23	11-7
15-19	20-16	18-27	17-14	14-9
23-16	4-8	32-16	23-27	7-2
12-19	16-11	15-19	30-25	26-31
22-18	8-12	16-12	19-23	28-24
9-14	29-25	20-24	25-21	31-27
18-9	12-16	11-8	23-26	24-20
5-14	31-27	24-27	22-17	27-23
25-22	15-18	8-4	27-23	20-16
10-15	27-24	27-31	14-10	23-18
22-17	16-20	4-8	7-14	10-7
7-10	24-15	2-7	17-10	Drawn.
27-23a	10-19	25-22	23-18	
8-12	17-10	31-27	8-11	

(a) Away from the stereotyped lines; 27-24 is the usual route.

In this "Bristol" game the champion of the west of Scotland plays whites against an amateur:

11-16	18-9	4-8	30-25	15-22
24-20	5-14	24-15	11-15	24-15
16-19	25-22	11-18	26-22	10-19
23-16	8-12	28-24	18-23	17-10
12-19	22-17	8-11	20-16(a)	6-15
22-18	7-11	32-28	12-19	25-4
9-14	27-24	3-8	22-18 W. wins	

(a) This stroke is similar to a great many that occur of this order.

Among the Players.

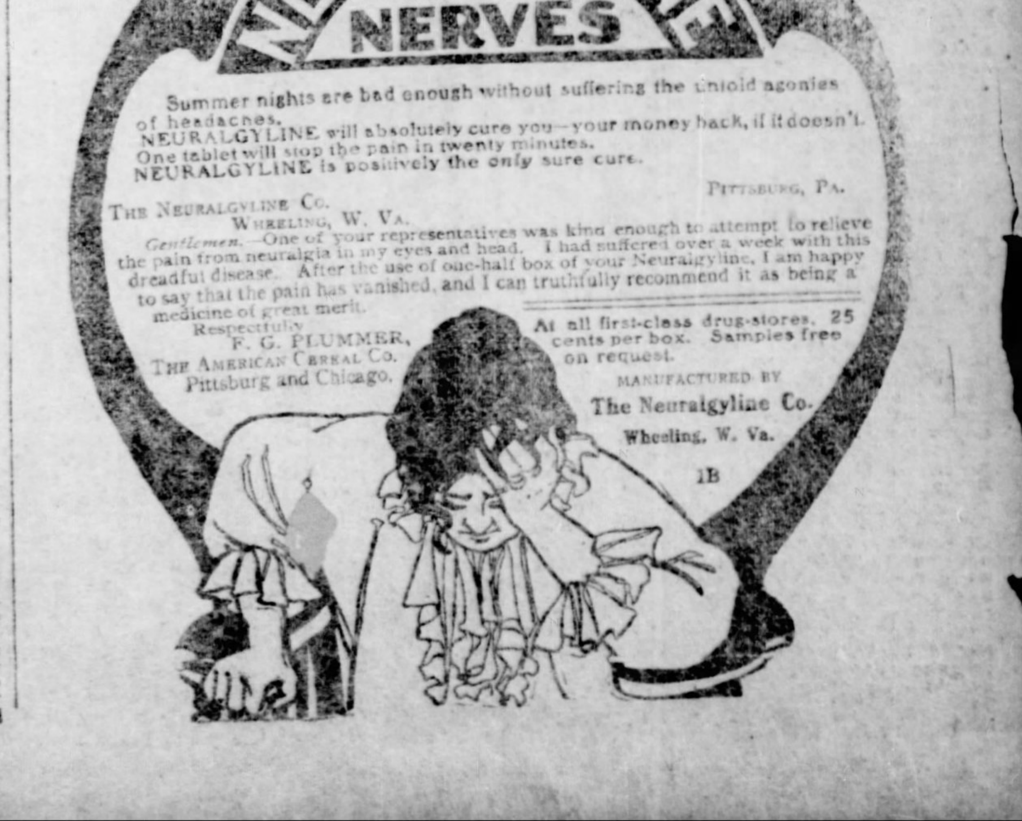
We were able to secure the September Draughts World about on time. The magazine is complete in every department, news new and rational, problems and games suited for all players. In short there's everything in the Draughts World.

James W. Benney, president of the Tri-State Checker association, the local organization, died and was interred during the week. Mr. Benney was a prominent citizen of Allegheny and for 27 years was librarian of the public library. Without question he was the strongest checker player in Allegheny city and always was active in the affairs of the fraternity.

The local players once in a while ask for Mr. L. Armstrong, anxious to know his whereabouts, etc. We located "L. A." this week. The gentleman is in Linton, Ind., and promises The Sunday Gazette all the "good things" he may unearth during the present season.

The London championship tourney has reached the finals, with Alfred Jordan and Frank Tescheleit facing each other. These are old time opponents and a spirited match is looked for.

Preston Ketchum, author of the "Flora Temple" single corner books, expects to visit the Pacific coast this winter, and as the gentleman is in tip top practice the California cracks will need remember their lines.



EYE WITNESS OF THE ERUPTION IS IN PITTSBURGH

Father Louis Leininger Tells Graphically of Great Catastrophe.

DEATH'S ETERNAL SEAL ON GREAT CITY

St. Pierre a Second Pompeii. Escaped Death by Lucky Call to Morne Rouge and Left That Town in Nick of Time.

The horrors of the destruction of St. Pierre were told yesterday for the first time in Pittsburgh by an eye-witness of the catastrophe in Martinique. The Rev. Father Louis Leininger, a member of the Order of the Holy Ghost, who had just arrived from the Antilles and is sojourning at Pittsburgh college, is a survivor of the cataclysm and tells of the fall of the doomed city.

Father Leininger, a native of the province of Alsace-Lorraine and a teacher in the seminaries controlled by his order, had spent eight years in Martinique in the College of St. Aloysius in St. Pierre. He left the city to assist a priest in the parish of Morne Rouge on the night before the eruption of Mont Pelee, and thus escaped the awful fate that visited all the others in the school. Father Leininger departed from Martinique on August 18. He will remain in Pittsburgh until next Tuesday, when he will go to St. Mary's college, Detroit.

Doomed to Solitude.

"The ashes of Mont Pelee have placed the eternal seal upon the tomb of St. Pierre," declared Father Leininger. "Ages after the mountain's fever shall have ceased the fields of ashes that were buried from its gaping crater will stretch away to the sea a solitary desert—a silent memorial to the 40,000 souls that were disembodied in that awful moment of old Pelee's anger. Man and beast dread alike that ashen-covered burial plot. Where once was a gay metropolis ships sail by as if fearful to intrude upon the scene of death's dread work. The sullen thunder of the mountain and the plaintive sobbing of the tide alone disturb the silence that will reign there forever.

"Early in April it was apparent that the volcano had been aroused from its long slumber. Detonations were heard at frequent intervals and at night vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the lips of the crater. A number of priests visited the mountain on April 26 and narrowly escaped being asphyxiated by the sulphurous smoke that was emitted from the pit of boiling lava.

Signs of Eruption.

"On May 2 began a rain of ashes which increased to such extent on the following day that the students in the school were dismissed. At this time the sky was overcast by dark clouds like those we see during a heavy fall of snow, and an object 50 yards distant was scarcely visible. The black pall in the heavens was rent by darting lightning and the roll of thunder shook the earth.

"On May 7 conditions became worse. Above the noise of the thunder we could hear a sound like that of the boiling of an immense cauldron, the bubbling of the seething lava pot being distinctly heard. That night I was summoned from the city to assist at the services on the following Sunday. Morne Rouge is situated in a position where its lofty altitude gives a wide survey of Mont Pelee and St. Pierre on the plain below.

"At midnight the populace was alarmed by the renewed activity of the volcano. Shortly before dawn, however, all was calm and the people sought their beds.

Mountain of Flame.

"At 5:30 o'clock the detonations were heard again and smoke and ashes were seen to enshroud the mountaintop. I held mass in the church as usual and went to the parish house for breakfast.

"It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock and I had just taken my seat at the table. Suddenly came an awful shock. A roar like 10,000 Niagaras filled my ears. I staggered to a window. It appeared that half the mountain had been lifted from its base. I saw a sheet of red flame, acres of boiling mud, rocks and ashes spread out fan like and sink with a crash into the valley. This whole scene of horror was enacted in a few brief seconds. Morne Rouge had escaped, but St. Pierre—of its 27,000 people only one was left to tell the story of its fate.

"A few days later I left Morne Rouge. It seemed as if providence again spared me, for in the eruption on May 20, Morne Rogue, too, was almost destroyed and the priest whom I had gone to assist, and 40 nuns in the convent were counted among the victims.

American Girl's Fate.

"The second volley from Pelee's crater, however, must be regarded as providential. It killed the ghouls, who had been robbing the dead, and buried forever the decomposed bodies, breeding a pestilence on the island that would have been little less terrible than the power of death that lurked in the volcano.

"Mr. Prentiss, the American consul at St. Pierre, was a close friend of mine and his eldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, was one of the belles of the English-American colony on the island. I met her at a concert but a short time before she shared the fate of her family when the city was destroyed.

"When I left Martinique the volcano still ashowed signs of activity, but no matter how long it slumbered again, I never expect to see the city inhabited and St. Pierre will forever be classed with Herculaneum and Pompeii."

Southern Society Smoker.

The Southern society held a smoker last night at its rooms, No. 1800 Fifth avenue, at which short addresses were made by members from various southern states. The affair was under the management of Major F. M. Burrows, Stuart H. Marshall and George P. Maury. The society was recently organized, with a view of bringing together for social purposes Pittsburgh residents of southern extraction.

The Innovation of the Day.

The mercantile world is continuously adopting the most modern methods for the advancement of its great traffic. Idea upon idea is brought into execution by which greater facility and expediency is attained. In the past the larger mercantile houses of this city have frequently extended the opportunity to their patrons whereby they could participate at the gratuitous distribution of some kind of souvenir or other token of regard and commemoration. But the greatest and most novel idea yet advanced is that extended to the public of Greater Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity by Friend & Co., the popular housefurnishers of Penn avenue. As usual, being always first to adopt a "good thing," this prominent firm advances the most interesting and very fascinating move of giving away furniture free of charge. The mode and manner by which this free distribution is regularly made is clearly and concisely explained in the booklet recently issued by Friend & Co. Those wishing to take advantage of the "good thing" should call or write for the booklet. True it is that when Friend & Co. do a thing they do it well.

A PITTSBURGH GIRL WHO HAS SCORED A SUCCESS IN GRAND OPERA ABROAD

Miss Amanda Vierheller as Agatha in "Die Freischutz."

Miss Amanda Vierheller, a Pittsburgh girl, is making a great success in operatic work in Europe. Miss Vierheller was well known here some years ago for her work as a concert singer, and her many friends predicted a glowing future for her. Four years ago she went to Germany to continue her musical studies, where she has been ever since, studying under Miltke, Prof. Hollander and Frau Nicholas Kempner. Miss Vierheller is also studying French and Italian opera. She is singing Wagnerian roles this fall at the Theater des Westens, in Berlin. She had many offers of engagements for this season, but preferred to stay in Berlin, where she achieved great success last winter. Miss Vierheller sang the greater part of last season in the State theater at Elberfeld, and attained a position seldom reached by an American. She sang the role of Agatha in "Der Freischutz" with only 24 hours' notice, and was most enthusiastically received. Last season she sang 15 different roles, many of them in the greatest operas extant. European critics describe her voice as being of rare quality, and give her a high place for her work on the operatic stage. She has refused many concert engagements in Europe and intends to keep at her work in opera. Louis E. Vierheller, her brother, is a well-known church singer in Pittsburgh. He was four years tenor at the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and has just accepted an offer to sing in the Fourth United Presbyterian church of Allegheny.

EXPO ATTENDANCE BREAKING RECORDS

GREAT INCREASE IN THE PATRONAGE.

That of Out-of-Town Visitors 200 Per Cent Greater Than in Former Years.

The past week at the Pittsburgh exposition has been a notable one in every way. Monday and Tuesday nights, the closing ones of the brilliant Sousa-Liebling engagement, brought large and enthusiastic audiences. Wednesday afternoon the Fadettes' Woman's orchestra from Boston played its first of a series

ALICE GROVER,
Principal of the Second Violins in the Fadette's Woman's Orchestra.

of 12 concerts which have caused much commendation and discussion.

It is highly complimentary to the conductor, Caroline B. Nichols, how this organization of young women has won its way into favor by force of merit. At the very outset they were confronted with the obstacle of prejudice, for the unthinking ones at once confounded them with the ordinary women's brass bands. Then there opposed them the narrowness that belittle's woman's musical efforts on general principles. The grouping of 50 girls into a grand orchestra aspiring to serious presentations was a unique experiment, in fact, the first of its kind.

But the Fadettes have triumphed and proclaimed the wisdom of the exposition management in engaging them. Each day of their engagement has shown a marked increase in attendance over the similar day last year, with a climax last night that was simply overpowering in its immensity.

Mildred Rogers, the vocal soloist, has strengthened the favorable impression first made by her songs. Her singing of Nevin's "Rosary" and of the "Flower Song" from "Faust" has revealed those vocal gems in new light.

The exposition itself is now in the very height of its glory. The displays have been generally changed, the attractions are popular, the people are "in love" with their "big show," attendance records are daily going glimmering and everyone is happy.

The out-of-town patronage to date is fully 200 per cent beyond that of the similar period last year, with an unprecedented influx still in sight. Tomorrow afternoon's program of the Fadettes follows:

2 P. M.
March, "The Spirit of Liberty," ....Rosenberg
Gems from "The Serenade" ....Herbert
"Cavatina" ....Raff
Waltzes, "The Wedding of the Winds"..Hall
"Musical Scenes from Italy" ....Langey

4 P. M.
March, "The Runaway Girl" ......Monckton
Overture, "Pique ame" ....von Suppe
Song, "Spanish Serenade" ....Gilberte
Miss Mildred Rogers.
Suite, "A Day in Venice" ....Nevin
(a) "Dawn", (b) "The Gondoliers", (c) "Venetian Love Song", (d) "Good Night."
"War Songs of the Boys in Blue" ...Laurendeau

Roosevelt Trip Souvenir.

For the trip of President Theodore Roosevelt and party, who passed through Pittsburgh early yesterday morning on a tour of the northwest and central west, the Pennsylvania railroad has issued an unusually handsome souvenir itinerary. The little book is complete in every way even to the diagram map showing the route. The towns passed through each day are shown, with the population, altitude and distances traveled. When the party arrives in Washington on its return it will have traveled 5,438 miles.

CROATIONS TO MEET.

Convention of the National Society to Be Held in Allegheny This Month.

A convention of the National Croation Society of the United States will be held in Allegheny on September 29. Over 200 members, including the delegates from sub-assemblies all ove rthe country and the members of the supreme assembly, are exepected to attend.

This society was incorporated eight years ago with only 250 members, who resided exclusively within this state. It has increased wonderfully since then, having today a membership that exceeds 14,000, divided into sub-assemblies scattered all over the union. It is a benevolent and fraternal order. Since the last convention it has paid out in death benefits over $150,000, and will report at this meeting a balance in the treasury of $40,000.

On the day preceding the convention the Croatians will have their banner blessed, and it is intended that this ceremony shall be a spectacular affair. The banner, which cost $1,000, will be carried in parade to a church belonging to the Croatians. The parade will be made up of the attending delegates, headed by the supreme assembly, and will cover a route extending over the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A SCENE OF BEAUTY.

The Solomon & Ruben Store Inaugurates the Fall Millinery Season in a Formal Manner Tomorrow With a Rare Display of the World's Choicest Ideas in Beautiful Headwear.

All the roads of feminine travel tomorrow will lead to the Solomon & Ruben store, where the formal opening of fall and winter millinery will be in progress. This firm already has a warm place in the affections of the women of Western Pennsylvania, by reason of the exquisite fashions which emanate from its store, and this year promises to do much to increase the favor of the past. An advance inspection of the preparations for the opening of this bewitching prospect, gave evidence that the entire department will blossom forth into a place of loveliness tomorrow morning. The window display is something well worth seeing, being a novel and pleasing treatment of autumnal tints, with clever setting of silver. But the hats themselves are the bright, particular attraction. To describe them properly would take all the superlative adjectives in the English language, and then fall short. They are an artistic revelation—a wealth of striking beauty such as never before gathered together for womanly approbation.

Paris has long held her supremacy in the matter of millinery creations and this year, as heretofore, the Parisian designs stand foremost. But it would seem to the casual observer that Solomon & Ruben have secured a corner on all that was charming and clever in the new French conceptions this fall, for each hat vies with its neighbor in elegance of design and fetching daintiness.

No such high-class and well-selected array of imported pattern hats was ever before brought into Pittsburgh, and besides this galaxy of foreign talent there are hundreds of perfectly entrancing effects which are the work of American artists. Many of these are the product of the firm's skilled milliners and these especially show that moderate cost and exclusive style go hand in hand at this store—a fact which has done much to make the firm of Solomon & Ruben popular with the people.

There is one thing demonstrated by this event and that is—if Paris is the hub of the millinery universe, then this store is the center for millinery art in the two cities.

In addition to the millinery opening the great suit and coat section of this progressive house comes in for deserving notice. This display of women's autumn attire ranks equal with the millinery showing in importance, and visitors to the store during the next week will not attend the millinery opening without looking through the vast gathering of stylish apparel presented in the adjoining department. The style for women's wear are probably more novel and radically different this fall than ever before, and for perfect examples of the prevailing modes, there is no better place to look than Solomon & Ruben's.

Tailor made suits in a truly bewildering selection show each style and material favored by fashion. Coats have an entire section by themselves and offer hundreds of handsome styles and desirable materials. Separate skirts form an important part of this grand assembly, while waists, dressing sacques, kimonas, etc., all receive liberal attention. In fact, there is not an article of my lady's fall and winter wardrobe which cannot be provided in this most interesting and exhaustive gathering. But the price feature is probably the most important to the majority of buyers, and it is right here that Solomon & Ruben have such a hold on the public confidence. They are recognized as being a house where moderate prices prevail and quality is assured. Economy, fair dealing and satisfaction go together in this establishment.

The opening continues until Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock, and welcome is figuratively written over the doors of the store, more at this season than any other—although the public is always welcome to look through their vast stocks at any time, whether they want to buy or not.

BLAIR COUNTY GIVES PATTISON SCANT PICKING

The Tyrone Meeting Abandoned Altogether for Fear of a Frost.

BUT FEW GREET HIM AT HOLLIDAYSBURG

Fusion a Delicate Matter to Handle, Since It Hurts the Aspirations of Democratic Leaders—Speech Attacked.

By WALTER J. CHRISTY,
Staff Correspondent.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 20.—This is a frosty climate for the Democratic gubernatorial spellbinders. The nominees entered Blair county this morning, and it was found to be politic to abandon the Tyrone meeting.

At Hollidaysburg there was 200 people listening to the speeches. In this city of 45,000 people, where the majority of the 7,000 Democratic voters of the county live, about 1,500 men attended the rally.

Blair is not Democratic territory. There is a Republican majority of 4,000 here in presidential years. Editor W. H. Schwartz of the Tribune says this fall Judge Pennypacker will have 2,500 votes to spare.

There is little lack of harmony in the Republican camp, but this cannot be said of the Democrats. They are at war, not only among themselves but with the independents whom Pattison is figuring upon corralling. Every attempt to secure fusion on the congressional and legislative tickets has failed. The Democrats have refused to accept Joseph E. Thropp of Bedford as a candidate for congressman, and the Unionists decline to fuse with the Democrats on assemblymen.

Delicate Subject to Handle.

Effort was made to have Pattison and Guthrie induce the Democrats to work in harmony with the Unionists. While they would like to see this condition, it is a delicate subject for them to handle.

Robert Creswell of Johnstown has the Democratic nomination for congress in the district. He has refused to get out of the way for Thropp. Some of the Blair Democrats applaud his stand. E. F. Kerr of Bedford also is an anti-Thropp man. Creswell is the member of the Democratic state executive committee for this district and the Thropp Democrats wish to get the state committee to pull him off. It is in this direction the influence of Pattison and Guthrie is sought.

The argument is used that if Thropp is named and his money is dumped into the district, Democratic assemblymen can be elected. It is the legislative battle that is being watched by the Democratic bosses. They can see little hope of the governorship, but think Pattison will be able to pull through enough members of the legislature to cause at least a deadlock on the senatorship next winter. It is not a question of love of Thropp, but of his barrel, which actuates Democrats to urge fusion.

Republicans here laugh at the idea of Thropp carrying this county. They know him. It is predicted that he could not get the votes of 300 Republicans in Blair. In Bedford he is unpopular, and even should he get on the fusion ticket hundreds of Democrats of this county would cut him. Cambria has never been friendly to Thropp. It would be easy to pick out numerous Democratic leaders there who would not support him.

Rivalry for the Bench.

There is a judge to elect here next fall. Judge Martin Bell will be renominated by the Republicans. Thomas H. Greevy and A. V. Dively, the rival Democratic leaders, have their eye on the bench. Jacob Leisenring, the Unionist leader, is another who wishes to be on the bench. They are all a bit afraid that if there is fusion one of the three might be placed in the lead next fall. Mayor S. M. Hoyer of Altoona is another Democratic boss who is a bit suspicious of fusion. He does not know where he would land.

The party left Bedford this morning and reached Tyrone about 1 o'clock this afternoon. At Huntingdon the Blair county committee took charge of the candidates, Chairman S. M. Hoyer, A. V. Dively, Thomas H. Greevy, Harry Cornmesser, W. F. Crowl, W. H. Herr, Elmer Epler, William McConnell, Nicholas Logue, Joseph F. Hammer, R. B. Vaughan, Dr. George F. Tate and N. C. Barclay.

The Blair committee gave the tip that it would not be politic to attempt to hold a meeting in Tyrone. It would have been a frost.

After dinner the candidates held a reception at the Ward house. Neither of the nominees could complain of a sore arm. About 3 o'clock the campaigners came to Altoona. There were several trolley cars awaiting to convey the spellbinders to Hollidaysburg. About 100 Democrats were taken along. This importation of Pattison supporters was a wise precaution, for, in the language of the Democrat, Hollidaysburg is peopled with "black" Republicans.

Some Democrats Who Will Bolt.

With the outside help it was possible to secure an audience of about 200. In that assemblage were several very prominent Democrats who will vote the Republican ticket. It can safely be said that in case of fusion many Democrats will vote for the Republican nominees for assembly.

Thomas Lawly introduced Guthrie, the candidate for lieutenant governor, who made some sarcastic references to the speech of Judge Pennypacker in Pittsburgh last night. It worries Mr. Guthrie that the Republican nominee for governor can find nothing to scold about, while he frets so much over conditions in Pennsylvania. Mr. Guthrie has worked himself up to the pitch where he really believes there are some ills worthy of mention.

The meeting tonight was held in the East Side theater. About 1,500 people were present. Before the meeting there was a little street parade by the band, the candidates and the committee. Mounted men were barred lest some one might appear riding a mule. Pattison and Guthrie walked.

Mayne's Plea for Fusion.

Mayor Hoyer called the gathering to order and A. V. Dively presided. Pattison, Guthrie, Mayne and Veale made speeches.

Representative Mayne atempted to make harmony among the fusionists, and at the same time offset the Hyndman preacher's launching of Pattison's candidacy for president. He said that under normal conditions the state is Republican and that party could elect a governor. Now he claims that a change is demanded and that the Republicans should join with the Democrats to bring it about. He said that in the election of Pattison there would be no danger of the state going Democratic indefinitely, the Republicans having a normal majority of 250,000. The argument is not likely to carry much weight.

During the first week of the canvass the party has traveled 694 miles, entered eight counties and held 16 meetings. The managers claim that 80,000 voters have been scolded in this six-day tour, but Democratic figures are always large before the election.

The party will spend Sunday in Altoona. Monday meetings are to be held at Cresson, Patton and Johnstown.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Throughout the week the Keener sand pools in Ritchie county, W. Va., continued to be the leading attractions in the lower southwest, despite the fact that no new wells were completed in either development till the very close.

On Big Knot run the Three Joes Oil Company drilled in its test on the M. L. Gowell farm Friday night and as soon as the pay was tapped the well began to flow at the rate of 15 barrels an hour. Aside from the fact that it is a good producer the location is very important, being 550 feet southwest of the South Penn Oil Company's producer on the Morgan-Hemsworth farm and showing that much of an extension to the producing area of the pool. The belt as now developed is more than a mile in length on a northeast and southwest 45-degree line. The width is considerable less. Should the farm, consisting of 80 acres, on which this well is located, prove to be all good producing territory it will double the value of the holdings of the Three Joes Oil Company in this development.

The production of the pool, exclusive of the new well on the Gowell farm, as shown by the last gauge, is an even 2,000 barrels, an average of 167 barrels to the well. Of the aggregate Mallory Bros. & Co.'s four wells on the John Freedman farm are producing 900 barrels; the Three Joes Oil Company's four on the Elroy Wagner farm, 600 barrels; the Drillers' Oil Company's Nos. 1 and 2, George Ryan, 100 barrels each; South Penn Oil Company's No. 1, Morgan-Hemsworth, 100 barrels, and Hall, Brouse & Zahniser's No. 1, Weekly heirs, 150 barrels.

On Rock run Mallory Bros. & CO.'s No. 4 on the Garrell farm, an oil producer, shot a few days ago, is holding up at 200 barrels a day.

On Wolf Pen run Smith, Wilson & Co's No. 2 on the Dora Arnett farm has increased its production to 425 barrels a day. With the production of the smaller wells in this district and on Big Knot run added to the gushers, the Keener sand production from Ritchie county must be close to 3,500 barrels a day. The completion of new wells and the continued dosing of the old wells with nitro glycerin should send the production higher.

In Gordon Territory.

On Grass run, Harrison county, the new wells are coming in light, none being able to duplicate the production of Van Wormer & Park's No. 2 on the G. W. Williams farm, which is now more than three weeks old and is still placing 300 barrels a day to its credit with great regularity.

In the Folsom district, Wetzel county, the Delmar Oil Company's No. 1 on the Alva J. Ice farm, located in advance on the east side of the lower end of the development, is holding up at 225 barrels a day. In the lower end of the same development the South Penn Oil Company has drilled in its No. 9 on the Genina Robinson tract. The well produced 80 barrels the first 24 hours.

On Fallen Timber run J. C. Trees & Co.'s Big Injun sand producer on the Z. T. Francis farm is holding up at 180 barrels a day.

In the Centerville district, Tyler county, Treat & Crawford have drilled their No. 12 on the Mason Bros.' farm through the Big Injun and found neither oil or gas.

In the north end of the Folsom district the South Penn Company's No. 1 on the Robinson tract is producing 110 barrels a day and is still drilling.

In Southeastern Ohio Territory.

In the Wolf creek district, in Morgan county, Ohio, A. J. Lockard & Co. have completed their No. 17 on the John Sheets farm and have a duster.

One-half mile southwest of the new development, near Knoxville, Jefferson county, O., Cutler & Co. drilled in their wildcat on the Andrew Warren farm and when 9 feet in the Berea grit the pay was struck and the well flowed. The oil and gas ignited from the fire under the boiler and the entire rig and drilling outfit was consumed. The showing made by this well gives promise of a liberal southern extension to the development. The rig will be rebuilt at once and the well drilled deeper. Some very fair producers have been found in the old development recently.

In the Legionville district, Beaver county, Pa., the Forest Oil Company has completed No. 16 on the Bock heirs' farm and have a five-barrel pumper in the 100-foot level.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields, up to and including September 19:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
September 19	98,225	September 18	87,572
Previously	1,672,946	Previously	1,418,317
Total	1,770,171	Total	1,505,889
Daily average	93,167	Daily average	83,306

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
September 19	55,305	September 18	65,257
Previously	1,218,689	Previously	988,929
Total	1,273,494	Total	1,054,786
Daily average	67,026	Daily average	58,568

The Oil Market.

The Standard Oil Company's price for credit balances was unchanged yesterday at $1 22. The Producers and Refiners also paid $1 22.

OIL CITY, Sept. 20.—Credit balances, $1 22; certificates, no bid; shipments, 98,305 barrels; average, 97,955 barrels; runs, 87,601 barrels; average, 83,495 barrels.

EVERY POLICE FORCE LOOKING FOR MURDERER

Young, Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Pulitzer, Writes He Has Killed Himself.

TAKEN AS A BLIND BY THE DETECTIVES

Nevertheless, They Are Looking for a Possible Dead Body as Well as Live Prisoner—Chicago Evidence Against Him.

New York, Sept. 20.—The energies of the whole detective force of New York are now concentrated on the task of running down Hooper Young, grandson of the Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, who is believed to be the murderer of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, whose body was found on Thursday morning in the Morris canal, near Jersey City. In this quest the authorities have the co-operation of every city and town in the country, to all of which full descriptions of the fugitive have been telegraphed.

The contingency that Young may have adopted an avenue of escape against which his pursuers have been powerless to provide, was suggested by a note received by mail late today addressed to "Capt. Titus, New York detective bureau, No. 300 Mulberry street." The envelope contained a single sheet of rough brown paper, such as is used in making memoranda in business offices, on which was written:

"Search in vain. Have killed myself. H. Young."

Looked Upon as a Blind.

The postmark showed that the letter had been mailed at the general postoffice in this city shortly before noon. From a comparison of the handwriting with several letters written by Young, the police are disposed to believe that the communication was written by him. It is considered significant that the form of the signature, "H. Young," was one commonly employed by the fugitive. Although the police realize that the note may have been written as a blind to discourage pursuit, orders were at once issued to keep a watch on the rivers and search all ponds, woods and waste places in the vicinity of the city.

Another important link in the chain of evidence connecting Young with the murder was supplied when a dispatch was received from Chicago stating that the police had opened the trunk shipped by Young and had found in it the dead woman's clothing, a memorandum book containing the name of William Hooper Young and a pawn ticket, showing that a pair of diamond earrings had been pledged at a pawnshop in Park row, this city, last Wednesday by a man who gave the name of "Stiner."

Mrs. Pulitzer's Earrings Found.

Prior to the receipt of this dispatch a Central office detective had found a pair of earrings pledged in the same pawnshop and under the same name. The person who pledged them gave an address in Harlem, which proved to be fictitious.

The earrings were shown tonight to Joseph Pulitzer, who at once identified them as the pair worn by his wife when she left their room on Tuesday night. The identification was made conclusive by the fact that one of the earrings bore marks of the repairs which Pulitzer himself had made, consisting of a renewal of the screw fastening.

After the identification of the earrings a telephone message was sent to the chief of police of Chicago, asking him to look out for the two bundles of clothing which Young removed from his apartments and which may possibly have been expressed to Chicago.

The possibility that Young was in the city as late as last night is suggested by the statement made to the police this afternoon by a man who has furnished rooms in East Thirty-third street, that a man answering the description had applied to him for a room late Friday afternoon.

House-to-House Search.

There are many furnished room houses in that quarter of the city. A cordon was thrown round the district this afternoon and a thorough house-to-house search made, but without, so far as is known, any definite result.

Capt. Titus received tonight a dispatch from Supt. O'Neil of Chicago, saying he had shipped the trunk to New York and that it contained, in addition to the articles previously mentioned, some articles of male attire and a dirk knife smeared with blood.

The inquest will be held in Jersey City on Wednesday. The body of Mrs. Pulitzer will be delivered to the home of her mother, Mrs. Neilson, in Perth Amboy, N. J., where the funeral will take place.

AT THE TRACTION PARKS.

Today's Attractions Embrace Four Big Bands and a Balloon Ascension—Varied Programs.

Today the traction parks will have four big bands and a balloon ascension to entertain the crowds. Mlle. Zeno will go up in the big airship "Santos Dumont," and Guenther's Greater Pittsburgh band, the Grand Army band, Rocereto's concert band and the Second Brigade band will complete the list of attractions.

The Grand Army band will hold forth at Kennywood, under the direction of H. A. Hausser. This is the second appearance of this band after a long absence from Pittsburgh's pleasure resorts. Calhoun's crowds will be entertained by Rocereto and Mlle. Zeno. The ballet music and the soldiers' march from "William Tell" are on the program, as well as a euphonium solo, "My Old Kentucky Home," selections from the opera "Said Pasha," and a cornet solo by Richard McCann. Zeno will make her ascension at 4 o'clock.

Guenther's band will play at Oakwood. This will be the second concert of this organization since its return from one of the most successful engagements enjoyed by any attraction at Atlantic City. It is estimated that they played for over 200,000 people at Young's pier.

The Second Brigade band, Lieut. Dannhardt directing, will be at Southern park. This band seems to be growing more popular every concert, and its work justifies the favor it has gained at the local pleasure resorts.

PUSHING COLLECTIONS.

Machine Is Digging Up All Money Possible to Meet Appropriations.

Delinquent Tax Collector Ostermaier yesterday reported to Controller Larkin his collection of delinquent taxes during August; they aggregate about $208,000.

Of this amount the city gets $180,000, and Ostermaier's commission amounts to $6,140. This is the largest collection in any one month for years and shows the result of the efforts of the machine to get in all the money possible and thus prevent a shortage in appropriations.

OLD PEOPLE

Do not always receive the sympathy and attention which they deserve. Their ailments are regarded as purely imaginary, or natural and unavoidable at their time of life. Disease and infirmity should not always be associated with old age. The eye of the gray haired grandsire may be as bright and the complexion as fair as any of his younger and more vigorous companions.

Good Blood is the secret of healthy old age, for it regulates and controls every part of the body, strengthens the nerves, makes the muscles elastic and supple, the bones strong and the flesh firm; but when this life fluid is polluted or poisoned and loses its nutritive, health sustaining elements, then there is a rapid decline of the vital powers, resulting in premature old age and disease. Any derangement of the blood quickly shows itself in an ulcer, sore, wart, tumor or some other troublesome growth upon the body, and rheumatic and neuralgic pains become almost constant, accompanied with poor digestion and cold extremities.

SSS S. S. S. being purely vegetable, is the safest and best blood purifier for old people. It does not shock or hurt the system like the strong mineral remedies, but gently and thoroughly cleanses the blood and stimulates the debilitated organs, when all bodily ailments disappear. S. S. S. is just such a tonic as old people need to improve a weak digestion and tone up the Stomach. If there is any hereditary taint, or the remains of some disease contracted in early life, S. S. S. will search it out and remove every vestige of it from the system.

Write us fully about your case and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will mail free our book on blood and skin diseases. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO GET TEETH AT THESE REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

Remember these prices are for the month of September only and if you want to avail yourself of this opportunity of securing the best and most reliable dental work to be had in either city at almost one-half the regular prices, come in this week.

During September We Will Extract your Teeth Free.

Full Sets of Teeth (That Fit) $5.00 | Bridge Work . . $3 to $5
Gold Crowns . . . $3.00 | Fillings . . . 50c up

We do this to demonstrate our methods and to introduce our new and original Zylonite Plate. The lightest and most natural set of teeth ever made. Will outwear a dozen ordinary plates. They are fitted with our corrugated suction, which insures a perfect, tight-fitting plate, upper or lower.

Office Open 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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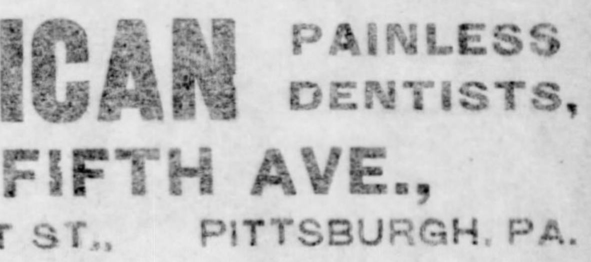
All Work Guaranteed for 20 Years.
Examination and Advice Free.



AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTS,
204 FIFTH AVE.,
COR. MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Bring This Ad When You Call for Special Prices.

Proof of People Cured of Paralysis

After Years of Almost Hopeless Despair Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer Wrought a Wonderful Cure in a Few Weeks.

MISS FLORENCE JONES, Reed City, Mich.

Paralysis is peculiarly and sadly a nervous disease. No matter what its form, no matter how dead the limbs have become it can be cured. The benumbed nerves can be awakened and brought back to life and healthy action by Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. The dreadful disease, paralysis, that has for years baffled the brightest physicians and the most learned scientists has in hundreds of well attested and fully authenticated cases yielded quickly to the marvelous healing power of Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. The stories of those cured are almost beyond comprehension and if it were not for the absolute proof of the patients themselves it could hardly be believed that a cure had at last been found for this most dreaded of all nervous diseases. Mr. A. D. Jones, Reed City, Mich., says: "We have used your medicine, Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, with a very good effect. My little daughter, seven years of age, had paralysis of the nerves so badly that she was unable to control herself at all. We began giving her the Vitalizer and she improved at once. She only took one bottle and her nervousness is entirely gone. I would recommend it to everybody suffering from nervous troubles, because I fully understand its merits."

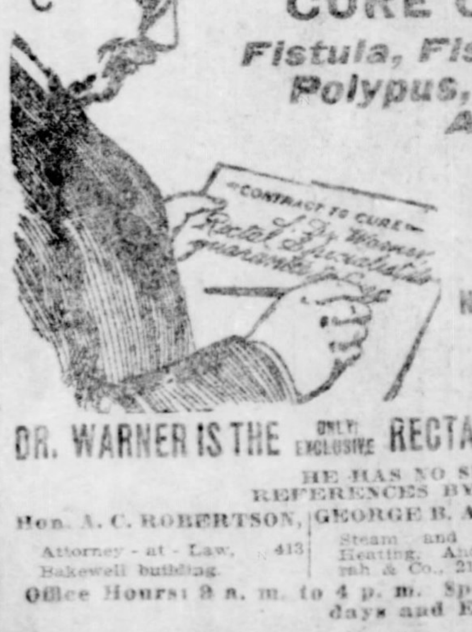
M. Powell, Dora, Ind., says: "I had been sick for years with nervous prostration and partial paralysis. I tried several specialists and all of the well-known patent medicines without receiving any benefit. I was very much discouraged, for I thought my days were numbered. Mr. J. B. Kerr, New Holland, heard of my case and advised Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. I gave it a trial, and was pleased with effect of first dose, and before I had used all of the second bottle I was well—absolutely cured. It seems incredible that such a cure could be effected in so short a time. I grew fat and healthy. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer to any sufferer from nervous troubles. Will gladly answer any letter in regard to my cure."

Jere Hess, Bladensburg, Ohio, says: "I had a stroke of paralysis four years ago; secured temporary relief from use of galvanic battery applied three times a day for four months; finally was able to hobble around, but so weak and debilitated that the slightest exertion or worry would prostrate me, bring on nervous pains, and completely drive sleep away. While in this condition my son insisted on the use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. The use of a few bottles restored me to health. Yesterday I went fishing with the boys, and walked about six miles without fatigue."

In nervous prostration, nervous weakness, loss of vitality in men, women or children this marvelous medicine, Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, has never failed to cure. It is for sale in all drug stores at one dollar a bottle and in many of the worst cases a single bottle has effected a splendid and permanent cure. To any sufferer the J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., 111 Brant building, Albion, Mich., will send free proof of cures.

PILES

EST. 1883



CURE GUARANTEED.

Fistula, Fissure, Polypus, Ulceration and All Rectal Diseases.

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NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS

Separate and Private Offices for Ladies.

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Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Special appointment made for Sundays and Evenings.

DR. WARNER, Rectal Expert, 418 Penn Ave., Opposite Hotel Lincoln.

"GOLD IS VULGAR," SAYS COUNT BONI

American Millionaires at the Trouville Races Used Only Paper Money.

APING EXTRAVAGANCE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE

High-Priced Actresses Were Jockeys in Private Hippodrome — Boni's Coach May Be Sold for Taxes.

By Heloise Comtesse d' Alemcourt.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

TROUVILLE, Sept. 16.—"Voila, the Americans!" "The Americans" are Count Boni de Castellane and his "beautiful" millionaire wife. They call her beautiful because it is fashionable thus to designate all rich American women.

Anyhow the Castellanes headed the van, enthroned on a tallyho, drawn by eight horses—the number French royalty affected until that fatal day in April, 1790, when the sovereign people rose against such extravagance while thousands of them were starving, and forbade Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to depart for St. Cloud. Lafayette notwithstanding.

As in the days of the ancient regime, Boni had his coach gorgeously decorated with coats of arms, fore and aft and at the sides, and the coachmen (pardon, body-coachmen) was dressed up all in red and gold, save his pumps that were black and his silk stockings that were white, and he as well as his six assistants, grooms, outriders and buglers, two of them, wore white powdered wigs and cute little pigtails behind, tied up with blue ribbons—it is whispered in "high" circles that Countess Anna always inspects the bows in person before setting out. They must be "just so," for the majesty that was beheaded prescribed the proper outlines while she had her silly head still on her shoulders.

Applause Paid For.

Money is always easy when the "Americans" come to Trouville—no wonder many sight-seers, and the small boy especially, cheered Boni, who signaled his most gracious pleasure by a wave of his gloved hand. But that wasn't enough for the "good people." Another wave of the little fist that won and spends Jay Gould's millions, and the brace of courtly postillions placed their silver bugles under their nose and blew a lusty fanfaronade—old-time melodies, composed by order of Louis XV., to mark the beginning of the hunting season, we are told by Countess Anna.

After the Castellane show, a couple of automobiles, as ponderous and nearly as expensive as men-of-war; the Barons Alphonse and Gustave Rothschild, wearing enormous panamas, the price of which would stagger any ordinary being, always excepting Boni, of course.

Then "the Waishes"—"everybody" accords them from a $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 hereabouts. They drove a four-in-hand of apple grays, especially sent from Paris to Trouville for this occasion, for the Walshes are living on their yacht just now, making the rounds of the great watering places to try where the most money can be spent in the most ostentatious fashion.

Americans Turn Aristocrats.

"M. le Comte de Dandigne, also an American," I heard somebody say. Nonsense; the person referred to was plain F. W. L. Butterfield, a nephew of Countess Dandigne, nee Butterfield, who has since died, by the way. But the relationship between American money and French blue blood is so close nowadays, that members of one class are constantly confounded with the other.

Rochefort (who is a marquis in his own right, as you know), tells me there are over 1,000 of them all told, men and women, of the Faubourg, St. Germain, and of Fifth avenue, Riverside drive and Newport!

"They all know one another as intimately as the people of any small village—know the extent of the money bags on the one hand, and of the list of ancestors, real or fictitious, on the other. They know the hereditary diseases and the ruling passions of every family, French or American, that is worth knowing—know all scandals connected with each other's kith and kin.

"When a son is born to Mr. Great Rocks of New York, or Chicago, or Newport, the duc, or comte, of this or that in the Faubourg marks down the fact for the benefit of his mademoiselle, present or expected, just as in olden times big monarchs sought engagements for their children while they were yet in short clothes or in swaddling clothes.

"As to the Americans—I speak of the milliardaires, of course, for millionaires no longer count—they proved most apt scholars of their noble cousins by marriage. Many of them, I am told, now set the fashion in the complicated art of killing time by doing nothing, absolutely nothing." Thus chatted Rochefort between dispensing racing tips to his friends.

One American Duchess.

The procession of four-in-hands and man-of-war automobiles was now variagated by a number of pony carts, the vehicle that recently sprung into fashion. The driver of the first was the duchess of Decazes (nee Isabella Singer), daughter of the New York sewing machine millionaire; her husband, the duke, walked at the cart tail with two other great nobles, Valencay and Morny. They were very shabby, these three gentlemen, as shabby as only dukes can afford to be in public.

Another motor giant with two Princesses Murat, real Americans they, relatives of the once-famous southern beauty, Catherine Grey, though the fact has long been forgotten.

Follows a French-American favorite—Jean De Reszke. Jean may not sing as lordly as in former days, but is as handsome and elegant as ever. His carriage and horses, too, were among the smartest on exhibition.

Jean seemed to act as advance agent for the fashionable actresses of the day. First came Amelie Dieterle, who drove a tandem of milk-white Arabs with crimson trappings, and was followed by the star of the Nouveautes, Miss Thomassin, behind a high stepper. Next appeared Suzanne Derval, princess of theatrical reviews, in hellotrope muslin with cluny appliques and ribbons; Emilienne d'Allencon, also of the Varietes, in blue with white braid; Jeanne D'Arcy, in pink silk, prettier than any doll ever manufactured, etc.

On the grand stand these women mixed unreservedly with the grand ladies and gentlemen mentioned in the earlier part of this letter. "Why not," one of them was overheard to say, "our titles are as genuine as most of those in the peerage, and as to money—ours and theirs—the less said about it the better. ——ess, the Roman emperor Vespasian's raillery as to odorless finance holds good to this very day."

Kuhne Beveridge,

The sculptress, who is chiseling Colonel Tom Ochiltree in London.

Boni Declares Gold Vulgar.

When the bookmakers opened business many of their less noble patrons were startled to learn that it was no longer fashionable to tender gold when betting. Count Boni had advanced the opinion a night or two before at the club and, of course, all his milliardaire kith and kin had made haste to provide themselves with brand new government notes, instead of the customary bags of "Napoleons." Those who had not looked rather sheepish as they fingered the vulgar coin, put up in two and four-pound rolls to obviate the tiresome process of counting.

I heard the Countess Anna discourse quite earnestly on the question.

"One never really knows whether one gets it first hand," said her ladyship, "and it is so cumbersome, you know, weighing quite something in one's pocket. Besides, it actually soils one's gloves."

Here Prince Murat remarked that Marie Antoinette had already experienced that, and quoted some memoirs setting forth that her majesty soiled a dress every night she spent at the gambling table "because she used to keep the gold in her lap."

Anna looked hurt at this, whether because she disapproved of Marie Antoinette or because she was vexed at her failure to have read up the book quoted I do not know.

"At any rate," she said at length, "our notions of cleanliness have improved since those days, and as to the rest, the count says one can always be sure of obtaining new bills, fresh from the press, by sending to one of the government banks or to the treasury direct."

I thought this delicious. Boni, who on his heiress-hunting trip to New York had to owe his room rent at the Waldorf, quibbling about the sapollo-state of his wife's money!

Fine Coach May Be Confiscated.

While Milliardaire Walsh was complimenting Countess Anna on the gorgeousness of her coach and appointments my neighbor, an official of the French government, fiscal branch, whispered to me: "Let's hope that I will not be compelled to sell that coach at auction. I dare say it would bring not one-fifth of the original cost."

"How is that?" I asked.

"Simple enough," replied my neighbor. "Boni and a handful of other friends of the Orleans pretender have decided to refuse paying taxes to punish the government for enforcing the school laws. As a consequence, we will have to seize upon the goods and chattels of these obstreperous citizens, and tally-ho coaches and the like are always first attached."

Not a word about the horses and betting. The shah of Persia (that is, the late murdered one) remarked as long as 15 years ago that one horse runs faster than another. Really remarkable was only the last race, a tit-bit for satfated milliardare gourmets at the Eden establishment.

When the stomach gets so overloaded with pleasure that it revolts at the sight of pleasure-giving gold, it goes without saying that a regulation horse race will tickle it but little. Those Franco-American do-nothings had to have a hippodrome of their own, of course, and as more costly quadrupeds than the ones engaged for public purposes could not be obtained the sought-for novelty had to be procured in some other direction. It was found in the persons of the jockeys.

High Priced Jockeys.

Jockeys, as everybody knows, come high, but neither Perry Belmont, nor Whitney, nor Rothschild, neither Rosebery, nor the prince of Wales, now King Edward, ever paid more to a winner for one single performance than Boni Castellane & Co. did to the riders in the race to be described.

It was a "rally-paper" race in which one rides ahead, dropping bits of papers zig-zag fashion on the road; the rest gallop off a few minutes later, with orders to follow the trail of the paper rags and catch the person ahead. At the Eden the "rally-paper" man and the "paper-hunters" were the most high-prized actresses of the Paris stage, dressed in jockey costume—the Suzannes, Jeanses, Amelies and Zoes whom I introduced when they passed by in their carriages. As not one of them spends less than 100,000 francs per annum, it is quite palpable that they exacted a goodly fee for risking their necks in an effort to amuse the Franco-American "400." Madamoiselle Derval told me that she got 5,000 francs for the 10-minutes' chase.

"In notes?" I asked.

She shook her ruby-studded purse in my face. "Not much," she laughed. "I told them I wanted gold. One never knows whether bank notes are fraud or genuine."

After this private circus the milliardaires retired to the great hotels, to dine in state, that is publicly; this was a custom with the ancient kings of France, and reason enough why Boni Castellane and his company would not neglect such an occasion for advertising their wealth.

The picture in the great hall was as splendid as it was harmonious—so much so that it was impossible to tell the "Duc" from the waiter, or the real lady from the other kind, all of them were so beautifully gotten up.

Dining and Gambling.

At night the whole company returned to Eden, of course. The Eden is a music hall exhibiting a lot of rubbish besides two star attractions—Loie Fuller enveloped in electric light and a Miss Sidney enveloped in something much lighter. Of course, all valuing a reputation for chicness make it a point to see Fuller and Sidney; but when neither of them is on the stage, fashionable spectators adjourn to the gambling rooms connected with the establishment, where one can lose a hundred or a thousand francs quickly enough at playing "little horses," "rapid transit," or "railway."

Midnight found our "400" friends at the Casino, only to look around of course, as that establishment is plebeian enough to admit baccarat enthusiasts at the rate of three francs a head. Still, great sums of money are lost there night after night. But the possibilities for ruining one's self held out are not a patch on the chance offered by the Union club or the Circle Trouvillois. These are the stamping grounds of the purest, I mean the bluest blood, and a person unable, or unwilling to lose from 20,000 to 25,000 francs at a sitting does not venture into their gilded halls.

Pine Needles are Good for Something.

Making pine needle oil is an industry of the Thuringen mountains in Southern Germany. The needles and young shoots of various pines are collected late in May or early in June and are cut into small pieces and put into a cylindrical still, through which steam is passed. The steam is then liquefied in a condenser, when the volatile oil carried over is skimmed from the surface of the water. The portion of the steam condensed in the cylinder falls through the bottom, and this extract is concentrated in a special evaporator, when it is added to the oil to give the necessary perfume.

The oil is put up in jars as a remedy for rheumatic and similar complaints. The fibers left in the still are separated by a special machine, perfumed with the oil and put up in packages for stuffing pillows.

Little Johnny—Tommy Dodd will grow up into a regular dude if he doesn't look out.

Little Dick—Guess not.

Little Johnny—Yes, he will. At school today I slipped into the clock room and there he was a-washin' his hands.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
MAGAZINE SECTION
SEPTEMBER 21, 02

A HANDSOME PITTSBURGH MATRON

MRS. EDGAR CARVER

PHOTO BY D. ROSSER

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

By SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

"Holmes Emptied Five Barrels of His Revolver Into the Creature's Flank."

(Concluded.)

TWELFTH INSTALLMENT.

XIV.—CONTINUED.

BUT that cry of pain from the hound had blown all our fears to the winds. If he was vulnerable he was mortal, and if we could wound him we could kill him. Never have I seen a man run as Holmes ran that night. I am reckoned fleet of foot, but he outpaced me as much as I outpaced the little professional. In front of us as we flew up the track we heard scream after scream from Sir Henry and the deep roar of the hound. I was in time to see the beast spring upon its victim, hurl him to the ground and worry at his throat. But the next instant Holmes had emptied five barrels of his revolver into the creature's flank. With a last howl of agony and a vicious snap in the air, it rolled upon its back, four feet pawing furiously, and then fell limp upon its side. I stooped, panting, and pressed my pistol to the dreadful, shimmering head, but it was useless to press the trigger. The giant hound was dead.

Sir Henry lay insensible where he had fallen. We tore away his collar, and Holmes breathed a prayer of gratitude when we saw that there was no sign of a wound and that the rescue had been in time. Already our friend's eyelids shivered and he made a feeble effort to move. Lestrade thrust his brandy flash between the baronet's teeth and two frightened eyes were looking up at us.

"My God!" he whispered. "What was it? What, in heaven's name, was it?"

"It's dead, whatever it is," said Holmes. "We've laid the family ghost once and forever."

In more size and strength it was a terrible creature which was lying stretched before us. It was not a pure bloodhound, and it was not a pure mastiff; but it appeared to be a combination of the two—gaunt, savage and as large as a small lioness. Even now, in the stillness of death, the huge jaws seemed to be dripping with a bluish flame and the small, deep-set, cruel eyes were ringed with fire. I placed my hand upon the glowing muzzle, and as I held them up my own fingers smouldered and gleamed in the darkness.

"Phosphorus," I said.

"A cunning preparation of it," said Holmes, sniffing at the dead animal. "There is no smell which might have interfered with his power of scent. We owe you a deep apology, Sir Henry, for having exposed you to this fright. I was prepared for a hound, but not for such a creature as this. And the fog gave us little time to receive him."

"You have saved my life."

"Having first endangered it. Are you strong enough to stand?"

"Give me another mouthful of that brandy and I shall be ready for anything. So! Now, if you will help me up. What do you propose to do?"

"To leave you here. You are not fit for further adventures tonight. If you will wait one or other of us will go back with you to the hall."

He tried to stagger to his feet, but he was still ghastly pale and trembling in every limb. We helped him to a rock, where he sat shivering, with his face buried in his hands.

"We must leave you now," said Holmes. "The rest of our work must be done, and every moment is of importance. We have our case, and now we only want our man.

"It's a thousand to one against our finding him at the house," he continued, as we traced our steps swiftly down the path. "Those shots must have told him that the game was up."

"We were some distance off and this fog may have deadened them."

"He followed the hound to call him off—of that you may be certain. No, no, he's gone by this time! But we'll search the house and make sure."

The front door was open, so we rushed in and hurried from room to room, to the amazement of a doddering old man servant, who met us in the passage. There was no light save in the dining room, but Holmes caught up the lamp and left no corner of the house unexplored. No sign could we see of the man whom we were chasing. On the upper floor, however, one of the bed room doors was locked.

"There's someone in here," cried Lestrade. "I can hear a movement. Open this door!"

A faint moaning and rustling came from within. Holmes struck the door just over the lock with the flat of his foot and it flew open. Pistol in hand, we all three rushed into the room.

But there was no sign within it of that desperate and defiant villain whom we expected to see. Instead we were faced by an object so strange and so unexpected that we stood for a moment staring at it in amazement.

The room had been fashioned into a small museum, and the walls were lined by a number of glass-topped cases full of that collection of butterflies and moths the formation of which had been the relaxation of this complex and dangerous man. In the center of this room there was an upright beam, which had been placed at some period as a support for the old worm-eaten balk of timber which spanned the roof. To this post a figure was tied, so swathed and muffled in sheets which had been used to secure it that one could not for the moment tell whether it was that of a man or a woman. One towel passed round the throat and was secured at the back of the pillar. Another covered the lower part of the face, and over it two dark eyes—eyes full of grief and shame and a dreadful questioning—stared back at us. In a minute we had torn off the gag, unswathed the bonds, and Mrs. Stapleton sank upon the floor in front of us. As her beautiful head fell upon her chest I saw the clear, red weal of a whiplash across her neck.

"The brute!" cried Holmes. "Here, Lestrade, your brandy bottle! Put her in a chair! She has fainted from illusage and exhaustion."

She opened her eyes again.

"Is he safe?" she asked. "Has he escaped?"

"He cannot escape us, madam."

"No, no, I did not mean my husband. Sir Henry? Is he safe?"

"Yes."

"And the hound?"

"It is dead."

She gave a long sigh of satisfaction.

"Thank God! Thank God! Oh, the villain! See how he has treated me!" She shot her arms out from her sleeves and we saw with horror that they were all mottled with bruises. "But this is nothing—nothing! It is my mind and soul that he has tortured and defiled. I could endure it all, ill-usage, solitude, a life of deception, everything, as long as I could still cling to the hope that I had his love, but now I know that in this also I have been his dupe and his tool!" She broke into passionate sobbing as she spoke.

"You bear him no good will, madam," said Holmes. "Tell us, then, where we shall find him. If you have ever aided him in evil, help us now and so atone."

"There is but one place where he can have fled," she answered. "There is an old tin mine on an island in the heart of the mire. It was there that he kept his hound and there also he had made preparations so that he might have a refuge. That is where he would fly."

The fog bank lay like white wool against the window. Holmes held the lamp toward it.

"See," said he. "No man could find his way into the Grimpen mire tonight."

She laughed and clapped her hands. Her eyes and teeth gleamed with fierce merriment.

"He may find his way in, but never out," she cried. "How can he see the guiding wands tonight? We planted them together, he and I, to mark the pathway through the mire. Oh, if I could only have plucked them out today. Then, indeed, you would have had him at your mercy!"

It was evident to us that all pursuit was in vain until the fog had lifted. Meanwhile we left Lestrade in possession of the house, while Holmes and I went back with the baronet to Baskerville hall. The story of the Stapletons could no longer be withheld from him, but he took the blow bravely when he learned the truth about the woman whom he had loved. But the shock of the night's adventures had shattered his nerves, and before morning he lay delirious in a high fever, under the care of Dr. Mortimer. The two of them were destined to travel together round the world before Sir Henry had become once more the hale, hearty man that he had been before he became master of that ill-omened estate.

And now I come rapidly to the conclusion of this singular narrative, in which I have tried to make the reader share those dark fears and vague surmises which clouded our lives so long and ended in so tragic a manner. On the morning after the death of the hound the fog had lifted and we were guided by Mrs. Stapleton to the point where they had found a pathway through the bog. It helped us to realize the horror of this woman's life when we saw the eagerness and joy with which she laid us on her husband's track. We left her standing upon the thin peninsula of firm, peaty soil which tapered out into the wide-spread bog. From the end of it a small wand planted here and there showed where the path zig-zagged from tuft to tuft of rushes among those green-scummed pits and foul quagmires which barred the way to the stranger. Rank reeds and lush, slimy water plants sent an odor of decay and a heavy miasmatic vapor into our faces, while a false step plunged us more than once thigh-deep into the dark, quivering mire, which shook for yards in soft undulations around our feet. Its tenacious grip plucked at our heels as we walked, and when we sank into it, it was as if some malignant hand was tugging us down into those obscene depths, so grim and purposeful was the clutch in which it held us. Once only we saw a trace that someone had passed that perilous way before us. From amid a tuft of cotton grass which bore it up out of the slime, some dark thing was projecting. Holmes sank to his waist as he stepped from the path to seize it, and had we not been there to drag him out he could never have set his foot upon firm land again. He held an old black boot in the air. "Meyers, Toronto," was printed on the leather inside.

"It is worth a mud bath," said he. "It is our friend Sir Henry's missing boot."

"Thrown there by Stapleton in his flight."

"Exactly. He retained it in his hand after using it to set the hound upon the track. He fled when he knew the game was up, still clutching it. And he buried it away at this point of his flight. We know at least that he came so far in safety."

But more than that we were never destined to know, though there was much which we might surmise. There was no chance of finding footsteps in the mire, for the rising mud oozed swiftly in upon them, but as we at last reached firmer ground beyond the morass we all looked eagerly for them. But no slightest sign of them ever met our eyes. If the earth told a true story, then Stapleton never reached that island of refuge toward which he struggled through the fog upon that last night. Somewhere in the heart of the great Grimpen mire, down in the foul slime of the huge morass which had sucked him in, this cold, cruel-hearted man is forever buried.

Many traces we found of him in the bog-girt island where he had had his savage ally. A huge driving wheel and a shaft half filled with rubbish showed the position of the abandoned mine. Beside it were the crumbling remains of the cottages of the miners, driven away no doubt by the foul reek of the surrounding swamp. In one of these a staple and chain, with a quantity of gnawed bones, showed where the animal had been confined. A skeleton with a tangle of brown hair adhering to it lay among the debris.

"A dog!" said Holmes. "By Jove, a curly-haired spaniel. Poor Mortimer will never see his pet again. Well, I do not know that this place contains any secret which we have not already fathomed. He could hide his hound, but he could not hush its voice, and hence came those cries which even in daylight were not pleasant to hear. On an emergency he could keep the hound in the outhouse at Merripit, but it was always a risk, and it was only on the supreme day, which he regarded as the end of all his efforts, that he dared do it. This paste in the tin is no doubt the luminous mixture with which the creature was daubed. It was suggested, of course, by the story of the family hell-hound, and by the desire to frighten old Sir Charles to death. No wonder the poor devil of a convict ran and screamed, even as our friend did, and as we ourselves might have done, when we saw such a creature bounding through the darkness of the moor upon his track. It was a cunning device, for, apart from the chance of driving your victim to his death, what peasant would venture to inquire too closely into such a creature should he get sight of it, as many have done, upon the moor? I said it in London, Watson, and I say it again now, that never yet have we helped to hunt down a more dangerous man than he who is lying yonder"—he swept his long arm toward the huge mottled expanse of green-splotched bog which stretched away until it merged into the russet slopes of the moor.

XV.

A Retrospection.

IT was the end of November and Holmes and I sat, upon a raw and foggy night, on either side of a blazing fire in our sitting-room in Baker street. Since the tragic upshot of our visit to Devonshire he had been engaged in two affairs of the utmost importance, in the first of which he had exposed the atrocious conduct of Col. Upwood in connection with the famous card scandal of the Nonpareil club, while in the second he had defended the unfortunate Mme. Montpensier from the charge of murder which hung over her in connection with the death of her step-daughter, Mlle. Carere, the young lady who, as it will be remembered, was found six months later alive and married in New York. My friend was in excellent spirits over the success which had attended a succession of difficult and important cases, so that I was able to induce him to discuss the details of the Baskerville mystery. I had waited patiently for the opportunity, for I was aware that he would never permit cases to overlap, and that his clear and logical mind would not be drawn from its present work to dwell upon memories of the past. Sir Henry and Dr. Mortimer were, however, in London, on their way to that long voyage which had been recommended for the restoration of his shattered nerves. They had called upon us that very afternoon, so that it was natural that the subject should come up for discussion.

"The whole course of events," said Holmes, "from the point of view of the man who called himself Stapleton was simple and direct, although to us, who had no means in the beginning of knowing the motives of his actions and could only learn part of the facts, it all appeared exceedingly complex. I have had the advantage of two conversations with Mrs. Stapleton, and the case has now been so entirely cleared up that I am not aware that there is anything which has remained a secret to us. You will find a few notes upon the matter under the heading B in my indexed list of cases."

"Perhaps you would kindly give me a sketch of the course of events from memory."

"Certainly, though I cannot guarantee that I carry all the facts in my mind. Intense mental concentration has a curious way of blotting out what has passed. The barrister who has his case at his fingers' end, and is able to argue with an expert upon his own subject, finds that a week or two of the courts will drive it all out of his head once more. So each of my cases displaces the last, and Mlle. Carere has blurred my recollection of Baskerville Hall. Tomorrow some other little problem may be submitted to my notice which will in turn dispossess the fair French lady and the infamous Upwood. So far as the case of the Hound goes, however, I will give you the course of events as nearly as I can, and you will suggest anything which I may have forgotten.

"My inquiries show beyond all question that the family portrait did not lie, and that this fellow was indeed a Baskerville. He was a son of that Rodger Baskerville, the younger brother of Sir Charles, who fled with a sinister reputation to South America, where he was said to have died unmarried. He did, as a matter of fact, marry, and had one child, this fellow, whose real name is the same as his father. He married Beryl Garcia, one of the beauties of Costa Rica, and, having purloined a considerable sum of public money, he changed his name to Vandeleur and fled to England, where he established a school in the east of Yorkshire. His reason for attempting this special line of business was that he had struck up an acquaintance with a consumptive tutor upon the voyage home, and that he had used this man's ability to make the undertaking a success. Fraser, the tutor, died, however, and the school which had begun well sank from disrepute into infamy. The Vandeleurs found it convenient to change their name to Stapleton, and he brought the remains of his fortune, his schemes for the future, and his taste for entomology to the south of England. I learn at the British museum that he was a recognized authority upon the subject, and that the name of Vandeleur has been permanently attached to a certain moth which he had, in his Yorkshire days, been the first to describe.

"We now come to that portion of his life which has proved to be of such intense interest to us. The fellow had evidently made inquiry, and found that only two lives intervened between him and a valuable estate. When he went to Devonshire his plans were, I believe, exceedingly hazy, but that he meant mischief from the first is evident from the way in which he took his wife with him in the character of his sister. The idea of using her as a decoy was clearly already in his mind, though he may not have been certain how the details of his plot were to be arranged. He meant in the end to have the estate, and he was ready to use any tool or run any risk for that end. His first act was to establish himself as near to his ancestral home as he could, and his second was to cultivate a friendship with Sir Charles Baskerville and with the neighbors.

"The baronet himself told him about the family hound, and so prepared the way for his own death. Stapleton, as I will continue to call him, knew that the old man's heart was weak and that a shock would kill him. So much he had learned from Dr. Mortimer. He had heard also that Sir Charles was superstitious and had taken this grim legend very seriously. His ingenious mind instantly suggested a way by which the baronet could be done to death, and yet it would be hardly possible to bring home the guilt to the real murderer.

"Having conceived the idea he proceeded to carry it out with considerable finesse. An ordinary schemer would have been content to work with a savage hound. The use of artificial means to make the creature diabolical was a flash of genius upon his part. The dog he bought in London from Ross and Mangles, the dealers in Fulham road. It was the strongest and most savage in their possession. He brought it down by the North Devon line and walked a great distance over the moor so as to get it home without exciting any remarks. He had already on his insect hunts learned to penetrate the Grimpen mire, and so had found a safe hiding-place for the creature. Here he kennseled it and waited his chance.

"He Held an Old Black Boot in the Air."

"But it was some time coming. The old gentleman could not be decoyed outside of his grounds at night. Several times Stapleton lurked about with his hound, but without avail. It was during these fruitless quests that he, or rather his ally, was seen by peasants, and that the legend of the demon dog received a new confirmation. He had hoped that his wife might lure Sir Charles to his ruin, but here she proved unexpectedly independent. She would not endeavor to entangle the old gentleman in a sentimental attachment which might deliver him over to his enemy. Threats and even, I am sorry to say, blows refused to move her. She would have nothing to do with it, and for a time Stapleton was at a deadlock.

"He found a way out of his difficulties through the chance that Sir Charles, who had conceived a friendship for him, made him the minister of his charity in the case of this unfortunate woman, Mrs. Laura Lyons. By representing himself as a single man he acquired complete influence over her, and he got her to understand that in the event of her obtaining a divorce from her husband he would marry her. His plans were suddenly brought to a head by his knowledge that Sir Charles was about to leave the hall on the advice of Dr. Mortimer, with whose opinion he himself pretended to coincide. He must act at once, or his victim might get beyond his power. He therefore put pressure upon Mrs. Lyons to write this letter, imploring the old man to give her an interview on the evening before his departure for London. He then, by a specious argument, prevented her from going, and so had the chance for which he had waited.

"Driving back in the evening from Coombe Tracey he was in time to get his hound, to treat it with his infernal paint, and to bring the beast round to the gate at which he had reason to expect that he would find the old gentleman waiting. The dog, incited by its master, sprang over the wicket-gate and pursued the unfortunate baronet, who fled screaming down the Yew alley. In that gloomy tunnel it must indeed have been a dreadful sight to see the huge black creature, with its flaming jaws and blazing eyes, bounding after its victim. He fell dead at the end of the alley from heart disease and terror. The hound had kept upon the grassy border while the baronet had run down the path, so that no trace but the man's was visible. On seeing him lying still the creature had probably approached to sniff at him, but finding him dead had turned away again. It was then that it left the print which was actually observed by Dr. Mortimer. The hound was called off and hurried away to its lair in the Grimpen Mire, and a mystery was left which puzzled the authorities, alarmed the countryside, and finally brought the case within the scope of our observation.

"So much for the death of Sir Charles Baskerville. You perceive the devilish cunning of it, for really it would be almost impossible to make a case against the real murderer. His only accomplice was one who could never give him away, and the grotesque, inconceivable nature of the device only served to make it more effective. Both of the women concerned in the case, Mrs. Stapleton and Mrs. Laura Lyons, were left with a strong suspicion against Stapleton. Mrs. Stapleton knew that he had designs upon the old man, and also of the existence of the hound. Mrs. Lyons knew neither of these things, but had been impressed by the death occurring at the time of an unconcelled appointment which was only known to him. However, both of them were under his influence, and he had nothing to fear from them. The first half of his task was successfully accomplished, but the more difficult still remained.

"It is possible that Stapleton did not know of the existence of an heir in Canada. In any case he would very soon learn it from his friend Dr. Mortimer, and he was told by the latter all details about the arrival of Henry Baskerville. Stapleton's first idea was that this young stranger from Canada might possibly be done to death in London without coming down to Devonshire at all. He distrusted his wife ever since she had refused to help him in laying a trap for the old man, and he dared not leave her long out of his sight for fear he should lose his influence over her. It was for this reason that he took her to London with him. They lodged, I find, at the Mexborough private hotel, in Craven street, which was actually one of those called upon by my agent in search of evidence. Here he kept his wife imprisoned in her room while he, disguised in a beard, followed Dr. Mortimer to Baker street and afterwards to the station and to the Northumberland hotel. His wife had some inkling of his plans; but she had such a fear of her husband—a fear founded upon brutal ill-treatment—that she dare not write to warn the man whom she knew to be in danger. If the letter should fall into Stapleton's hands her own life would not be safe. Eventually, as we know, she adopted the expedient of cutting out the words which would form the message, and addressing the letter in a disguised hand, it reached the baronet, and gave him the first warning of his danger.

"It was very essential for Stapleton to get some article of Sir Henry's attire so that, in case he was driven to use the dog, he might always have the means of setting him upon his track. With characteristic promptness and audacity he set about this at once, and we cannot doubt that the boots or chambermaid of the hotel was well bribed to help him in his design. By chance, however, the first boot which was procured for him was a new one and, therefore, useless for his purpose. He then had it returned and obtained another—a most instructive incident, since it proved conclusively to my mind that we were dealing with a real hound, as no other supposition could explain this anxiety to obtain an old boot and this indifference to a new one. The more outre and grotesque an incident is the more carefully it deserves to be examined, and the very point which appears to complicate a case is, when duly considered and scientifically handled, the one which is most likely to elucidate it.

"Then we had the visit from our friends next morning, shadowed always by Stapleton in the cab. From his knowledge of our rooms and of my appearance, as well as from his general conduct, I am inclined to think that Stapleton's career of crime has been by no means limited to this single Baskerville affair. It is suggestive that during the last three years there have been four considerable burglaries in the west country, for none of which was any criminal ever arrested. The last of these, at Folkestone Court, in May, was remarkable for the cold-blooded pistoling of the page, who surprised the masked and solitary burglar. I cannot doubt that Stapleton recruited his waning resources in this fashion, and that for years he has been a desperate and dangerous man.

"We had an example of his readiness of resource that morning when he got away from us so successfully, and also of his audacity in sending back my own name to me through the cabman. From that moment he understood that I had taken over the case in London, and that therefore there was no chance for him there. He returned to Dartmoor and awaited the arrival of the baronet."

"One moment!" said I. "You have, no doubt, described the sequence of events correctly, but there is one point which you have left unexplained. What became of the hound when its master was in London?"

"I have given some attention to this matter and it is undoubtedly of importance. There can be no question that Stapleton had a confidant, though it is unlikely that he ever placed himself in his power by sharing all his plans with him. There was an old manservant at Merripit house, whose name was Anthony. His connection with the Stapletons can be traced for several years, as far back as the school-mastering days, so that he must have been aware that his master and mistress were really husband and wife. This man has disappeared and has escaped from the country. It is suggestive that Anthony is not a common name in England, while Antonio is so in all Spanish or Spanish-American countries. The man, like Mrs. Stapleton herself, spoke good English, but with a curious lisping accent. I have myself seen this old man cross the Grimpen mire by the path which Stapleton had marked out. It is very probable, therefore, that in the absence of his master it was he who cared for the hound, though he may never have known the purpose for which the beast was used.

"The Stapletons then went down to Devonshire, whither they were soon followed by Sir Henry and you. One word now as to how I stood myself at that time. It may possibly recur to your memory that when I examined the paper upon which the printed words were fastened I made a close inspection for the water-mark. In doing so I held it within a few inches of my eyes, and was conscious of a faint smell of the scent known as white jessamine. There are 75 perfumes, which it is very necessary that a criminal expert should be able to distinguish from each other, and cases have more than once within my own experience depended upon their prompt recognition. The scent suggested the presence of a lady, and already my thoughts began to turn toward the Stapletons. Thus I had made certain of the hound, and had guessed at the criminal before ever we went to the west country.

"It was my game to watch Stapleton. It was evident, however, that I could not do this if I were with you, since he would be keenly on his guard. I deceived everybody, therefore, yourself included, and I came down secretly when I was supposed to be in London. My hardships were not so great as you imagined, though such trifling details must never interfere with the investigation of a case. I stayed for the most part at Coombe Tracey, and only used the hut upon the moor when it was necessary to be near the scene of action. Cartwright had come down with me, and in his disguise as a country boy he was of great assistance to me. I was dependent upon him for food and clean linen. When I was watching Stapleton, Cartwright was frequently watching you, so that I was able to keep my hand upon all the strings.

"I have already told you that your reports reached me rapidly, being forwarded instantly from Baker street to Coombe Tracey. They were of great service to me, and especially that one incidentally truthful piece of biography of Stapleton's. I was able to establish the identity of the man and the woman, and knew at last exactly how I stood. The case had been considerably complicated through the incident of the escaped convict and the relations between him and the Barrymores. This also you cleared up in a very effective way, though I had already come to the same conclusion from my own observations.

"By the time that you discovered me upon the moor I had a complete knowledge of the whole business, but I had not a case which could go to a jury. Even Stapleton's attempt upon Sir Henry that night which ended in the death of the unfortunate convict did not help us much in proving murder against our man. There seemed to be no alternative but to catch him red-handed, and to do so we had to use Sir Henry, alone and apparently unprotected, as a bait. We did so, and at the cost of a severe shock to our client we succeeded in completing our case and driving Stapleton to his destruction. That Sir Henry should have been exposed to this is, I must confess, a reproach to my management of the case, but we had no means of foreseeing the terrible and paralyzing spectacle which the beast presented, nor could we predict the fog which enabled him to burst upon us at such short notice. We succeeded in our object at a cost which both the specialist and Dr. Mortimer assure me will be a temporary one. A long journey may enable our friend to recover not only from his shattered nerves, but also from his wounded feelings. His love for the lady was deep and sincere, and to him the saddest part of all this black business was that he should have been deceived by her.

"It only remains to indicate the part which she had played throughout. There can be no doubt that Stapleton exercised an influence over her which may have been love or may have been fear, or very possibly both, since they are by no means incompatible emotions. It was, at least, absolutely effective. At his command she consented to pass as his sister, though he found the limits of his power over her when he endeavored to make her the direct accessory to murder. She was ready to warn Sir Henry so far as she could without implicating her husband, and again and again she tried to do so. Stapleton himself seems to have been capable of jealousy, and when he saw the baronet paying court to the lady, even though it was part of his own plan, still he could not help interrupting with a passionate outburst which revealed the fiery soul which his self-contained manner so cleverly concealed. By encouraging the intimacy he made it certain that Sir Henry would frequently come to Merripit house and that he would sooner or later get the opportunity which he desired. On the day of the crisis, however, his wife turned suddenly against him. She had learned something of the death of the convict, and she knew that the hound was being kept in the out-house on the evening that Sir Henry was coming to dinner. She taxed her husband with his intended crime, and a furious scene followed, in which he showed her for the first time that she had a rival in his love. Her fidelity turned in an instant to bitter hatred and he saw that she would betray him. He tied her up, therefore, that she might have no chance of warning Sir Henry, and he hoped, no doubt, that when the whole countryside put down the baronet's death to the curse of his family, as they certainly would do, he could win his wife back to accept an accomplished fact and to keep silent upon what she knew. In this I fancy that in any case he made a miscalculation, and that, if we had not been there, his doom would none the less have been sealed. A woman of Spanish blood does not condone such an injury so lightly. And now, my dear Watson, without referring to my notes, I cannot give you a more detailed account of this curious case. I do not know that anything essential has been left unexplained."

"He could not hope to frighten Sir Henry to death as he had done the old uncle with his bogie hound."

"The beast was savage and half-starved. If its appearance did not frighten its victim to death, at least it would paralyze the resistance which might be offered."

"No doubt. There only remains one difficulty. If Stapleton came into the succession, how could he explain the fact that he, the heir, had been living unannounced under another name so close to the property? How could he claim it without causing suspicion and inquiry?"

"It is a formidable difficulty, and I fear that you ask too much when you expect me to solve it. The past and the present are within the field of my inquiry, but what a man may do in the future is a hard question to answer. Mrs. Stapleton has heard her husband discuss the problem on several occasions. There were three possible courses. He might claim the property from South America, establish his identity before the British authorities there, and so obtain the fortune without ever coming to England at all, or he might adopt an elaborate disguise during the short time that he need be in London; or, again, he might furnish an accomplice with the proofs and papers, putting him in as heir, and retaining a claim upon some proportion of his income. We cannot doubt from what we know of him that he would have found some way out of the difficulty. And, now, my dear Watson, we have had some weeks of severe work, and for one evening, I think, we may turn our thoughts into more pleasant channels. I have a box for 'Les Huguenots.' Have you heard the De Reszkes? Might I trouble you then to be ready in half an hour, and we can stop at Marcini's for a little dinner on the way?"

THE END.

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"Where the Animal Had Been Confined."

"Mr. Stapleton Sank Upon the Floor."

RHINOCEROS HUNTING

The Killing of a Big Rhino on the Banks of the Nile.

I was dashing along, confident that the rhino must be still far ahead, when Zowanji again whistled. I could see nothing till he pointed out the brute lying quite close to me. The sun beating on her mud-caked hide made it blend so perfectly with the red earth and yellowish grass that I should have walked right up without seeing her. She sprang to her feet. We both fired. She made a short dash toward us, but thought better of it and rushed down a small slope to a flat bed of short reeds. Here she turned again and defied us; again the heavy guns roared; she spun round and round several times, staggered, recovered and dashed off only to stop, however, under the next tree. The .303s cracked and in a wild chorus of thankful yells she toppled over, rose again, spun round, and finally subsided into the grass. We went up quite close to finish her. She fought hard to rise and have a last charge, but the little pencil-like bullet again sped on its sad errand, and the game old relic of prehistoric times breathed her last. We were sad men as we gazed upon her grotesque, misshapen form. Somehow one feels such a blatant upstart in the presence of the pachyderms, when one thinks of the unbroken line that dates back unchanged into the unthinkable ages of the past.—From "After Rhinoceros on the Upper Nile," by Ewart Grogan in September Outing.

Seeds Big as Mellons.

Seeds of a tropical grass lately shown to the London Linnean society are pear-shaped bodies five inches long and three inches in diameter. The enormous store of nutriment contained is probably needed to give the plant a successful start amid the dense undergrowth of the jungle.

So many dudes wear glasses for looks that many men are prevented from wearing them for benefit.

Told of Stevenson.

From the Pilgrim.

Robert Louis Stevenson was about as strong a lover of the United States as it would be possible for any man to be. One night he was present at a dinner at the British exchange in Honolulu, an annual affair, to which all the prominent men were invited. He consented to attend upon receiving the express promise of the presiding officer that he wouldn't be asked to do anything, and therefore only the few men in his corner of the table had the pleasure of enjoying his talk as the dinner warmed up with all hands and the wine went round. The favors were tiny American and British flags of silk, designed to fit into small silver holders that were provided. An Englishman present at the dinner, who had only lately arrived in Honolulu, and who had dined too freely, picked up the tiny American flag at his plate and insolently swashed it around in a big stein of ale before him, while he grinned contemptuously. An athletic young American naval officer close by him saw the action, and called the Englishman to account for it. "That's absent-mindedness, of course, on your part?" inquired the naval officer. "No," said the Englishman, continuing to soak the American flag in the ale. Stevenson got to his feet, his eyes very wrathful. "You should be chastised for that," he said to the Englishman. The officer invited the Englishman to stand up, and when he did so, he was knocked flat by the naval officer's fist. The dinner broke up in disorder, and the offending Englishman was barred from the club from that night.

Electric Fire Pump.

The novel fire pump of Robert Lefebre of Rouen carries an electric motor, which is connected to a supply of energy by throwing a hooked pole over a street car or electric light wire. The apparatus is so small that it can be drawn by one horse on a two-wheeled cart, and in a test made a jet was being forced to a height of more than 100 feet within three minutes. To get an equal stream a steam pump required 14 minutes.

THE EARLY IRON INDUSTRY OF VENANGO COUNTY

Remains of Little Furnaces Still Dot the Hillsides on French Creek.

WHEN PIG WAS MADE ON A SMALL SCALE

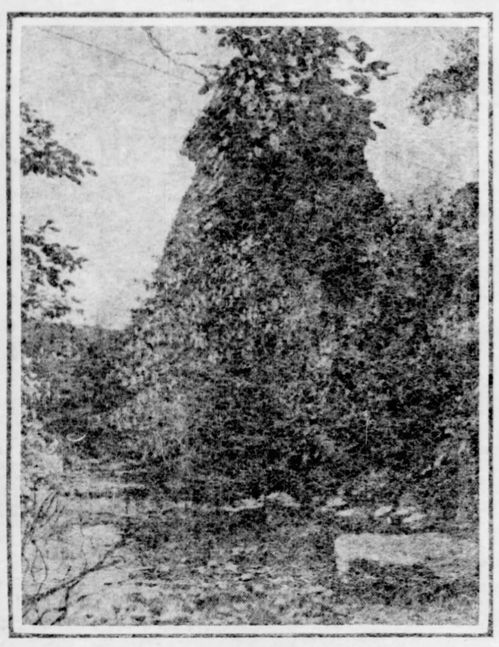
Reminiscences of the Days When Blast-Furnace Casts Were Measured by Pounds, Rather Than Tons—Why the Iron Business Gave Way to the Oil Industry.

By J. EDGAR LYONS.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

FRANKLIN, PA., Sept. 20.—The iron industry in Venango county is a thing of the past. The county was once thought to be particularly rich in this metal, and its business was the honor and pride of its inhabitants. If the mines were not so extensive nor its ore so rich as the great mines of some of the northeastern states, they were satisfactory in its early days, and answered a most admirable purpose.

What gave a special stimulus and encouragement to the iron business was the favorable features of the tariff of 1842, preventing, or at least lessening, the importation of iron and enhancing the price of the domestic article. Capitalists from abroad as well as at home were induced to embark in the business until five years later, in 1847, there were no less than 17 furnaces in blast, producing in the aggregate about 12,000 tons of "pig iron" per annum, valued at that time at about $380,000. The power used in these furnaces was in every case water, the face of the country being favorable to the construction of dams, and this was the cheapest power that could be adopted. The fuel used was exclusively charcoal, and generally made on the ground adjacent to the furnaces. Bituminous coal could not be used at all, as the variety found in the county was so largely impregnated with sulphur as to be destructive to the iron. The consequence was that timber was mercilessly destroyed in the region near these iron works, the result of which can be seen to this day in the small growth of scrubby timber upon the hillsides.



The Union Furnace Stack.

The Old Furnace Stores.

Some of these furnaces used "bog ore" exclusively, yielding less metal, but the product was a very superior iron for foundry purposes. The amount of capital employed in the business during the palmy days is uncertain, as many of the operators used borrowed money or carried on their business through the agency of stores, the merchandise of which was bought on credit and paid for when the iron was taken to the market, and a "furnace store" in those days was a peculiar institution. It contained everything that was wanted in the country, from a needle to an anchor, and at prices and in quality that would have put a modern shoddy contractor to blush. It was a strange business, a little hard on the conscience, a little demoralizing, and carried on with very doubtful deeds. It was said in those days that the only way in which an ironmaster's wealth could be estimated was by the same process by which a rattlesnake's length could be measured, that lay coiled in the bush—by waiting until he had died and his condition brought to light. This, however, was undoubtedly a calumny. Many of them were noble, honorable men who did much for the development of the country. Many men who were essaying to settle farms were at that day dependent on the furnaces for a semi-livelihood in the interim of seasons when they could be spared from their farms. The amount of capital essential to carry on these furnaces was probably about $20,000 each, or at the time when most numerous about $340,000 in the aggregate.

But a change came. In 1846 a new tariff on iron less favorable in its protection to home manufacturers, was passed and the business declined rapidly. Some of these furnaces lingered long in their decline, but finally made way for a new enterprise—that of the oil industry, and nothing can be seen of them, in several instances, aside from a huge pile of stone, though there are a few still standing to this day in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding the wear and tear of the weather.

Our American Ruins.

They are pointed out with great pride to visitors, and their fast disappearing remains make a noticeable addition to the landscape of the country and remind the traveler of portions of the old castles so common in Europe. Some of these were given the names of their owners, as Reno, Anderson, Porterfield and Raymilton. Others were named after members of a family, while some took the name of a locality or a stream, as Valley furnace, located in the valley of Sugar creek; Sandy furnace, located in Sandy creek; Buillon furnace, located on Buillon run; Oilcreek furnace, situated at the mouth of Oil creek, and Rockland furnace in Rockland township. Some had financial names, as Union, Castle Rock, Victory, Liberty and President, while the names of others either bore the name of some noted political leader or had reference to political questions of the day. A blast of air was essential for their operations, which at all of the furnaces was produced by machinery moved by water power, and therefore all were located near some stream; many of them in wild, romantic, beautiful spots, where the clear cool water, rushing among the rocks and laving the roots of the towering hemlocks, was the natural home of the trout. The air blast used to force the draft was produced by two air pumps consisting of wooden cylinders, called tubs, five or six feet in length and diameter, in which worked wooden pistons packed with leather, the whole fitted with the necessary valves and connected with pipes to conduct the blast to the tweer arch of the furnace. Motion was communicated to the pistons by a waterwheel, usually an overshot one, some of which were as much as 50 feet in diameter. Cranks were placed on the shaft or axle of this wheel, in opposition to each other, connected with the pistons by pitman, and by this arrangement the blast was made practically continuous. The most important part of the furnace was the cupola, or stack, which was made of stone, sometimes roughly built, of pieces of varying sizes, but often of regular courses of substantial masonry. They were usually truncated pyramids, about 20 feet square at the base and 30 feet high. A few, however, were circular in plan, one of these being 30 feet in diameter at the base and 30 feet high. They consisted of an outer wall or facing, and an "inwall" or lining, with clay or sand between. The inwall required renewal as often as the great heat destroyed the stones of which it was made. At the base of the stack, on two of its sides, were arch-like openings giving access to the interior of the furnace.

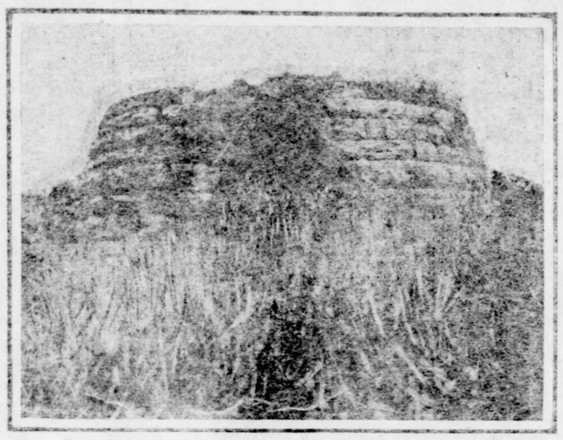
Arrangement of Old Furnace.

One of those was the tuyer arch, where the air blast was admitted, and the other was the "temp" arch, which gave vent to the melted metal and slag. Within the stack, at the bottom, was the hearth, square or oblong in plan, the end at the temp arch closed by the damstone and tempstone. From the top of the hearth the "bosh" sloped upward in the wall, which was continued from the stack, or tunnel-head, its diameter growing less as it ascended, giving the enclosed space somewhat the form of an egg. One portion of this space was known as the "waist," another as the "half-charge." On top of the stack, on three of its sides, a slight wall called the "wind wall" was carried up a few feet in height to prevent the wind blowing the flames and fumes of the furnace against the person serving it. The site of the furnace was so chosen that the top of the stack was on a level with or a little above the yard where the fuel, ore and limestone were stored, and a gangway or timber plank connected the two. The air pipe terminated in a nozzle that was inserted in the "tweer," a peculiar iron pipe built into the masonry on the "tweer" arch, having a chamber between its inner and outer surfaces through which a stream of water flowed to prevent it from being burned or melted out by the intense heat.

One yard above the furnace sheds or buildings were erected to shelter the charcoal, and here also the hard ore was subject to a burning or roasting which facilitated its reduction. The fuel used in this operation was "braise," the small particles or refuse of the charcoal, which was piled in layers with the ore after the manner in which limestone is burned in open kilns.

The Casting House.

At the base of the furnace stack, and enclosing the "temp" arch, was the "casting house," a building covering a bed of sand in which the furrows or gutters were formed, making the molds for the melted metal. These molds consisted of a broad channel called the "sow," leading from the "tap hole" in the direction of the dam-stone, and from which smaller lateral branches diverged at right angles on each side in which the "pigs" were cast.



Remains of the Valley Furnace.

The stack was charged with alternate layers of charcoal and ore mixed with a proper proportion of limestone until the top was reached, when the charge was fired at the bottom, the blast turned on and as the heat melted the iron in the ore it dropped into the hearth, and when the liquid mass reached a certain height it was drawn off through the tap hole and permitted to run into the molds in the casting house, and as the lighter refuse or slag began to flow it was diverted into another channel until the hearth was emptied, when the tap hole was again closed by a plug of stiff clay and another accumulation began. As the mass in the furnace settled fresh material was added at the top and the work went on continuously until stopped by accident or for repairs or by reason of the unprofitableness of the venture.

The accident most dreaded was the "chilling" of the furnace. This, whether occasioned by the dampness of the site, mismanagement of the charge, a failure of the blast caused by a break in the machinery, or otherwise, sometimes necessitated the removal of the partially melted contents of the stack by blasting or other laborious methods, an operation almost as costly as building a new one.

Output of Furnaces.

At most of the furnaces castings of ploughs, kettles, simple stoves and similar articles were made. Sometimes directly from the stack, but at the more pretentious furnaces the metal was reheated in a cupola made for this purpose, from which it was taken to the molds. Some of the articles are yet in use.

In addition to the furnaces named there were, during a portion of the time they were in opegation, two forges at Franklin where the pig metal was made into "blooms" or billets of iron.

Nearly all the pig iron made at the furnaces was sold in Pittsburgh. The metal was hauled to the most convenient place on the river, loaded in flat boats and floated to the markets down the beautiful passes of the old Allegheny, with its dreaded rocks and riffles and chutes, and destructive bridge piers, which had more terror for the Allegheny pilot than the perils of the North Atlantic, including the three mysterious chimneys, have for the captain of a modern ocean steamer.

During the furnace times but little money was in circulation in the country, and the small amount there was came directly from the furnaces and lumber operations along the Allegheny and its tributaries.

The ironmaster's life was not all sunshine and profit. In fact, it may be safely said that the majority of the furnaces in Venango county were failures. The ore found in the county was of poor grade, and not plentiful; limestone was difficult to obtain, and the forest, on which the fuel depended, soon disappeared. Some of the furnaces were operated for only a short time. Others were abandoned after a year's operation, while others were seized by the sheriff and sold for debt. Their life was a hard one and required much hard work to make both ends meet.

GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Specially Compiled for The Pittsburgh Gazette by Wm. A. Crozier.

Rules to be observed by contributors to this department:
1. Give full name and address, writing only on one side of the paper.
2. Queries of general historical interest will be published and as far as possible answered in these columns.
3. All communications requiring a reply must have stamps enclosed, one for each question.
Address all communications to William Armstrong Crozier, Genealogist, 1062 Wilton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN writing of the Society of the Cincinnati one's mind reverts to a most critical period in the history of the new republic. Hostilities between the British and Americans had ceased, but the terms of a treaty of peace had not been settled and the American troops lay encamped at Newburgh on the Hudson.

After eight years of warfare the soldiers drafted from every condition in life were about to return to peaceful avocations and both officers and men felt that much of that military prestige that had heretofore sustained them in the heat of conflict would be lacking in the new order of things. Their pay was in arrears and no adequate provision had been made to cancel this debt, and already zealous eyes were looking adversely upon the proposal to found a retired or pension list, and affected to see in a simple act of justice the first step towards the introduction of a privileged class preying upon the common purse.

A proposal was made to commute the half pay for life to full pay for five years and generally acceded to, and certificates indefinitely promissory were issued on the faith of congress. It is needless to say these certificates were freely parted with by the needy beneficiaries at a ruinous depreciation. Dissatisfaction at length rose to such a pitch that it claimed the serious attention of the commander-in-chief—Washington. It was even proposed to leave the service in a body if the war continued, or, if peace prevailed, to retain their arms in defiance of the civil authority. The wise and moderate counsels of Washington soon calmed the general agitation.

It was at this juncture that several of his companions in arms, impressed with the danger of the doctrines so openly expressed in their midst, determined to mark their disapprobation by some signal device, and proposed an expedient that met with the cordial approval of Washington.

On May 10, 1783, gallant officers of the American army met on the borders of the Hudson and converting the name of the Roman dictator into a Latin plural, called themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

The plan of the society had been previously communicated to the several regiments, who appointed an officer from each, and these in conjunction with the general officers, formed the preliminary meeting. Maj.-Gen. Baron Steuben in the chair. The representatives of the army met together three days after at the quarters of Baron de Steuben, and then and there the institution of the order was duly accepted. The three fundamental articles upon which it is based are as follows:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective states that union and national honor so essential to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting between the officers; this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence according to the ability of the society towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

All the officers of the American army, as well as those who had resigned with honor after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who had been deranged by the resolutions of congress, upon the several reforms of the army, as well as those who should have continued to the end of the war, had the right to become parties to the institution, provided they subscribed one month's pay and signed their names to the general rules. All the officers of the French army and navy who had assisted in the war of independence were considered members of the society.

Maj. L'Enfant of the French engineers, who, like the unfortunate Andre of the British army, was an accomplished artist, took charge of the designing of the badges, and under his supervision they were executed in Paris.

The badge consists of a bald eagle of enameled gold, upon its breast a medallion charged as follows. On the obverse the principal figure in Cincinnatus; three senators present him with a sword and other military ensigns; he is reclining upon his pillow, and at his side are minor implements of husbandry. On the reverse the sun rises over a city with open gates, vessels are seen entering the port, and in the midst Fame crowns Cincinnatus with a wreath inscribed "Virtutis premium." Below, hands joined, support a heart with the motto, "Esto perpetua." The whole is pendant to a blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union between France and America. Around the principal charge is the legend, "Omnia relinquitt servare republicam."

It was decreed that the eagle should descend from father to son according to the law of primogeniture, or, in failure of issue, to his collateral heirs in the due line of inheritance forever.

It was the motto, "Esto perpetua," unexceptional Latin, but dangerous doctrine that raised an outcry against this new feature in the state, which in our day seems perfectly incredible.

At that time pamphlets were the favorite vehicles for conveying political squibs, and giving vent to all that ephemeral passion which now finds outlet in popular harangues and the daily journals.

Aedanus Burke, an eccentric Irishman, who held a seat on the supreme bench of South Carolina, had read the famous letters of Junius and emulous of a similar distinction, and calling himself "Cassius" wrote a violent tirade against the society.

Legislatures of some of the states appointed committees to inquire into the grievance. In every instance the report was unfavorable. Rhode Island disfranchised such of its citizens as were members of the society and Massachusetts declared it to be "dangerous to the peace, liberty and safety of the Union." When the first effervescence was over, the opposition to the society rapidly declined.

The first general meeting after the disbandment of the army was held at the state house, Philadelphia, May 4, 1784. On Saturday, May 15, Gen. Washington was unanimously chosen president, Maj. Gen. Gates, vice president, and Maj. Gen. Knox secretary.

At the death of Gen. Washington he was unanimously chosen president, Maj. after him came Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. On November 29, 1854, died Maj. Robert Burnett, the last survivor of the original Cincinnati.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. H. C., Pittsburgh—The colors used in heraldry are: Azure, blue; gules, red; vert, green; sable, black; purpura, purple. There are also two metals, gold and silver.

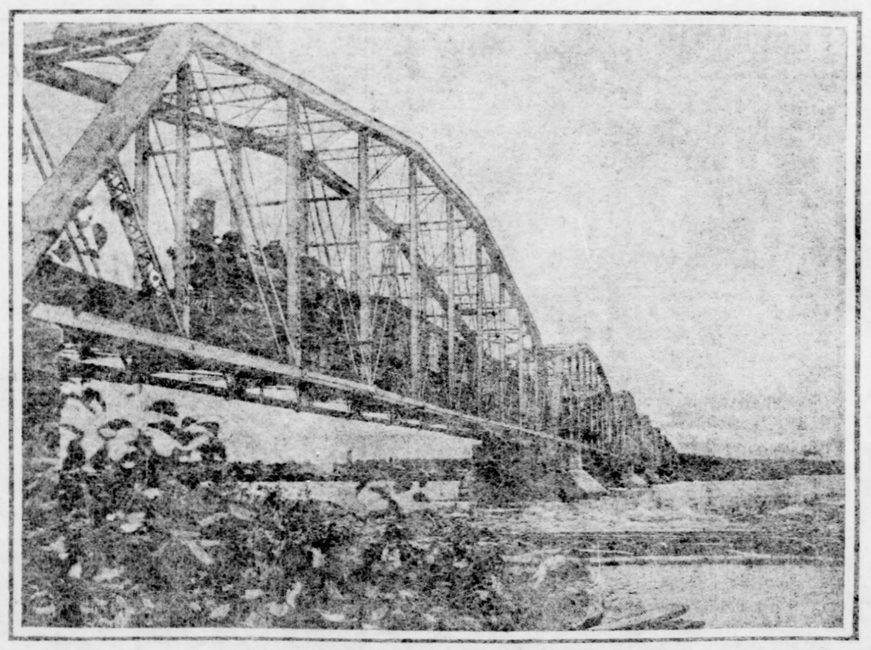
A. T., Pittsburgh—To be able to join the Sons of the Revolution, you must be above the age of 21 years and the lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered service in the cause of American independence either as soldier, sailor or marine, or service in some civil capacity that would have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment by the British.

Miss C. H. H., Chicago—Write to the secretary of the Kentucky Historical society, Frankfort, for information.

F. G., Pittsburgh—A genealogy of the Greene family was compiled in 1894 by P. F. L. Greene. It treats of the descendants of Joseph Greene of Westerly, R. I.

S. B. J., Cleveland—A Samuel Hallems is given as a Revolutionary soldier from Pike county, Pa. He was living, and rated as a pensioner in 1841. I do not know where he was born or when he died. You can probably find the date of his death from the pension office, Washington, D. C.

R. B., Pittsburgh—The coat of arms described for Aston, is: Argent a chevron, between three martlets sable.



The International Bridge Across St. Marys River, Sault Ste. Marie.

The international bridge across St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie has been brought into special prominence this season by the accident which happened there not long ago. The steel trust's schooner, Madeira, struck it, damaging the structure so seriously that all traffic across it had to be suspended for a month. The accident also resulted in a congestion of traffic in the Canadian lock. Some vessels were delayed ten hours waiting to be locked down, and marine interests suffered heavily. This bridge is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the tracks of which cross it.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE MAY NOW BE ABOLISHED

Pasteur Institute at Paris Has Made Sensational Serum Discovery.

CURIOUS INTERVIEW WITH DOCTOR JENNINGS

High Tribute Paid to a Meadville Physician's Theory — Senile Decrepitude May Become a Thing of the Past.

By STERLING HEILIG.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—"For the first time in the history of humanity, a living man may say: 'It may be possible for me to live indefinitely, until some accident shall take me off; as long as I escape such accidents I need not die of old age!'"

These extraordinary words were spoken to us by a friend of one high in the Pasteur institute. We had been talking of the recent inauguration of the statue of Pasteur at Dole, his native town, and of the veiled promises contained in the discourse of Dr. Roux on that occasion.

"The Pasteur institute has solved a problem that may change the destiny of all humanity as we imagine it," continued this friend of one of its workers. "It is now slowly and methodically studying how to apply the discovery to man instead of laboratory animals. It will make no more premature announcements to the public.

"Like that of its specific serum for the blood in January, 1900?" I suggested.

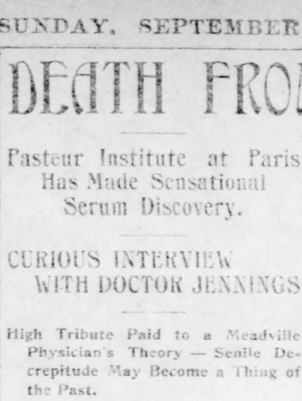
"That was the first discovery of this same series," was the reply. "The institute had reason to regret its confidences to the public. First came the reporters, who exaggerated the immediate consequences of the great discovery; then there came hundreds of old men, who asked to be rejuvenated on the spot. When the papers ceased to talk about it—no one having been rejuvenated—the experimenters thankfully continued working on in silence.

"Here is the outline of the discoveries," said the friend of the institute. "They all grew out of that of the blood serum, whose announcement made such a stir in January, 1900. At that time Dr. Bordet began by injecting the blood of a living rabbit into the body of a living guinea pig. Later he injected blood from this same guinea pig into another rabbit. The rabbit died. Starting from the fact that the poison elaborated in the guinea pig was fatal in large doses, Prof. Mechnikoff, the chief of Dr. Bordet, argued that its action in small doses might be stimulating to the rabbit. On this principle is based the action of such poison medicines as arsenic and strychnine. He therefore began to inject into rabbits certain feeble solutions of the blood of guinea pigs into whose bodies there had been injected the blood of a rabbit. The cubic millimeter of the rabbit's blood before injection contained 9,000,000 red globules; in three or four days the number had increased to 8,000,000.

Sovereign Serum Found.

"A sovereign remedy against anaemia had been discovered. Then, little by little, it dawned on them that they had hit on a specific serum for the blood and a means of indefinitely prolonging human life."

"Do they still make that claim?" we asked.



HERBERT SPENCER.
Who was delicate during his early life.

"As much as ever. When the reporters crowded around him the first day of the announcement Dr. Bordet told them: 'The main problem has been solved; but for the moment we cannot prolong anything. We are still at laboratory experiments, abstract work. For the moment all I have to say is that, in theory, it seems possible to prolong human existence indefinitely by arresting senile decrepitude.'"

"And what would he say now?" I asked.

"He could say a great deal more if he were willing," answered the friend of the institute. "The discoveries have gone far beyond that of the blood serum. In a word, they have proved the same thing for each organ of the body. For example, they take out a living rabbit's liver. They inject a paste of it into a living guinea pig. A few days after they inject blood from this guinea pig into another rabbit. And just as in the case of the first serum for the blood, its effect in small doses is to invigorate the special organ whose cells had been previously injected into the guinea pig.

"The Pasteur institute experimenters have discovered a great general law," concluded our informant. "Cells of a rabbit's liver having sojourned for a few days in the body of a guinea pig there elaborate a specific poison or a specific invigorator—you may even say a rejuvenator—for the livers (and the livers only) of all other rabbits. And so with the nerves, brain, kidneys and other organs."

Man May Live Forever.

"And the practical result?" we asked.

"You can see for yourselves," he answered. "When all these discoveries are brought from laboratory proof to actual practice, man may hope to live on almost indefinitely. Should you or I come to the doctors with our kidneys damaged they could set the forces of our body working to restore them. It will be well worth while, because we shall no longer have to fear death from old age."

That very afternoon I met a Paris doctor of celebrity, from whom I hoped, if I went the right way about it, to procure an introduction to the Pasteur institute experimenters. This was Dr. Oscar Jennings, the authority on drug and alcohol addictions and a specialist of nerves and neurasthenia.

"Are these things true?" I asked him.

"I do not know how you will word them," he replied, "but there is no doubt that their outline circulates in Paris as a kind of open secret. Besides the Pasteur institute has taken care to publish here and there from time to time just enough to make good its priority to such discoveries, and no more.

"Dr. Bordet has spoken very openly," I said. "Old age seemed natural; everyone accepted it. 'Then one day,' says Dr. Bordet in an interview, 'it struck me that there might be interesting matter for investigation in the subject. It came to me from this reflection: Life being a function like any other, if we should die normally we ought to die with joy, with the desire to die. When we have eaten we are no longer hungry; after the labor of the day we wish to sleep. How is it that old men, with rare exceptions, cling to life? Because generally we are forced to go before the instinct to die is wakened in us. Death either takes us too soon or else old age weakens us to the point of not permitting this desire for death to blossom in us. What is this imperious old age that arrests in us the instinct of eternal repose? It is a sinking down. It is an inferiority, a lack of equilibrium among the various elements of our being. Our bodies are composed of myriads of cells. Well, there are certain of these cells that finish by eating up their nobler brethren.'

Will Muzzle the Cells.

"The Pasteur institute discoveries will put it in our power to stop this cannibalism and its final catastrophe in atrophies and paralysis," I said to Dr. Jennings.

"The moral is not far to seek," he answered. "Pending their announcement we have a new motive to live on to old age, and a very great one. But will the average man whose health is threatened take the trouble? I am pessimistic, not of the discoveries, but of man's willingness to benefit by them.

"Here are some photographs of men who have lived to a green old age," continued Dr. Jennings. "Here is Herbert Spencer, who I know was very delicate some 20 years ago. Here is Littre, who lived to be near 100—as a vegetarian! Here is Michelet, the abstemious student. Here is Tolstoi, who lives like a peasant, eating beans and tilling the ground. They lived to green old age by taking the trouble to do so.

"You have heard, of course, of the book of the American Dr. Dewey?" (of Meadville) inquired Dr. Jennings, "and of the writings of Dr. Keith in England? Both have made a great stir. In the profession Keith is called the 'Starving Doctor.' Both he and Dewey, independently, have come to the conclusion that instead of 'feeding up' the ailing the true method is to starve them. Dr. Dewey goes so far—in downright illness ever—as to keep the sick man without any food at all for 30 days."

"No food at all?"

"But water. And his very general practice is to cut off the morning meal entirely. Dr. Haig, the celebrated London specialist on uric acid, tried Dr. Dewey's plan.

MICHELET.
The abstemious student.

He says that it gave him mornings of well-being such as he never before experienced, but that the final result was to make him ill from overeating at his lunch, such was his appetite.

Mark Twain's Testimony.

"Mark Twain's cure for debility and loss of appetite is starving," I said. "You remember his story of the chronic invalid who got shipwrecked with the others? They starved in an open boat and had got down to chewing bootlegs. Then when they were rescued he found he was cured."

"Take the case of Succi, the professional faster," replied the doctor. "When he first fasted here in Paris he was troubled with a chronic ulceration in the corner of his eye. Well, it healed while he was finishing his fast, which shows that it is an error to imagine that to effect repair you must have rich nutriment—or any nutriment. Dr. Dewey says that every man has a reserve of food in his own body on which he can call in time of illness to keep him in nutrition without taking food from the outside to complicate his trouble."

"Do you think the same?"

"I certainly do."

"What is the signal to begin to eat again?" I asked. "An appetite?"

"Not even that. A sick man may eat ravenously from a craving induced by a stomach out of order. The true signal to begin eating is improvement in the patient's health. When he gets well he may take hunger as his signal. And, note, he ought never to eat without hunger. One of Dr. Dewey's favorite expressions is 'two days' or 'three days from a beefsteak appetite.' He claims that those who follow these rules will eat more in the long run than those who 'force themselves,' and I agree with him.

"To sum up, there is a new and hopeful movement in the medical profession: "First, Against 'supporting' patients with nutritious food.

"Second, Against the theory that to live long one must live on a 'generous diet.'

One Meal a Day—180 Years Old.

"The Lancet recently devoted much space to the subject of longevity," continued Dr. Jennings, "and the general result of its investigations may be summed up in the case of Michael Solis of Bogota, carefully examined by the Lancet while the man still lived. In 1878, Dr. Hernandez, himself over 80 years of age at that time, had known Solis as a centenarian when he himself was but a boy, and documents dated 1712 contain his signature. Now, the conclusion of the Lancet, after having twice investigated the case, is that Michael Solis lived to be 180 years old. What is more pertinent, Michael Solis had his theories on longevity. He ate but one meal each day, and this he allowed to get cold before he touched it. It consisted of the strongest and most nourishing foods obtainable; but, on the other hand, he fasted twice a week, on which days he drank water in large quantities.

"The case of the Italian, Louis Cornaro, is classical; moreover, he left a book on long living. This Cornaro, a noble Venetian, was connected with the great house of that name, pretending to descend directly from the ancient Greeks, found himself in the year 1492 completely broken down in health at 30 years of age. A life of pleasure and excess had brought him to the state of a hopeless invalid. He understood that his one chance was an abstemiousness proportional to his past indulgence, and, putting the idea into practice, he lived to the advanced age of 110 years and wrote his 'Discorso della Vita Sobria,' or 'Discourse on Sober Living,' which ought to be translated and put into the hands of the multitude."

How He Cured Himself.

"I have heard you called 'the modern Cornaro,' doctor."

"I inherited gout, and social necessities did everything to develop it fully. In my 35th year I had a sharp attack; there was no mistake; all sorts of symptoms showed that it had come to stay. Unlike most of my patients, I considered the suppression of this condition to be worth any amount of self-denial.

"There comes a time in the life of most men when they must make this decision—or refuse to make it. Gout means a condition of the system in which there is excess of uric acid, and, according to locality, it causes any quantity of different symptoms. Any quantity of people are in this condition without knowing it. They think they have heart disease, for instance. Indeed, 'rheumatism,' gout or 'uric acid' will be found at the bottom of nine-tenths of all chronic illnesses. Congestion of the liver, stomach trouble, heart trouble, kidney trouble—all these are 'uric acid.' Men arrive at one or other of these troubles before natural old age has time to steal upon them. What need have they for a serum against senile decrepitude? Of what use to them will be the discovery?

"I say to such patients, 'You must be willing to give up what is necessary to cure you. I can't say in advance to what extent you must abstain. But—

No Alcohol—No Meat.

"'(1) To start with you must cut off all alcoholic drinks—beer, wine, spirits, etc.—and restrict very much the quantity of meat you eat. Then—

"'(2) Be ready to suppress meat entirely, i. e., become a vegetarian. This may be sufficient; but if necessary you must be ready to give up, one after the other, butter, sugar, tea, coffee, and even salt—or at least restrict their use to very little.'

"They reply, 'But, Dr. Jennings, what you demand is not practical. I cannot do it,' and 'Are you prejudiced? You find the regime good for yourself; therefore you generalize it must be good for us.'

"I answer that while I do not profess to be without fads, I am confirmed in these views by my reading as well as my study and investigations. Ever since the time of Galen, when a doctor has proposed a scheme for the alleviation of chronic diseases it has been based on these lines. For example, take the celebrated Dr. Cheyne, of the last century, whose book called 'The English Sickness,' may be looked on as the first monograph on neurasthenia. At a time when everything was port wine and beefsteaks, when physicians were the pillars of the coffee houses and gave consultations in their favorite restaurants, he showed that abstemiousness and a mill, diet are the true cure for 'the spleen'—the neurasthenia of our fast-living ancestors."

"Then, your conclusion, doctor?"

"It is that those of us who hope to profit by the serum against senile decrepitude had best take care not to die of disease before we need it."

"The specific serums for the various organs will aid us to do that?"

"Yes," said Dr. Jennins, "they will. Therefore let us strive to live on to extreme old age—to be alive when they shall be perfected."

EMILE LITTRE.
Who lived to be near 100 as a vegetarian.

THE VALUABLE FRESH WATER PEARL

The Interesting Product of the Insignificant Clam.

By E. A. RANDALL.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

ALONG the banks of the northern portion of the Mississippi river, and especially, in its tributary streams in Wisconsin and Minnesota, are found rare and beautiful pearls that sell for large sums of money in New York city and the eastern markets. The craze for pearl fishing in these localities bids fair to rival the Klondike craze and regular pearl prospectors are examining all rivers and creeks with a view to locating beds of mollusks which may contain valuables. Attention to the rare pearls to be found in these streams was first called about 20 years ago, when large numbers of pearl producing mollusks were found in a small creek in Dane county, Wisconsin. The farmers in that part of the country gave up work and began searching the beds of streams with such success that thousands of the pink, purple and blue tinted treasures were sold, bringing in a profit of millions of dollars. The excitement that prevailed at that time gradually died down as the rivers in the vicinity of Dane county were depleted of clams and only recently has enthusiasm broken out again with unabated fervor in localities bordering on the Mississippi river.

Buttons From Clam Shells.

Much of this is due to the button industry, which flourishes at Muscatine and neighboring towns. Hundreds of men are employed by these factories to collect clams and the accidentally discovery of a few pearls led many to give up their original employment and to start out as pearl hunters. Nearly every pearl seeker carries a little tin box which is the repository of thousands of dollars worth of pearls, large and small. Hundreds of little ones are found, but these have small value for it is the handsome large pearl that the prospector feels is worth his time. There is a fascination about the business which smacks strongly of luck for a man may find at any time a gem which may mean a fortune. The workers soon learn the value of their finds, and are wary about disposing of them to chance customers, preferring to send the pearls cost, where they can be valued by experts. Some of the pearls sold to lapidaries for over $1,000, and though many "messes" of clams may have to be examined to produce such a find, the news quickly spreads and encourages the prospectors to keep on the search.

Most of the men have been in this pearl hunting business for years, and they understand the exact science of pearl fishing, for like other professions to earn a livelihood one must become an expert. Usually the prospector has a boat which he allows to drift with the current on the quiet river or lake where mollusks abound. An iron rake with teeth curved just enough to scoop up the clams, a few implements, such as a shovel and hoe, and the man is ready to start business. When the mollusks are gathered in they are opened with an oyster knife, or if a large quantity is found together they are spread out to dry and slowly open in the sun, thereby avoiding the use of the knife, which is so hard a process that it lives long in the memory of the novice.

How Pearls Are Found.

Usually the mollusks are found in a bunch on the soft mud of the river bank or on the clayey bed of some stream which flows past a limestone formation. When the shells are opened the excitement is intense, for the critical moment has come for finding much or nothing. The pearls are within that part of the fish which is nearest to the shell and are usually squeezed out with the fingers, though some of the most valuable finds have been discovered either loose in the shell or attached to it. On rare occasions loose pearls have been found in some old mollusk bed on the bottom of a muddy stream, and they seldom escape the eagle eye of the collector who, like the gold miner, is ever on the alert to see what the dirt may "pan out." In the first years of the industry little attention was paid to the "slugs," or small seed pearls, but now every clam and pan of dirt is carefully examined, for new processes in setting gems have made the small ones of value and they are sold in lumps at so much an ounce. These "slugs" are always in the meat, and some are worth from $2 to $5.

It is a curious fact that not all expensive pearls are round or oblong in shape. Many fine specimens assume grotesque forms, a fact that can be accounted for on the ground of their origin; for scientists tell us that a pearl is a formation caused by some foreign substance entering the shell and injuring the mollusk to such an extent that he exudes a liquid which hardens and eventually becomes a precious gem. In fact, this little dirty looking, insignificant clam may contain a treasure of value and is an interesting object. Content to lie in almost any kind of water, living on animalcules, very prolific and a pearl producer of an oval shape from three to ten inches long, he travels slowly back and forth from mid-stream to shore and is especially loved by the muskrat, who quickly opens the hard shell and gobbles him, pearl and all.

An Established Industry.

The business of pearl hunting has assumed such proportions in the past year or so that there is every prospect it will become an established means of livelihood. The proprietors moving from one stream to another as the mollusks become scarce. The beauty, size and thickness of these pearls makes them invaluable for some articles of jewelry and the lapidaries in all our large cities display the fresh water pearl in their windows. When the great singer, Mme. Nordica, was in Minneapolis a few months ago, she carried away with her as a magnificent souvenir of the industry of the Minnesota clam a necklace 28 inches in length and containing over 200 pearls. The cost of the ornament was $1,500, a fair average of the large sums paid for these far-famed sweet water pearls by those who can develop and indulge nice taste in gems.

That pearl hunting is a healthful business is shown by the rugged looks of those men who live almost entirely an outdoor life. To see a man squeeze a $2 "slug" out of an insignificant mollusk makes the looker-on wish he were in such an easy money-making business, but the novice would find it was hard labor. Many of the mollusks are of the light colored, thin shelled variety that the pearl hunter knows are valueless, and when to this is added the fact that not one shell in 50 of the right species contains pearls, the beginner soon becomes discouraged before he becomes an expert. Those who do have the courage to remain in the business get in the end a good livelihood and every summer finds many individuals engaged systematically in the work.

Defective Sight in Children.

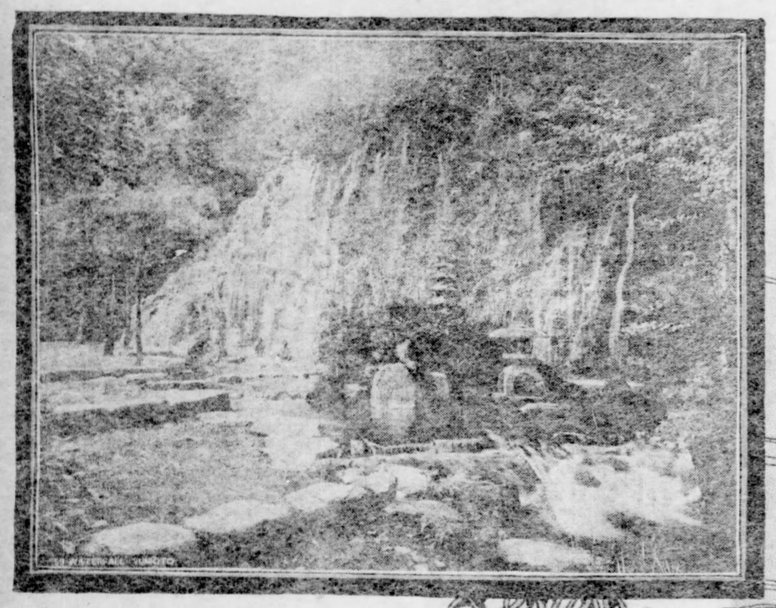
The handicap of imperfect vision naturally interferes with the progress of the child in his studies, says Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in an article in the October Delineator on backward children. A well-known oculist of New York states that defective vision is a very common cause of apparent mental dullness in young children. A child's eyes should be examined when he is old enough to attend school, in order to be sure that he does not suffer from lack of good eyesight. One writer has said that he never met with a case of chronic bad spelling that he did not also find some visual defect. It must be remembered that trouble from imperfect seeing comes not only from seeing words and figures wrongly, but also from fatigue of the brain caused by eye strain.

Importance of Left Brain Lobe.

The left lobe of the brain, governing the right side of the body, is known to be superior to the right lobe in its influence upon the bodily functions. Dr. Theipg, a recent investigator, insists that the left brain is also the intellectual half. He has studied nearly 300 cases of brain injury and disease and has found that the right side may be severely injured without materially affecting the thinking powers.

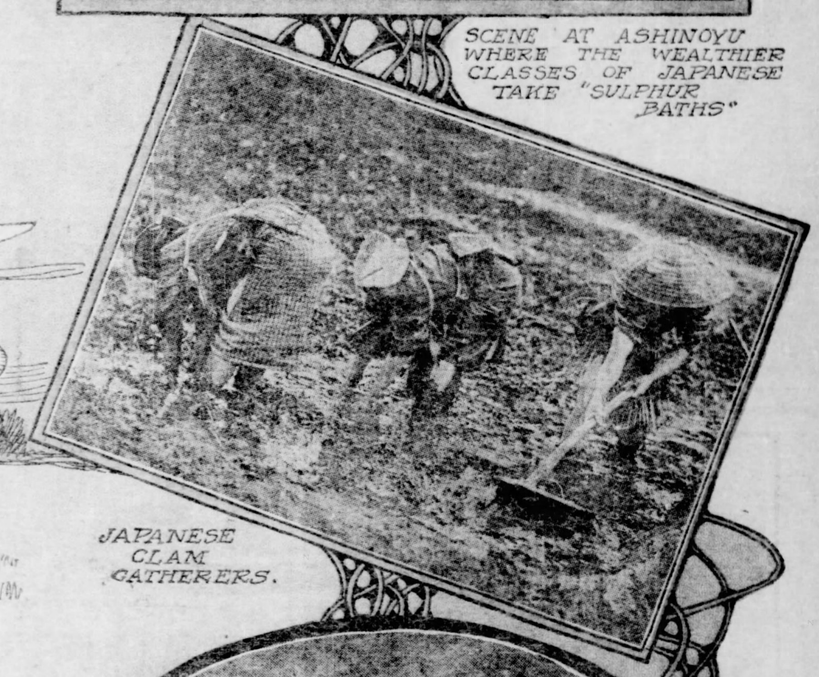
JAPAN LOSING ITS RICE TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES

BY W. FRANK McCLURE.

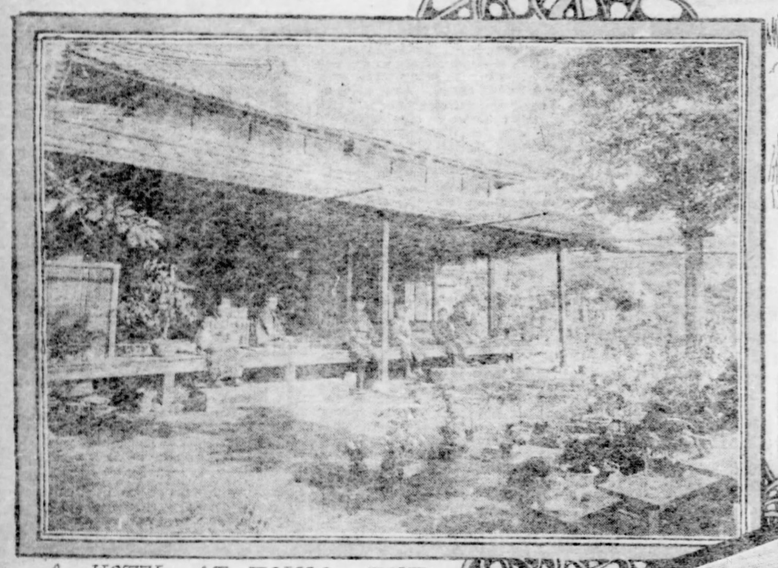


ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BATHING SPOTS OF THE ORIENT. "THE WATERFALL AT YUMOTO."

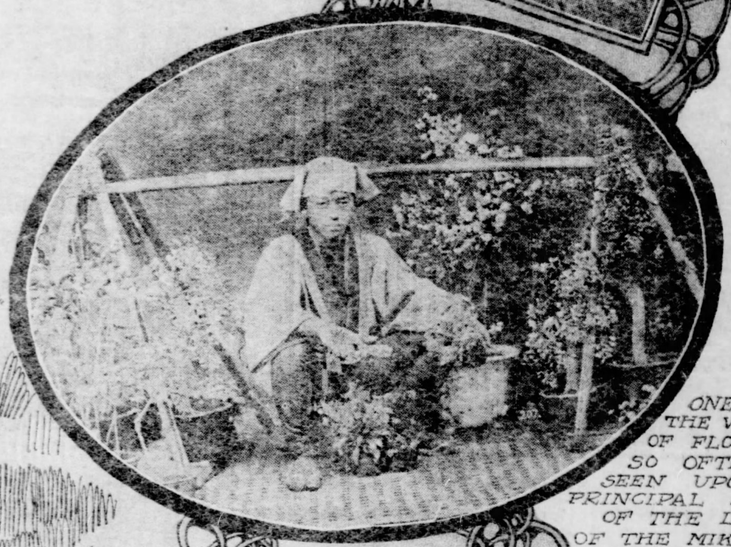
SCENE AT ASHINOYU WHERE THE WEALTHIER CLASSES OF JAPANESE TAKE "SULPHUR BATHS."



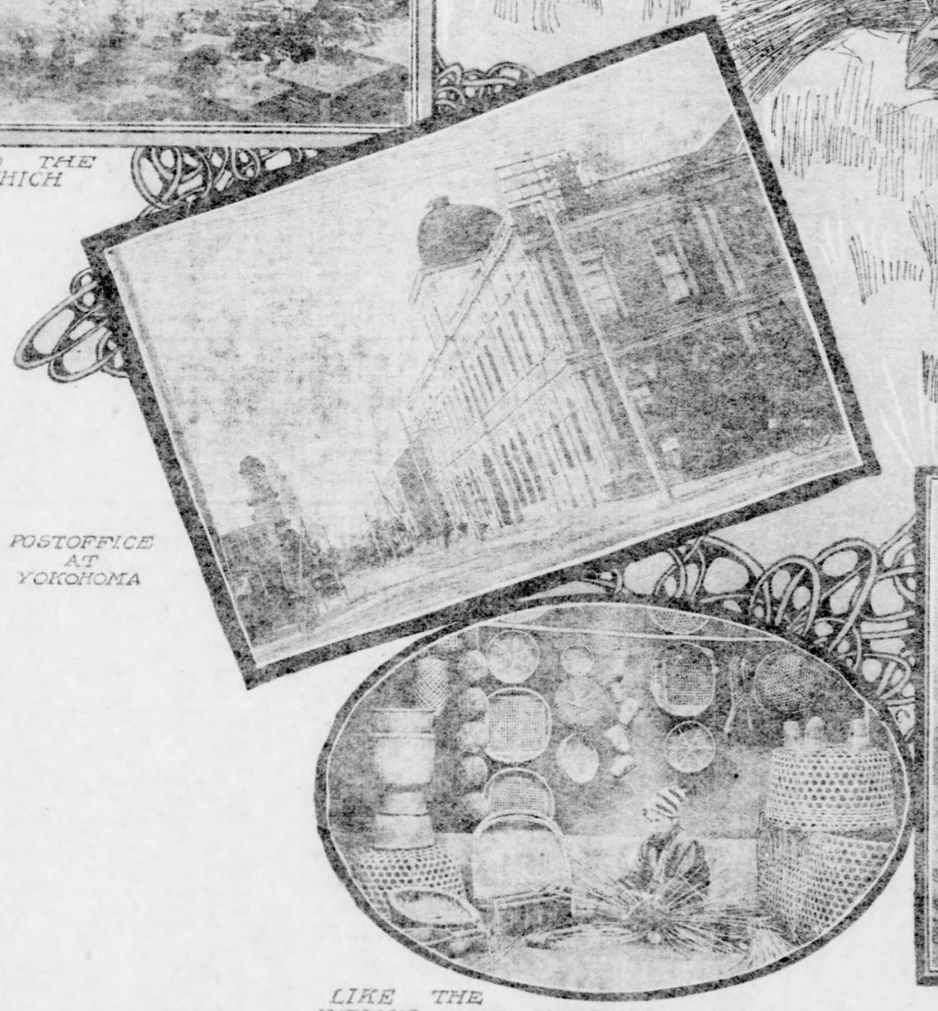
JAPANESE CLAM GATHERERS.



A HOTEL AT TOKIO THE SURROUNDINGS OF WHICH INCLUDE A LARGE JAPANESE FLOWER GARDEN.

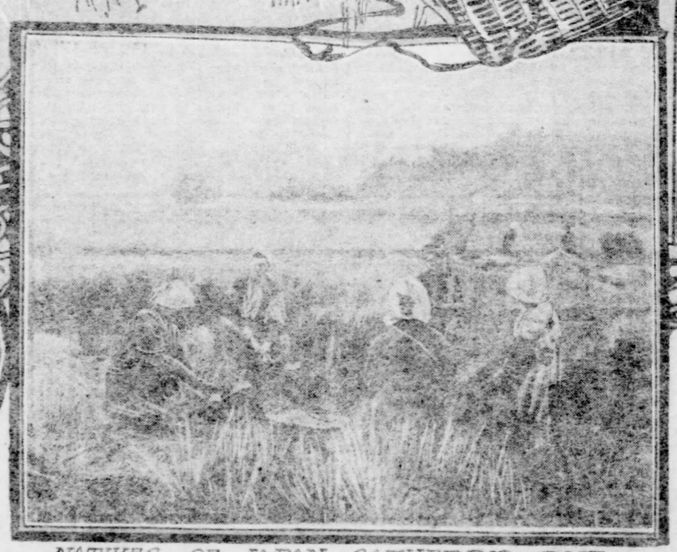


ONE OF THE VENDERS OF FLOWERS SO OFTEN SEEN UPON THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.

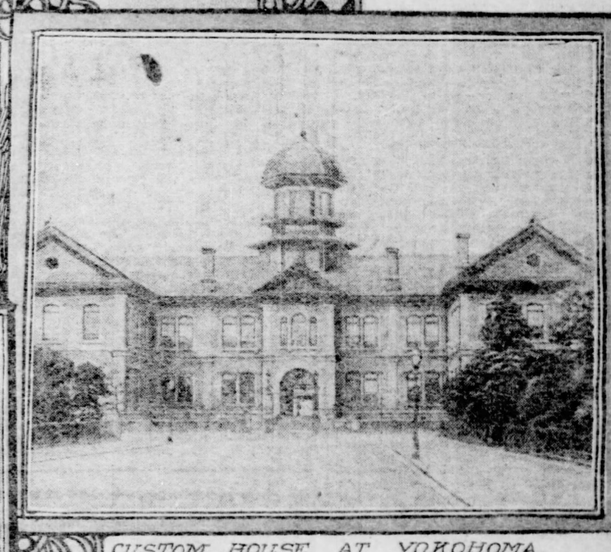


POSTOFFICE AT YOKOHOMA

LIKE THE INDIANS THE JAPANESE ARE MAKERS OF BASKETS.



NATIVES OF JAPAN GATHERING RICE FOR EXPORT.



CUSTOM HOUSE AT YOKOHOMA.

THE cultivation of rice, which has begun upon such an extensive scale in the southern part of the United States, threatens the entire foreign rice trade of Japan. Like in the case of Chinese tea, the competition is causing no little uneasiness in Japanese commercial circles. Competition of the United States is not feared from a standpoint of a superior product, but because we will soon furnish it at a figure that even the cheapest Japanese labor cannot compete with. This, of course, is because of the improved machinery which we are enabled to use in the southern states and of the extensive scale upon which the culture may be carried on.

Unlike tea, the rice of Japan is superior to the Chinese product, and Japan now exports it in great quantities, while the poorer Japanese eat the Chinese rice. The exported product is packed in huge bags of coarse straw matting. One who has been at the wharfs at San Francisco when the steamers arrive from the orient will recall these packages of rice in almost countless numbers. The Japanese in this country use the rice that is raised in Japan and they are much larger patrons of this home product than would be imagined.

Irrigation for Rice Culture.

The rice culture of Japan employs almost all of the methods of irrigation known in other parts of the east, including the queer paddle wheel of China. Where there are large rivers in proximity the methods are similar to those now being introduced in the far west of America. About Tokyo these irrigated rice fields are much in evidence. The methods of planting and transplanting, cultivating, reaping and threshing do not differ materially from methods in China which were so much written about in connection with all things Chinese during the Boxer outbreak. The Japanese use a fertilizer for the rice plants which is made of the vines of peas. Peas are found growing in great luxuriance and in large beds to be utilized for the rice fertilizer.

Speaking of Japanese commercial relations with other countries, and especially with the United States, flower gardening is of some importance. There is a gardening association in Japan which not only operates extensively in the home land, but which has large interests in the United States. In New York there are extensive Japanese gardens under the control of Japs who reside in their native land. Years ago the association established large gardens in the state of California. These American gardens under Japanese control are also directly cared for by Japanese, and each springtime there is sent an additional force from the orient to assist in the increased work of that season of the year.

Japanese Flower Growers.

At home the flower gardens flourish in all the luxuriance that might be anticipated. The hotels are surrounded by gardens of perfect flowers and an abundance of foliage. On the street corners venders of earth's fragrance sit all day amid the beauties of nature which are theirs to sell. These venders seldom cry their wares, but rather depend upon the fragrance and beauty of their flowers to attract the attention of the passerby, and they do. The Japanese themselves, even though constantly in the midst of flowers and sweet perfumes, never tire of them. The monotonousness which so often characterizes a superabundance of even the sweetest things of this country is foreign in the case of the Jap and the flowers. These venders, one of whom is so nicely illustrated on this page, are employes of the same flower garden association that owns gardens in the United States. There are branches of this association in many portions of the empire. It is in a sense a trust, though, thanks to nature, it cannot completely monopolize even the beauty and fragrance which it pretends to own.

Besides the stores of the venders of flowers there are some other very interesting and extraordinary shops along the Japanese streets. Few of these are of more interest than the shoe shop and the headquarters of the basket seller. The queer shoes which the Japanese wear make a very odd appearance when piled up in tiers. The various styles of shoes are in plain sight. There are no shoe boxes on shelves, as in our own land.

But, odd as these little storekeepers may seem to us in their methods of caring for stock, they have a few business principles which they follow that would make the heart of many an American glad. On New Year's day everyone pays his bills. All night long, just previous to the break of New Year's morn, their shops remain open and they are busy making sales. They do this that they may be enabled to meet all their just bills in the morning. Some of them may have sufficient to meet his obligations before the last day of the year, but others who have fared less well depend much upon the large trade which comes the night before New Year's. If morning dawns and many of them are unable to pay their creditors they will go and borrow the money to do so. If old bills remain unpaid after this date there is a social ostracism meted out to the debtor. However, it is rare that circumstances demand this.

It will no doubt be a surprise to many enterprising and very progressive Yankees to know that rural mail delivery has been generally in vogue in Japan for at least a dozen years. Mrs. E. H. Smith, a prominent American lady of Yokohama, and who is now visiting in this country, made this statement to me in an interview the other day. In the mountainous districts a Japanese may be seen trudging up and down hill with a stick over his shoulder and a mail box on the end of it. He is a rural mail carrier. However, though the country be mountainous, his duties are less arduous than many of the rural carriers in America, who often find their horses and vehicles stuck in the mud; or, if in winter, standing before unsurmountable drifts of snow. None of this in Japan. There the snow lasts but a day or two at most. A mail carrier in Japan receives nine yen, or $4 50 per month, for his services.

The mail facilities of Japan include some fine postoffice buildings. The one at Yokohama here pictured is an example. Many a proud city in America would be glad of such an acquisition in the way of a postoffice building. This postoffice at Yokohama is now used exclusively for Japanese mail. Another building has been built for the mail of the foreigners who reside in such large numbers in Yokohama. Among the other notable buildings of this well-known Japanese city is the customs house, which also in construction would be a credit to any country.

Besides the mail carriers on their respective routes there are the telegraph messenger boys. These lads are not so slow as the smart American messenger might suppose. In the delivery of their messages they ride bicycles—bicycles just like those in use in this country.

The scene of one of the photographs is laid in Ashinoyu. This is the spot where the wealthy Japanese come in large numbers to take sulphur baths. For scores of years this has been a very important and celebrated spot. It may be likened unto an American watering place where come those who would be free from their ills. There is an amusing little incident—one of many which might be told of this bathing spot. The Japanese, both male and female, years ago took their sulphur baths in the same great bath house. The foreigners, who later began to crowd the cities of Japan in large numbers, remonstrated, saying there should be a partition in the bath house, making one apartment for women and one for men. The Japanese seemed anxious to acquiesce in the wishes of their foreign friends, so they at once took action and strung a rope from one end of the bath house to the other, exactly dividing it in two.

PALACES OF EDWARD VII.

Some Facts About His Former and Present Homes in London.

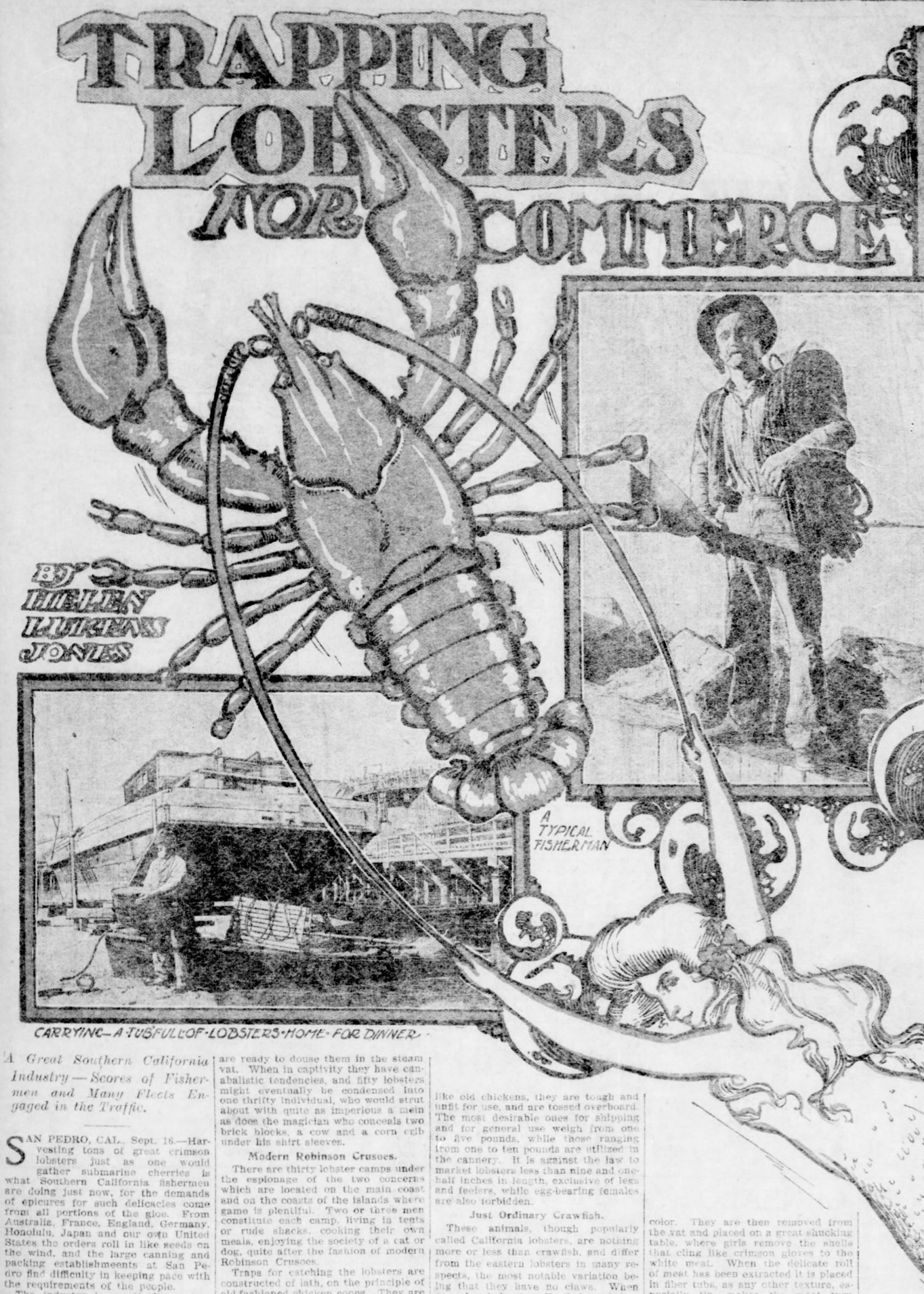
From the London Chronicle.

To the many changes lately made at Buckingham palace one other might well, one thinks, be added. And that is a change of name. True, the site was once occupied by the house a duke of Buckingham built thereon in 1703. But that occupation does not seem to impose the name of a subject upon a residence bought by George III., rebuilt by George IV., and, though disliked by William IV., at once adopted by Queen Victoria as her London residence, and now the fixed headquarters of the king and the prospective headquarters of our kings to be. No wonder that foreign visitors are puzzled by the unexplained retention of a former and long irrelevant appellation. They ask for the Palais Royal and are met with a blank stare, a shake of the head, or a statement which leaves a proportion of them under the supposition that his majesty is the guest of the duke of Buckingham.

Scarcely less appropriate would be a cancelling at last of the name of Marlborough house as applied to the new hereditary residence of the heirs apparent. Marlborough is a great name, it is true; but it is a name that the present owner has a very natural right to put up on the lintels of the new house he is building in Curzon street. No disrespect, then, is implied toward the great duke of Marlborough who built it in the first decade of the eighteenth century, and gave it "Sarah, Duchess," the right to point over the way to Buckingham palace and to speak of "Neighbor George." In 1817 it was bought from the Churchills for the Princess Charlotte and Leopold, afterward king of the Belgians. Later Queen Adelaide was its occupant. Her name or title would be at least as apt as that of Marlborough for the house each had inhabited. But Alexandra house—the name of the first princess of Wales to live under its roof—might well give the house a title which would also be a welcome private and public commemoration.

TRAPPING LOBSTERS FOR COMMERCE

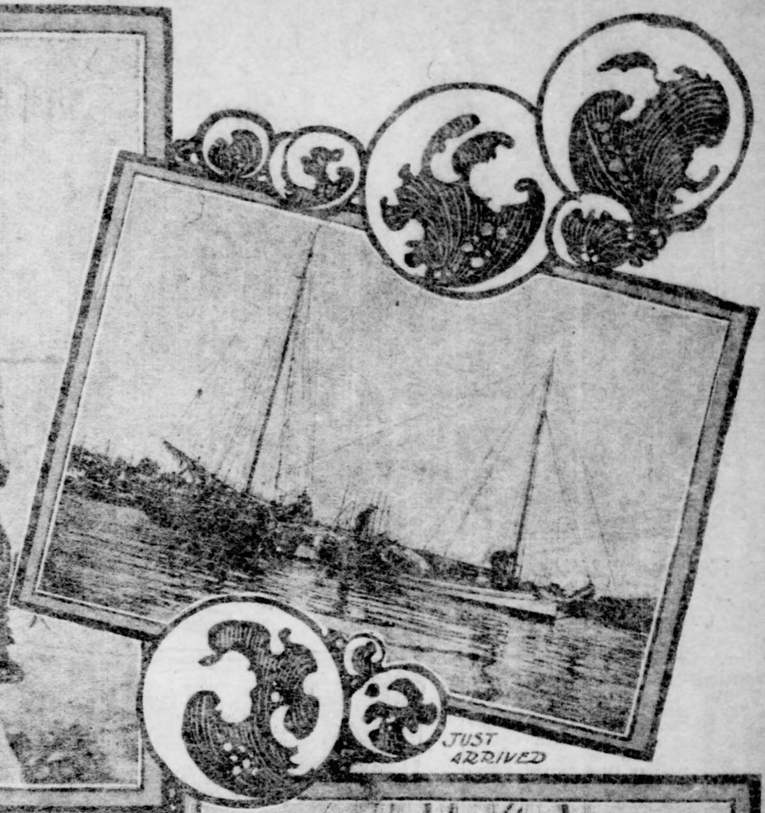
BY HELEN HUDSON JONES



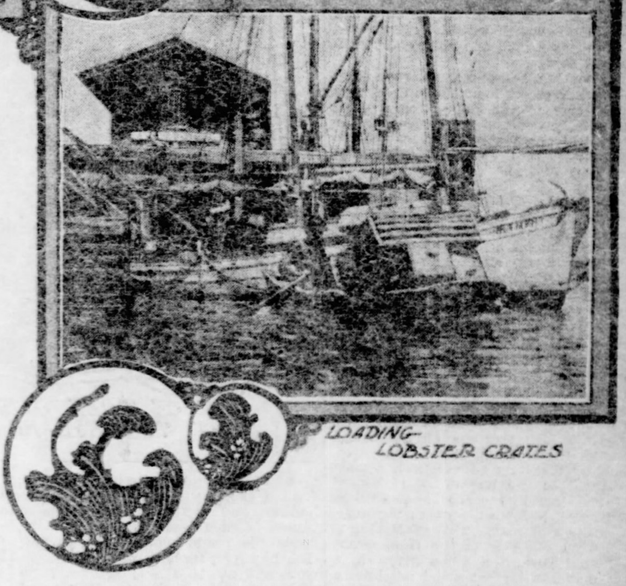
CARRYING A TUB FULL OF LOBSTERS HOME FOR DINNER

A TYPICAL FISHERMAN

A LIVELY TRIO



JUST ARRIVED



LOADING LOBSTER CRATES

A Great Southern California Industry — Scores of Fishermen and Many Fleets Engaged in the Traffic.

SAN PEDRO, CAL., Sept. 16.—Harvesting tons of great crimson lobsters just as one would gather submarine cherries is what Southern California fishermen are doing just now, for the demands of epicures for such delicacies come from all portions of the globe. From Australia, France, England, Germany, Honolulu, Japan and our own United States the orders roll in like seeds on the wind, and the large canning and packing establishmeents at San Pedro find difficulty in keeping pace with the requirements of the people.

The industry is practically a new one for this country, and is developing into immense proportions, as is evidenced by visiting the great canning and packing houses where everything is bustle and hurry and rush, where picturesque, sun-beaten fishermen are dashing in and out with their crimson loads, where bright piles of lobsters are stacked like hay all over the premises, where there is the noise of steam, the jangling of cans, while the laughter and talk of the girls who are shelling the "beasts" rings merrily above the clattering discordancies.

The headquarters of this curious craft is located on the bay of San Pedro, about 35 miles from Los Angeles. There are wharves galore, and in the morning when the fleets arrive there is a regular tangle of fishing boats and an assemblage of weather-browned men of all nationalities, Italians, Swedes, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and even Chinese, whose united appearance would furnish unending inspiration for Titians or Raphaels, and make them think they were in the seventh heaven.

The Season Opens.

On the 15th of August, when the fish commissioners' restriction rules terminated, the lobster season opened with a flourish, 2,000 pounds being supplied by the fishermen the first day. The size of the catches varies much depending on the condition of the weather, which, if propitious, sometimes enables the men to gather 30 tons a week. Seventy-five fishermen are under contract to deliver all their game to the managers at the rate of 3 cents a pound, being paid for what they get, and no more, which is an incentive for them to hustle, whereas if they received a regular salary there might be less hustling and more happy lobsters.

Perhaps no industry in the world is more permeated with picturesque elements than this nautical harvesting of submarine fruit. From San Diego to Santa Barbara, and circling about the beautiful islands of San Clemente, St. Nicholas and Catalina, innumerable schooners and sailboats plow the sea into furrows, halting at each camp for a load of red-armored passengers, until at last with every available space occupied, they return to headquarters and dump their squirming cargo into large wooden crates, twenty feet square and three feet deep that are anchored under and about the wharves like perforated houseboats. In these well-ventilated and well-watered establishments the animals will live on indefinitely, or until their executioners are ready to douse them in the steam vat. When in captivity they have cannabalistic tendencies, and fifty lobsters might eventually be condensed into one thrifty individual, who would strut about with quite as imperious a mein as does the magician who conceals two brick blocks, a cow and a corn crib under his shirt sleeves.

Modern Robinson Crusoes.

There are thirty lobster camps under the espionage of the two concerns which are located on the main coast and on the coasts of the islands where game is plentiful. Two or three men constitute each camp, living in tents or rude shacks, cooking their own meals, enjoying the society of a cat or dog, quite after the fashion of modern Robinson Crusoes.

Traps for catching the lobsters are constructed of lath, on the principle of old-fashioned chicken coops. They are about three feet in length and two feet in depth, the laths being set about one inch apart. In the top is an opening large enough to admit any lobster with investigating tendencies, and after he once gets inside he has ample opportunity to soliloquize on the peculiarities of his surroundings, for he can't get out. Every night these traps are baited with some delicacy dear to the hearts of these sea denizens, and lowered and anchored among the rock grottos of some kelp garden. A rope with a buoy attached designates the location of each trap and makes the early morning harvesting less complicated. In these ocean fields the work of hauling must be done in rowboats, which are difficult to manage, as they bob in and out of the watery chuck holes, and sometimes when a trap is heavily laden or has become fastened in a tangle of sea weed the gleaners lose their equilibrium and tumble into the depths, while the imprisoned lobsters curl up in ecstacy at the plight and discomfiture of their pursuers.

Caught in Butterfly Nets.

Another method of catching the animals is to use a huge butterfly net of strong weave, which is fastened to a circular iron hoop with a long handle; but these submarine butterflies discourage such means of capture, for in their struggles to escape they get all ten legs so intricately tangled in the web that it is a despairing task to get them loose. Sometimes seines are used, but the same difficulties are experienced, and so the traps are principally used. Large crates are usually carried on each fishing boat, and into these are dumped the contents of the traps, for to have the floor of the nautical vehicle strown with these squirming, scratching creatures would cause consternation among the fishermen, as the long, saw-like projections on the head, the horns that punctuate the armor, as well as those that terminate each of the ten legs, are formidable weapons.

These lobster camps are not immune to the raidings of thieves, and often in the darkness of night when the honest toilers are peacefully sleeping and dreaming of the morning's prosperity, these fish pirates, with oars all muffled, slip up softly, lift the traps, empty them into their own crates, then silently speed away over the dark waters. These thieves are difficult to comprehend, for lobsters being all alike, have no identity that will convict the criminals, who make a thrifty income with small labor.

Lobsters are sometimes caught that weigh as high as eighteen pounds, but like old chickens, they are tough and unfit for use, and are tossed overboard. The most desirable ones for shipping and for general use weigh from one to five pounds, while those ranging from one to ten pounds are utilized in the cannery. It is against the law to market lobsters less than nine and one-half inches in length, exclusive of legs and feelers, while egg-bearing females are also forbidden.

Just Ordinary Crawfish.

These animals, though popularly called California lobsters, are nothing more or less than crawfish, and differ from the eastern lobsters in many respects, the most notable variation being that they have no claws. When served whole in all their crimson beauty they are considered a most attractive delicacy for either banquets or luncheons.

An amusing story is told of a prominent Irishman who arrived in New York and joined the Tammany forces. His admirers prepared a banquet in his honor, and the table equipments and menu were most elaborate. The Irishman, having always been accustomed to simple methods of life, was slightly overwhelmed at the general magnificence. First came soup, which he eyed with some suspicion, but as he saw his companions eating with apparent relish, he took up his spoon and went to work, but his effort was most perceptable. Next came an artistic salad, with quantities of fluted lettuce leaves, and this seemed to cause the guest of honor even more discomfort than the soup. After the salad each one was served with a small lobster in the shell, and with the exception of the man from Ireland, all ate eagerly of the delicacy. Noticing that he did not indulge, someone asked him what the matter was. This was too much for the Irishman, who straightened up indignantly and said:

"I'd like to have you understand I'm a gintleman. I've eaten your dish-water. I've eaten your bouquet, but I'll be d——d if I'll eat that bug."

Canning the Lobsters.

The method of preserving lobsters in the San Pedro cannery belongs exclusively to W. W. Beach, the manager, who originateed it, and it has proved eminently satisfactory, not one spoiled can having been detected in three years. A visit to the place was a revelation of neatness and order. There were no bad odors, such as usually permeate fish canneries, and the entire place, including utensils, seemed to have been scoured from top to bottom. Five hundred thousand cans were stacked up waiting to be filled, while a ton or solder for sealing was nearby. An order for 1,000 cases, or 48,000 cans, had just arrived from Australia, while orders from all over the world were coming in daily.

An immense wooden boiling tub, four feet wide, seven feet long and three feet deep, that will accommodate one ton of lobsters, is in the building. The fish are taken from the anchored crates, or from the piles on the floor, as the case may be, and dumped into this death vat alive, where they are cooked by the steam of purified sea water. During their dying struggles they curl and shrink, but the heat makes them lose none of their wonderful luster or brilliancy of color. They are then removed from the vat and placed on a great shucking table, where girls remove the shells that cling like crimson gloves to the white meat. When the delicate roll of meat has been extracted it is placed in fiber tubs, as any other texture, especially tin, makes the meat turn black.

Even the Shells Utilized.

The shells are carted away to be used as chicken feed, or for fertilizing purposes. Certain portions of the lobsters are crushed and the juice taken out by steam, after which it is strained and clarified and used in the preserving process. No water is used with this method, the pure juice and meat of the lobster being used exclusively. Each can is carefully and neatly lined with parchment, and after being filled, capped and tested, is ensconced in an attractive paper covering, bearing the B and R brand, a crimson lobster, and the label of the San Pedro Canning Company.

The packing and shipping house nearby is a separate affair, and is known as the Morgan Oyster Company, the management of which planted enormous beds of oysters on this southern coast, and because of that work they were thus christened. Their stock in trade consists of all kinds and species of eatable sea creature, but now they are busy with lobsters, shipping from 1,500 pounds to eight tons a day, according to the industry and luck of the fishermen. The live lobsters are packed tightly in double barrels, or barrels within barrels, the inner barrels holding the animals, the space between the two being filled with chopped ice, while holes at the bottom afford ventilation. In this way the bugs can be kept alive for several days. For shipping long distances, however, the lobsters are usually boiled and packed in crates.

Women as Students of English.

The remarks of a distinguished American professor on women as students of English literature as quoted in the Delineator for October will be interesting to instructors and students, both men and women. "In seminary work the papers of the women are always without exception superior to the men's; the best man's paper never equaled the best woman's paper. In fact, I never had a really able paper from young men, except in three cases. I think literature teaches that wherever there is a spiritual element women excel. So far as English literature goes, it is scarcely worth while to teach most men. When they come here very few can speak good English. Five hundred words constitute their average vocabulary. A large proportion of the men in the general courses flounder about for years with no aim or object beyond barely getting a diploma at the end, which amounts to nothing. They think more of athletics than of literature; of sprawling in the mud at football, and the mud seems to strike in and affect their souls. Women are far more serious. I should long ago have given up the post of English literature if it had not been for the interest shown by women who have come to my classes."

A model husband is one who isn't patterned after a model.

CONFIDENCE CORNER

SPORTSMAN INSTINCTS AND THE UNATTAINABLE

To Care to Win a Trophy or a Woman, a Man Must Know Them Well Defended—Lessons From Lipton's Pursuit of the America's Cup—An Idyll of a Titled German and a Fishing Party.

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

SIR Thomas Lipton, baronet, bachelor, billionaire and all-around good fellow, will arrive in America at the end of September; and hope again will fly back to the heart of many a dame and damosel who seeks a titled spouse. But the gallant and mud-mannered laird who sails his pretty boat in our blue harbor slips past the designing mammas and steers clear of flirtatious daughters with the grace shown by his darling Shamrock as it scuds amid stream through the Narrows and makes for the open sea.

Like nearly every other Irishman, Sir Thomas loves the ladies—"God bless them!"—but he loves them all too much to devote himself to one alone. His smiles blossom in the light of every bonnie face and he gives tea parties and dances on board his dear green craft and sows soft, blarneying words as though they were but handfuls of field daisies; but he is not seeking a wife, but a silver cup!

It is the hard won thing that he desires. And maids and matrons should heed well this object lesson. The silver cup which will be his guerdon when he wins the race is not much of a treasure after all. It is just an ordinary, tall, shiny chalice of fine silver, on the sides of which in repousse appear flying ships under the flaunting spread of banners bearing stars and stripes. And yet this cup, plain and simple as it is, is at this time the greatest desire of Sir Thomas Lipton's soul.

To win it he will brave dangers of the storm and whirlwind. He will build yachts in every shipyard under the sun, boat with some trick of sail that will fit her for the swiftest flight that ever yet was made across the world of waters.

All this he will do to win the silver vase that would shine but dully beside the plate of gold and the priceless services of jeweled ware that are said to adorn his banquet board. Indeed, the cup so much a part of this sportsman's dreams, once gained, would be set by itself in a case, and not even given into the keeping of the man who had won it. It would be a British trophy under British care. But the reason for all the wild desire to possess the cup is simply that so far it has been splendidly defended, and try as he might and will, he has not been able to take it.

There is a large and significant suggestion hidden away in this statement. And who so wills may take it freely.

Sir Thomas is a man who certainly ought to be making some good woman happy. The lady who is fitted by heaven to bless and by fate to elude him is the one for whom he will strive as he has striven for the cup.

This man who has won the hearts of Americans by his fine way of accepting defeat and his blithe way of trying again and yet again for victory, is keen only for the unattainable, whether it be a thing of sails or petticoats, of cups or hearts. And in this he is like every other man born in the likeness of Sapha, the first man in Eden.

We prize only the thing we strive after and win at great cost. There may be fairer things within the touch of our hands. But they have no value to us. So, then, when we think to win that strong, eager, passionate, conquering thing a man calls his heart, we cheapen and enfeeble ourselves by tame surrender. No man wants the fruit that falls at his feet, or desires the flowers that grow within reach of his careless hands. He knows that the ones blushing on the topmost branches are sweeter; that those blooming high on the mountain have a glory and a fragrance all their own. No danger or difficulty frightens him. The prize is worth while.

I cannot quite accustom my mind to the fact that girls go forth deliberately to charm men and to win husbands. But my reluctance to believe does not alter the case. For they "shore do!" And so, taking for granted that they are really fishers of men, would it not be better if they were more artistic in the manner of their angling?

There was a bright company of summer girls and men fishing on one of the long piers at Atlantic City a few weeks ago. But there was no sign of the hunger in the party which renders fishing justifiable. In truth, the absolute correctness of the costume, trig and jaunty and plain, showed that the company belonged to the "always suitable" class, and they laughed and chattered, and made a great ado about baiting hooks and casting flies, and shrieked at the least hint of a nibble. There was a tall and titled German in the group, and it was easy to see that he was the object of jealous interest among the coquettish ladies present. They cajoled and flattered him and were unsparing in their smiles, but they did not seem to get many fish.

"Did you catch anything, Madge?" called the chaperone to her daughter with insinuating softness.

"Yes, a great big one," responded the girl. "But I let it go."

"Huh," snorted another dowager under her breath, "I am willing to wager anything that Madge Misty never let anything go that she once had on her hook."

And it was evident that a similar feeling was in all the party.

The afternoon passed without results, except in the way of freckles, although every effort was put forth to capture the finny prizes hidden by the deep waters. But as the anglers turned to go a stranger girl, who had been reading while her line rode on the waves, suddenly sprang to her feet, and with much playing and graceful swayings from side to side, finally began hauling in, hand over hand, and landed the biggest bass that had been caught the whole season.

"And she never even tried to catch anything," said one of the girls of the baron's party enviously. "That fish just hunted around and begged to have the bite that finished him."

"Ah-h, dot is de vay always, already," said the German impressively. "Ven de kettle vorm hides, den de bass yumps to bite."

But the girl who had caught the big fellow smiled as she laid it in her basket and looked to see the bevy of silly maids who had learned no lesson from what they had witnessed, fluttering and luring the blonde and cunning officer as they walked back to the hotel.

"That," said she to herself as she followed his big soldierly figure with her mischievous glances, "is the fish that will get away."

THE REAL REASON WHY SALISBURY RETIRED.

His Row With King Edward Was Over the Creation of Some Money-Bag Lords.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to information received from good authority it appears that William Waldorf Astor, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Sir Ernest Cassel, the Hebrew philanthropist, were partly responsible for Lord Salisbury's row with King Edward and his absence from the coronation. As stated in these columns some months ago, the aged ex-premier has been suffering from no other incapacity than increasing avoirdupois and increasing loss of memory. Despite the reports that he was seriously ill he was quite able to leave for the continent three days after the coronation.

Trouble has been brewing between the king and his prime minister for some time, but it came to a head when the king sent back Lord Salisbury's list of personages who were to receive titles in honor of the coronation with several notable additions, including peerages for Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Ernest Cassel, and a knighthood for William Waldorf Astor, who was said to have exerted a lot of influence in the Carlton club in his own behalf, and who has been giving a good deal of money of late to public institutions.

According to my informant, the premier objected forcibly to these additions. He maintained that the present system of recruiting the English aristocracy from ranks of persons who had no qualifications beyond weighty money bags was becoming pernicious, and he told his majesty that he had too great a respect and admiration for the memory of the late queen to be a party to such abuse of the royal favor.

The king agreed to make Lipton and Cassel baronets instead of lords, but the modification was not sufficient to satisfy Lord Salisbury, whose resignation had already been handed in, and he took the fresh opportunity of indirectly showing his anger by absenting himself from the coronation.

Since the death of the late queen there has been a movement on foot among members of the old English nobility to stop indiscriminate conferring of royal favors, but King Edward is a man of iron will and it is believed he will succeed in breaking down the prejudices in favor of those of his friends in whom he takes a personal interest.

The Sorrows of a Twin.

"Yes," said the twin who was so marvelously like his brother, "Jim has been a trial to me all my life. When we were a month old they had to tie a piece of ribbon round the arm of the one who'd been fed, or else they'd have busted Jim and starved me. But it was worse when we got older. Jim made nasty remarks about Brown's wife, and the following day Brown horsewhipped me. Then I got engaged to be married, and, while I was away a week, Jim met my girl, and she married him. But I'll get the better of him some day," said the twin, in a spirit of gloomy prophecy. "Ten to one when I die they'll bury Jim, and that'll about square things up."

Incandescent Lamp.

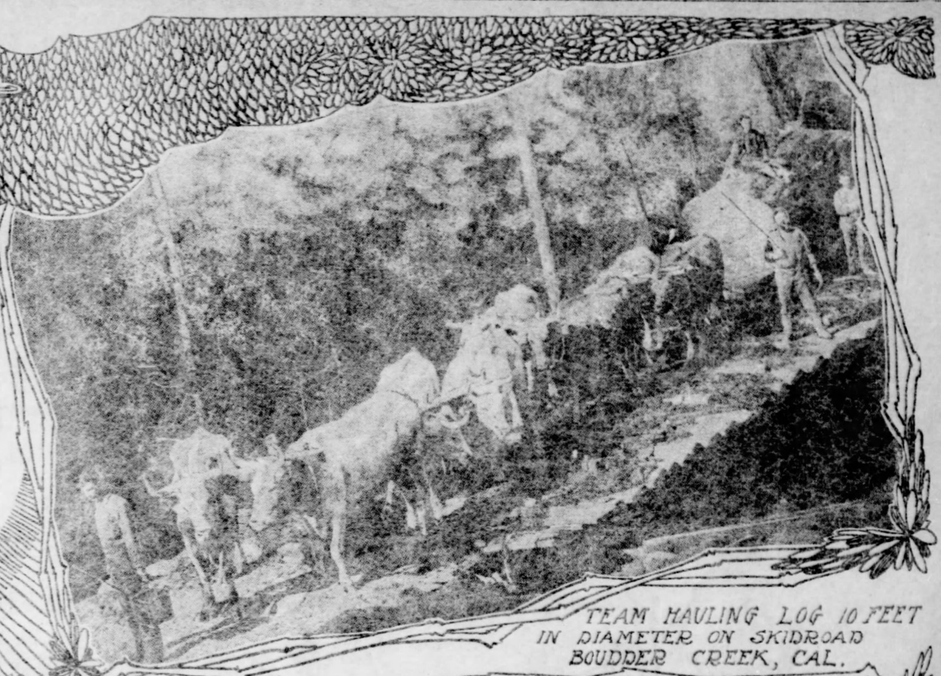
Incandescent lamps emit more heat than is generally supposed, only 6 per cent of the energy of the current being converted into light. A 16 candle-power lamp fed by a current of 100 volts has heated 10 ounces of water to boiling point in an hour, and fires celluloid in five minutes.

Gossips are not to blame if one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

A GIANT KING AND HIS WONDERFUL THRONE

BY A. J. BURDICK

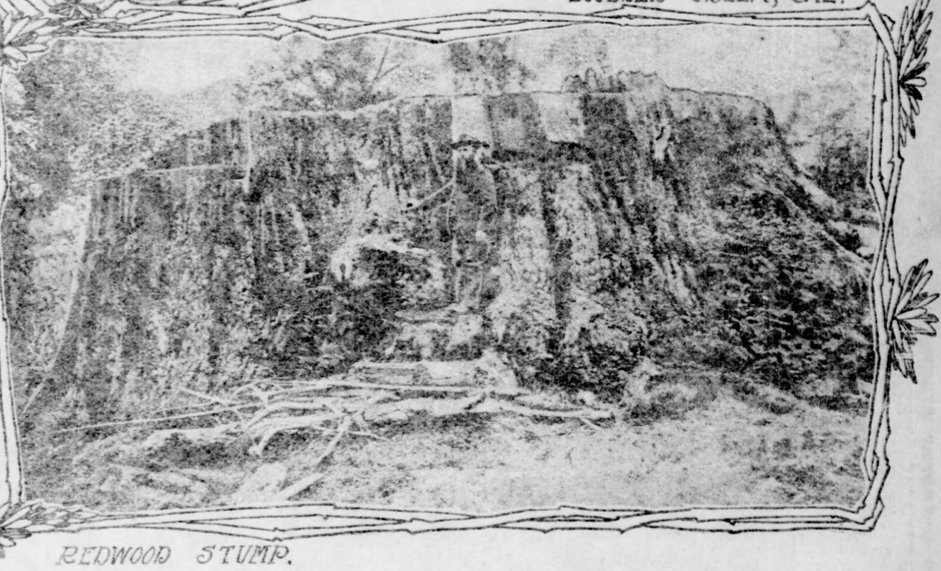
WAWONA 27 FEET IN DIAMETER. MARIPOSA GROVE, CAL.



TEAM HAULING LOG 10 FEET IN DIAMETER ON SKIDROAD BOUDDER CREEK, CAL.

CUT OF TREE JOHN JACOB ASTOR SENT TO ENGLAND FROM HUMBOLDT.

KING OF THE WOODS, 109 FEET IN CIRCUMFERANCE.



REDWOOD STUMP.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Sept. 17.—In the midst of the empiric area known as the state of California are vast stretches of unexplored and wholly unknown territory. From time to time the adventurous and inquisitive penetrate into new localities and then the public hears of some new and wonderful discovery, for this is a land of strange and wonderful things.

Recently a prospector returned from the wilds of eastern middle California and reported the finding of a giant sequoia, the measurement of which, according to his statement, were such as to make this tree a record-breaker in the way of size.

John Muir, the famous naturalist, author and mountain and forest explorer, hearing of the find, sought the man and received explicit directions for the finding of this new big tree. He was accompanied on his expedition to the discovery by Dr. Norman D. Kelley of Fresno, and together they made careful measurements of the giant. These measurements proved the claims of the discoverer and has given the newly-found tree the rightful title of "King of the Woods."

The Giant Is Protected.

The tree, which Mr. Muir pronounces a genuine Sequoia gigantea semperans, measures 109 feet in circumferance and is therefore 32 feet in diameter. Luckily, for its own safety it stands just within the line of the United States forest reserve and cannot, therefore, become a prey to the avariciousness of man. This giant stands about 10 miles from the Gen. Grant National park, the name given to a grove of the largest and least known of the California big trees. This grove is remote from railroads and is, therefore, little visited by tourists. It required three days' horseback travel on the part of Mr. Muir and Dr. Kelley to reach this new wonder in vegetation.

The most famous of California's big tree groves are the Calaveras grove, Mariposa grove, Gen. Grant park, Sequoia of National park group, and the Santa Cruz grove. These do not by any means contain all nor nearly all the giant trees in the state. Over an erea hundreds of miles square are to be found great redwoods second only, in girth and stature, to the sequoia giants, and interspersed here and there in these redwood forests are groves of the former trees.

The giant sequoia appeals to the greed of man, not for its lumber value, for the expense attending the cutting, hauling and reducing to marketable timber of such mammoth trees far exceeds the lumber value. As curiosities, however, sections of these giants command big sums and articles manufactured from the bark and wood thereof are greatly prized by curio hunters and command good figures. Sections of some of the big trees are usually a feature of national and international fairs, and nearly every civilized country has in some of its museums specimens of the California big trees. From Humboldt county was sent to England a log measuring more than 29 feet in diameter. The cutting and transportation of this single section cost upwards of $2,000.

The Redoow Forests.

Second only to the sequoias in marvelousness are the great redwood forests of the Pacific coast. Standing thickly together, giant trunks six, ten, fifteen and even twenty feet in diameter, rise heavenward one, two and three hundred feet, where their bushy tops reach out and shut out the sunlight from below, making the days ones of perpetual twilight and the nights seasons of stygian gloom. It is from these groves the western lumbermen are carving their fortunes.

Think of getting 100,000 feet of lumber from a single tree! Imagine 25 logs aggregating nearly 165,000 feet of timber and freighting an entire train of cars. Then you have a slight conception of the possibilities of redwood lumbering.

At the present time in California, Oregon and Washington, an army of sturdy woodsmen—an army of sufficient magnitude to conquer a small empire—is attacking these mighty redwood forests, and one by one the giants are falling before their attacks. A thousand trains are kept busy carrying to all parts of the continent the lumber of these forests. Hundreds of vessels are equally busy carrying the manufactured lumber to a thousand seaports, and yet, so vast are these forests a century of unceasing toil will scarcely make a showing towards the annihilation of the redwoods.

How Quickly Comes Destruction.

Yet, considering the length of time nature has been preparing this timbered wealth for man, how short a time it takes to squander it. Many of these trees were giants in stature at the beginning of the Christian era. Some of them were hundreds of years old when Rome was founded. The most ancient of them were goodly sized trees when Moses led the children of Israel out of the wilderness. If it is true, as naturalists tell us, that the age of a tree may be determined by reckoning one year for each ring of growth, then, when Lot and Abram left Haran and journeyed down into the land of Canaan, some of the older of these trees were tossing their branches upon the mountain sides of a land unknown to the people of that day, for some of them show four thousand rings upon their stumps. It is probable that this latest find was pushing its trunk skyward when the tower of Babel was being constructed. It does, indeed, seem a sacrilege to destroy these monuments of hundreds of centuries.

In a plea for the preservation of these magnificent specimens of vegetation, Joaquin Miller makes the novel claim that man was put upon earth to tend and preserve the forests, not to destroy them. He says:

"Man seems to think that the trees were made for man. The truth is man was made for the trees. The trees came in the order of creation on the third day, age or cycle, while man was left to the very last. Man was never thought of till long after the trees were in their full glory. Man was created for the express purpose of taking care of the trees. He was placed in the garden to tend and keep it. It looks as if man might have been quite forgotten had he not been needed to take care of the trees in 'the garden eastward of Eden.'"

Indians Protected Big Trees.

The Indian has been a better friend to the great forests of California than has the white man, for not only have they not slain these vegetable giants, but they have taken care that they were not destroyed by fire. Forest fires have been the death of many of the noblest specimens of the big trees since the white man assumed control of the country. Previous to that time the Indians each spring-time, while the ground was still moist, set fire to the fallen leaves so that there might not be light inflamable material to tempt the fires later when the dry season was at its height.

This newly-discovered giant tree, which goes to the head of the list of California big trees and which is rightfully styled "King of the Woods," sits enthroned in a region quite as wonderful, according to Dr. Kelley, as any known to man. In exploring the region round about the big tree they discovered a region which he avers far surpasses in beauty and grandeur the famous Yosemite valley. In speaking of the region Dr. Kelley said:

"The cliff-walled region has never before been explored, and it is bound to rank ahead of the Yosemite. There are cliffs there surpassing in sheer height the far-famed El Capitan. The country is so rough that it took us three days to make four miles progress in one portion of the journey. We were scaling cliffs the whole of the time. The country is simply alive with game. It is a region of wonders."

THE VEILED BABY WAS AN ORANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO

Traveled Across the Continent at Half Fare, After an Ocean Voyage.

By W. B. TRITES.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 20.—Peter Hope, the only orang-outang in America, has just traveled on half-fare from Philadelphia to San Francisco. He wore a sweater, a skirt and a heavy veil. He looked like a little girl, and most of the people on the train thought that he was a little girl. But he was rarer than that. He was America's only orang-outang, and $2,500 had just been paid for him by Thomas Thurston, the superintendent of the San Francisco Zoological garden.

There was an orang-outang named Bill in the Cleveland zoo, but Bill died of meningitis in June. He had been very intelligent; it was thought that he understood English perfectly; there was scarcely an order that he would not obey. The Philadelphia zoo had an orang-outang called Lover, who used to row his keeper about in a heavy boat on the zoo lake, but Lover has been dead five years.

Peter Hope is as intelligent as any of the four or five orang-outangs that have preceded him from Borneo to the new world. He is 2 years old, his height is three feet, and his weight 40 pounds. He carries a life insurance of $3,000.

Though little more than a child now, he has innumerable tricks. When a pipe is handed to him and he is bidden to smoke, he puts the pipestem where it belongs and puffs away with a meditative, Irish look. At the command, "Brush your hair," he takes a mirror in one hand and a brush in the other, and arranges his long locks. He takes his meals like a human being, sitting at a table, drinking his milk from a cup, and eating his sliced bananas with a spoon.

To a great many orders he gives quick obedience.

"Peter, turn a somersault."

"Peter, lie down."

"Peter, stand up."

"Fold your hands, Peter."

"Peter, make a bow."

The little, grave, wise creature executes these and a hundred other commands. If he is so clever at the age of two, the mind can scarcely conceive of the cleverness that will be his at the age of eight, when he will be mature, with a height of five feet, a weight of 160 pounds—a 17-inch collar and a number eight hat. And if he lives to maturity, he will be worth from $7,000 to $10,000.

Peter's Life History.

The story of his life is brief. He was born in Borneo, and until nine months ago lived there, ranging the wooded marshlands near the coast. He and his mother had a nest in a treetop. They lived on bananas, molested no one, and were happy. The mother, as big as a well-grown girl, rocked her son to sleep at night in her arms. A Bornese shot her one day, and carried off her child in a sack. The young orang-outang was gentle from the start of his captivity—gentle and tractable, but a little languid, a little sad, as is the way with caged simians.

He journeyed to Berlin, and there, for a tremendous sum in thalers, Mrs. Jacob Hope bought him. Mrs. Hope is the wife of Jacob Hope, the Philadelphia bird and animal man. She and her husband, in alternate years, go abroad in search of rare zeological specimens. They have imported into America in this way many strange wild creatures of great value.

Peter was shipped to America on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. His passage cost $58. An attendant, or valet, shared a cabin with him, and all through the voyage Peter was seasick. All through the voyage he was kept in his berth, groaning when the ship lurched.

On Peter's arrival in Philadelphia Jacob Hope put him in a large cage and appointed a man to do nothing but look after him. His physician called on him twice a week, sounded his lungs and took note of his digestion. As soon as he got used to his new home a suite of three rooms above the shop was set apart for him. They were sunny rooms, airy and dry; their temperature never varied 10 degrees. In such healthy surroundings, with so much space to run about in, Peter offurished. His milk was all boiled and his fare of apples, bananas and cake was disinfected by the physician regularly.

Thomas Thurston, superintendent of the San Francisco zoo, came all the way across the continent to see Peter. He studied the little animal carefully. He had two physicians to examine him. After three days' consideration he bought Peter for $2,500. Then he returned to San Francisco.

The ape followed him last week. With his thick veil and his skirt Peter looked like a child. Albert Elser, one of Jacob Hope's head men, was his traveling companion. Albert fed Peter out of a huge basket on disinfected fruits and sterilized milk. Most of the time he held the animal in his arms. For Peter was too valuable to be boxed and expressed in the ordinary way.

Mrs. Jacob Hope and Peter,

America's only Orang Outang, just sold to San Francisco Zoo for $2,500.

Intelligence of Apes.

Orang-outangs in Borneo are often netted in their infancy, and trained to be family servants. They learn to carry jars of water, to grind meal in a mortar, and to turn the spits on which meats are cooking. When they let fall a water jar they utter loud lamentations and beat their breasts. Likewise, when they allow a roast to burn, they manifest great sorrow and remorse.

The most famous orang-outang in history is one which belonged to a Frenchman, M. May, in the early part of the last century. This animal, a female, attained the height of five feet two inches and the weight of 155 pounds. She had great strength. On one occasion, being tied by a long rope to the foot of a tree, and being teased an insufferable while by a sailor, she suddenly seized the man about the middle, and ascending to the tree top with him, was about to hurl him to the gorund when the loud cries of certain bystanders caused her to flee away. She was also very intelligent. The chain by which she was usually fastened locked with a padlock, and when the key was handed to her, she would insert it in the keyhole and undo the lock herself.

Orang-outangs as a rule do not thrive in America. The American climate gives them catarrh, and it is this disease always which carries them off. Jacob Hope has imported three orang-outangs, but Peter is the only one of them that reached him in a healthy condition. The others were sickly from their arrival, and soon died of catarrh.

Thought He Was Morgan.

One New York man who went out of town for a short stay came back before his time was up. Some of his friends noticed a change in his manner. He dodged inquiry until he found that he was being quite misunderstood, and then he made a clean breast of his secret.

"I got to the place I had selected about noon," he said, "and found the usual number of summer hotel passenger vehicles backed up at the station. I got into the first one and told the driver where to drop me. As I got out I asked him the fare. He said it was 25 cents; I paid him and wiped the incident off the slate.

"Later in the day I was sitting on the piazza, gazing seaward when a man approached me, tipped his hat and handed me 15 cents. He said he owed it to me. He was off instantly. The amount of the tranaction was of no consequence, of course, but the incident puzzled me.

"Twenty-four hours afterward, by dint of persistent inquiry, I learned that the usual fare in one of these hotel vehicles is 10 cents. Now, this fellow that gave me the return was not actuated, as you may think, by any rapid conscience, as I learned, but, as it came to me stright, somebody told him I was J. Pierpont Morgan, and he said to my informant that he wanted to get my confidence so as to work me for a bigger rake-off.

"So I came home. Whether it was because I did not want to dispel the fellow's fancy as to my identity, or whether I feared the raid that would be made upon me by the hotel waiters, I leave you to guess."

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY

By WILLIAM ARMSTRONG CROZIER

(Specially Compiled for The Sunday Gazette.)

Rules to be observed by contributors to this department:

1. Give full name and address, writing only on one side of the paper.
2. Queries of general historical interest will be published and as far as possible answered in these columns.
3. All communications requiring a reply must have stamps enclosed, one for each question.
4. Address all communications to William Armstrong Crozier, Genealogist, 1062 Wilton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rose and McKinley Families.

The first of the Rose family (whose Christian name is not known) settled on land belonging to William Penn, in what is now New Jersey, but then known as New Amsterdam, a name given by the Dutch, who claimed all the land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. After Philadelphia was settled, the Rose family removed and cast in their lot with the Quakers and took up a farm of 500 acres. It was Andrew Rose, the first of the name of prominence, who built the first furnace erected in this country. In 1776 he built the Durham furnaces at Durham, Bucks county, Pa. Andrew Rose devoted most of his time during the Revolution to the making of shot and shell for the Continental armies, but found time to take part in one never-to-be-forgotten battle, that of Monmouth, the battle taking place in the vicinity of the Rose homestead.

The McKinley Pedigree.

Upon the conclusion of hostilities an English syndicate employed Andrew Rose to build a furnace in the present Center county, called Center furnace, but more popularly known as the Rose furnace. It was here that David McKinley, looking for work after the war, was employed by Andrew Rose. His son James, the great grandfather of the late President McKinley, also worked here. The McKinley and Rose families afterwards migrated to Mercer county and settled near Fort Meade, now Meadville. Jacob Rose, son of Andrew, was an assessor for three or four of the townships. The two families now became connected by marriage. James Rose, a brother of Jacob, married Martha McKinley, and James McKinley married Polly Rose, a sister of Jacob. Shortly after their marriage James McKinley and his wife removed to Lisbon, O., where he superintended the building of a furnace. The old log barn of the Rose home was converted into the first Presbyterian church in what is now Mercer county.

David McKinley of Chanceford township, Pa., born 1705, died 1761; came to America from the North of Ireland previous to 1745.

John McKinley of York, Pa., died in 1779; served in the Revolutionary war in 1778.

David McKinley, born in York county, Pa., May 16, 1755, died in Crawford county, O., August 8, 1840; married Sarah Gray. Served in the Revolutionary war in the defense of Paulus Hook and at Amboy.

James McKinley of Mercer county, Pa., born September 19, 1783, removed to Lisbon, O.; married in 1805 to Polly Rose.

William McKinley of Poland, O., born in Mercer county, Pa., November 15, 1807, died 1852; manager of furnace near New Wilmington, Pa.; married in 1829 Nancy Allison.

William McKinley, born Niles, O., January 29, 1843; private in Twenty-third Ohio Voluntary Infantry 1861; major 1864; admitted to the bar 1867; congressman, 1876; governor of Ohio, 1891-5; first elected president of the United States, 1896; married January 25, 1871, to Ida Saxton; assassinated September 6, 1901.

The Title of Baronet.

Amongst the gentry baronets take the highest place. The origin of the dignity was as follows: Queen Elizabeth having succeeded towards the end of her reign in reducing Ireland to subjection, James I. determined on his accession to the throne to continue the work of his predecessor; but as economy was a distinguishing characteristic of James he contrived to obtain an army of occupation and at the same time enrich the treasury by a novel expedient. He directed that the hereditary title of baronet should be conferred on every gentleman possessed of an estate of the annual value of £1,000 who would undertake to maintain in the province of Ulster 30 soldiers for three years, at the rate of 8d per day for each man, and remit the first year's pay to the royal treasury; in return for which service he should have the privilege of bearing the arms of Ulster, either on an inescutcheon or canton, in his paternal shield. These constituted the baronets of England.

In 1619 the king instituted a second order, in every way similar to the former, except that the grantees were styled baronets of Ireland and paid their fees into the treasury of that country.

King James, having instituted baronetcies of England and Ireland, was desirous of extending the order to his native country, having for his immediate purpose the improvement of the province of Nova Scotia, but his death prevented his carrying the project into execution. His son Charles, however, in 1625 fulfilled his father's intentions, and he subsequently directed that the baronets of Nova Scotia should be distinguished by a jewel charged with the arms of the province, viz: Argent, a saltire azure on an inescutcheon, the arms of Scotland; above the shield, an imperial crown; supported by the Royal Unicorn on the dexter side and by a savage proper on the sinister; for a crest, a laurel branch and thistle issuing between a naked and a mailed hand conjoined, with the motto, "Munit haec, et altera vincit." This jewel was suspended to the necks of the baronets of the province by an orange ribbon.

Since the union no baronets have been created of Scotland or Ireland, both institutions having been superseded by the title of baronets of the United Kingdom, who are distinguished by the badge of Ulster.

Baronetcies are always conferred by patent and the succession is usually restricted to the heirs male, though special conditions are sometimes attached. There is no service required of baronets at the present day; neither is there any money actually paid as formerly, but a fictitious receipt is issued by the treasury for the amount of 12 months' pay for 30 soldiers.

Baronets have the title of "Sir" prefixed to their Christian names, their surnames being followed by their dignity, usually abbreviated "Bart." Their wives are addressed as "Lady," "Madam" or "Dame." This last title, however, has now become obsolete. Their sons are possessed of no title beyond "Esquire." The rights and privileges of knights are identical with those of baronets, except that they are not hereditary.

The eldest son of a peer above the dignity of a baron who is also a baronet of Scotland is styled "Honorable Master" of his family barony, as, "The Honorable the Master of Forbes." In the case of a baron the "Honorable" is omitted, as, "The Master of Lochman."

Answers to Correspondents.

L. C., Sewickley, Pa.—Your request that I send you a pedigree of your family is too large and indefinite an order to undertake. Pedigrees are not kept on hand awaiting delivery, nor are they compiled in an hour or so. To attempt the work you require, would entail a journey of several hours, and would probably take a week or more to collect the preliminary data. I will willingly give you advice as to your course of procedure, but I cannot do more than that.

H. G., Pittsburgh.—You will find a notice of the family in Martin's History of Chester county. It is not lengthy, but may give you a clue.

Mrs. T. L. B., Pittsburgh.—Thanks for your offer. The data in question is hardly suitable for these columns.

P. M., Corry, Pa.—I would advise you to send in your application for membership to the society. I think you stand a very fair chance of being accepted.

Beerbohm Tree as Svengali,

In a Revival of "Trilby," at Her Majesty's Theater, London.

Political Amenities 100 Years Ago.

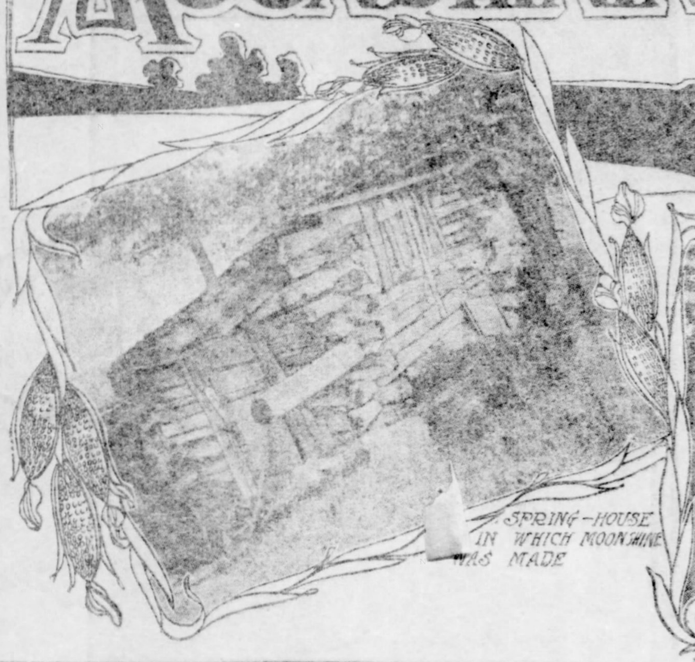
From the London Times of 1802.

"After the late election for Norwich Mr. Windham happening to meet one of the electors, was told by him his reasons for not voting for him. In the first place, he did not like him; and, in the second, his aversion arose from his being a turncoat, and many more observations equally affronting. Mr. Windham replied very coolly: 'You do this, sir, to put me off my guard; but I am collected, and though the laws of courtesy bid me knock you down, yet, as you have before voted for me, and as I think it may teach you how to behave in future, I shall only pull your nose,' which he did, by wringing it well.

You would never know how important some men are if they didn't inform you.

MOONSHINING ON LAUREL HILL MOUNTAIN.

BY T. REYNOLDS WILLIAMS



SPRING-HOUSE IN WHICH MOONSHINE WAS MADE

INTERIOR VIEW OF STILL-HOUSE SHOWING THE FIRE-PLACE.

A MOUNTAINEER AT HOME.

THE FAMOUS PRITTS ROCK. LEAVE YOUR MONEY HERE WITH A JUG, GO AWAY, AND IN AN HOUR COME BACK AND YOUR JUG WILL BE FILLED.

STILL-HOUSE WHICH BILL PRITTS AND HIS SON OPERATED.

MOUNTAIN FARMING LAND.

MOONSHINING as a leading occupation of the mountaineers of Laurel Hill.

Some engage in it simply as a diversion from the monotonies of life, while others rely upon the income derived therefrom for the support of the family. A man is not considered thrifty or enterprising who does not own a still, whether it is kept in operation all the time or not.

Moonshining is an industry, in spite of all that government officials can do. The annual output of illegally manufactured liquor in this section is unrivaled by that in any other district of equal area in the state.

Laurel Hill mountain, and especially that portion of it lying within a radius of five miles from the stone pedestal marking the limits of Westmoreland, Somerset and Fayette counties, is admirably suited for the moonshiner's purpose. It is wild, rugged and heavily wooded with native forest trees, and its either side is furrowed with deep and dark ravines down which dash swift streams of the purest water.

The section has always been a retreat, not only for moonshiners, but for lawbreakers of all kinds. Although a few inroads have been made upon nature by man's hand, causing the sun's rays to touch the earth at spots here and there through cleared patches, and although civilization, uninvited, has made some encroaches upon the inhabitants, the locality is yet a paradise for moonshiners, a rendezvous for thieves and a shame to a progressive commonwealth.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages in the way of seclusion, illicit distilling is usually carried on at night by the light of the moon. Hence the term "moonshine" and "moonshiner."

Trade Easy to Learn.

No great amount of education is needed by the moonshiner. He communes with nature and like her is wild and impetuous. He knows how to operate a still without ever having delved into the secrets of chemistry. His knowledge of geography, outside his immediate vicinity, begins and ends with a vague conception of the location of Pittsburgh, whence come their crude apparatus for distilling and also the officials to destroy the same, and realize a neat sum from the government for doing the job.

Occasionally a moonshiner gets to see Pittsburgh in a personal way and gets free and secure lodging for a year; but such opportunities for seeing the world are carefully avoided by these lovers of the wilds of nature.

The location for a still-house, if the cellar of the dwelling is not used—as is often the case—is selected with the utmost cunning. An abundant supply of running water is essential, and this necessitates the placing of the still-house along a water-course. This, it may be added, is the only clue officers have in hunting these infernal dens. Along Back creek alone, within a distance of three miles, may be seen five places where moonshiners recently carried on operations.

One of the shanties shown in a picture above was very securely located. Five officers searched for it a day and part of a night in vain without being possibly more than a half-mile from it all the time. A mountain stream comes down nearby and along this the officers made the closest search, having previously learned its approximate location. To the side of the stream a few hundred yards was a spring whose waters ran down a dozen yards or more and then sank into the rocks. Here, nestled the still-house, secure and in full operation.

Soft coal smoke is a much-complained-of nuisance in a city. So is wood smoke in the mountains, especially if a moonshiner has serious objections to stay up at night to run his still. The smoke rising above the tree tops is a source of disclosing the location of an operating still. But as the smoke nuisance can be obviated in cities by proper firing, so the moonshiner lessens the amount of smoke by using a little skill in the same direction. Only the driest wood is used for fire and this produces no smoke. No Indian in the enemy's territory ever kindled his fire with greater caution than does the experienced moonshiner.

Poisons in Mountain Dew.

In this day of adulteration of foods and drinks one might infer that the ignorance of the operators and the primitive methods employed would warrant the production of a beverage absolutely pure. Such is not the case. The product when ready for sale, although clear as the crystal water of a mountain stream, contains some of the deadliest poisons. Laurel leaves are put in the soaked rye chop to hasten fermentation, and while the amount of poison thus infused is small it is sufficient to tell on him who indulges in its use for any length of time. Deaths have been caused by its poisons, and two cases of total blindness are known. A poison is contained in moonshine, according to statements of physicians, which causes a defect of the optic nerve that medical skill can offer no hopes of remedying.

Capital in large quantities is not a necessary adjunct to the moonshiner's business. Thirty or forty dollars and a few days' work would set up and equip the best still in Laurel Hill. The most expensive pieces of apparatus are a copper kettle with a cap, a worm and a few yards of piping. Tubs or barrels are used to make the mash in from the chopped rye. Spouting is made from saplings split and hollowed out at the center to conduct the water into the still house.

"Is there much money in the business?" was asked one who was known to have been engaged in illicit distilling.

"Well, yes; tolerable," was the reply. "You see, rye costs about 75 cents a bushel. When chopped a bushel will make from three to four gallons of whisky. This sells for $2 a gallon, and, you know," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "we don't pay any revenue."

"But it is a dog's life," said he during the course of the conversation. "We always have to be on the look-out for officers and deceitful people. I never went to my still house without my Winchester, and then I never felt exactly safe. I'd not be talking this way now, but I haven't made a drop for over two years."

"Were you ever caught by officers?"

"Not caught, but scared. My still was destroyed and I——, well, the officers came in at the door of my house, and I went out at a back window."

"Where did you dispose of the stuff?"

"Most of it right here, but I had some men in Somerset and Uniontown that handled some for me. These fellows about here, that make it, have agents in almost every town of any size within 20 miles around."

"Is much made just now—do you think?" the latter being added to alleviate a pronounced embarrassment on the part of the mountaineer.

"No," was the prompt reply. "But it can be had at lots of places. Rye is a little too scarce in the summer. When new rye comes in they will start up again, I guess."

A number of years ago the moonshiners of Laurel Hill were organized for mutual protection. Bill Pritts seems to have been the leader in this movement, and for a long time was at the head of the organization. Among other things every man was required to take an iron-clad oath to shoot anyone on sight who would disclose any secrets. This led to the murdering of Jonathan Hostettler, who, it was thought, was responsible for some information gathered by officials which led to the arrest of over a dozen violators of the law. He was shot and beaten to death in cold blood on the highway, five miles above Trent by Bill Pritts and Bill Miller. The latter was brought to justice, serving a sentence for manslaughter, while the former, although subsequently tried for illicit distilling, was never arraigned for murder.

Bill Pritts is without question the most notorious of mountain moonshiners. His name is a byword in half a dozen towns. Pritts has just returned from serving a sentence for moonshining and reports have it that he is back at his old business. An old woman near Pritts' home volunteered the information that "he's still doin' business." "Guess they're goin' to let him alone," she said. "Guess they think it's no use tryin' to stop him."

Most noted among the moonshiners have been the Prittses, the Millers, the Hostettlers, the Fletchers, the Neiderhoisers, the Tinkeys and a score or so of other individuals.

STRANGE FOLK and QUEER THINGS

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

III.

RABY, K. C.

RABY advises the crown in criminal cases, and sometimes, but not often, appears in court in his own person. I forget which of our English wits it was who explained that tobacco is called the "Indian weed" because it is not a weed and does not come from India. The stranger might have imagined that Raby, K. C., took the title of "Little Boanerges," by which he was popularly known for years. He is a man of very handsome presence, and his address is even singular for its refinement and suavity. He is as little like a Boanerges as can be easily conceived, but the fact is that the nick-name was a family inheritance and came to him from his father, who was for years the most eminent of thieves' advocates—a compound of Buzfuz and Jaggers, a bullying and truculent person, whose constant proclamation it was that he was not to be put down by clamor. The more amiable and submissive a professional adversary was disposed to be the more resolved and determined not to be put down by clamor was Boanerges. At the Old Bailey, and elsewhere in London, his compeers had his measure, and so had the recorder and the lord mayor, and the stipendiary magistrates. As a consequence he lacked in town a certain efflorescence of splendor which he displayed outside it. To see him in his real majesty you had to find him in the country at a petty sessions, where he would terrify the unpaid justices out of their wits and would so browbeat the clerk and the adverse witnesses and the prosecutor and the police that he was like a magnified Punch broke loose and stunning everybody who came near him with his truncheon. He was a typical bully of the bar at a time when the bar tolerated this sort of manifestation. In truth, he was a florid exaggeration of the type, and the name of Boanerges seemed to express him mildly.

If he were not a bad as well as a dissolute man he might have brought an action against his face for libel. I remember him on the Oxford circuit, where I first saw him. He came bursting into court with that huge inflamed port-wine countenance of his, with its evil bright pig's eyes; and I thought I had never seen a wickeder face. He defended a murderer that day—a brute whose guilt was patent—and not merely patent, but horribly deliberate and cruel—and in his address to the jury he wept over this villain and beat his breast about him, and defied anybody who thought him guilty ever to go to sleep any more, with such a perfection of audacity as I had never seen.

His income was probably not a large one at any time, for his clients were not as a rule amongst those who can afford to pay thumping fees. He took his son early away from school and attached him to his own person. The present Mr. Raby, K. C., carried his father's briefbag and picked up his earliest knowledge of criminal jurisprudence—in which he is now an acknowledged master—in the humblest and most fugitive manner. Perhaps nothing more fortunate ever happened to the boy than when that Bufuzcum-Jaggers of a father finally went home. He has not bullied a witness, or defied a judge, or cozened a jury this 30 years.

A friendly solicitor gave little Boanerges his articles and the boy read industriously and got himself called to the bar, and for many a long day and year wished himself just that one step in life backward. He had ample time, like Gilbert's prototype of him, to grow tired of third-class journeys and dinners of bread and water. The stuff gown in which he went into court was so shabby and threadbare that he was ashamed of it long and long before he was first briefed. It is very probable that the prosperous and famous Mr. Raby, K. C., could not at this moment tell you how he found a dinner on three days a week in those bitter years, if indeed he could be quite sure of having dined so often.

Curious it is to reflect, and never can cease to be curious, on what unexpected happenings our fates depend. Here is a cultured, eminent and universally respected gentleman, who might to the end of his days have languished in obscurity if it had not been that he found and took the opportunity of choking the life out of a fellow creature; for though Arthur Raby never laid a hand on Robert Wearman he pinioned him and put the rope about his neck, and pulled the bolt beneath his feet as surely as Calcroft did it all. Robert Wearman might have been alive today or might have died in his bed, wealthy and respected, and Arthur Raby might have haunted the courts until he died of inanition, without any guess of the faculties he carried about with him, if it had not been for one of the strangest of apparent accidents.

Sarah Wearman was a wealthy spinster who came of a German stock. She was 65 years of age, owned a freehold farm, a considerable quantity of small house property in a midland town and about £7,000 in consols. She enjoyed roughly an income of some £650 a year, and she had but two relatives in the world. Of these, one—that Robert Wearman of whom mention has already been made—was the son of her brother; and the second, William Hargett, was her sister's son. These two nephews alike professed to be devoted to her, which considering the expectations they had was not very surprising. Hargett was a man approaching middle age. He was a farmer and was generally known to be unprosperous in his business, but he was industrious and frugal, and his aunt's reputation for wealth and her known friendship for her nephew helped to keep him in decent position towards his creditors. Robert Wearman was a man of another character. He was younger than his cousin by some 10 years, had lived a wandering life, having sailed for some years before the mast and herded sheep in Australia, and had set up in business by his aunt's bounty as a tobacconist and tow dealer in that very austere town in which he afterwards came to be tried for his life. He was a boon companion and sang a capital song. His accomplishments helped him to neglect his business and to run into debt. His creditors pressed him, his business was distrained upon and he found his way into prison on a judgment summons which he was unable to discharge.

On the day appointed for his release his aunt and his cousin Hargett drove in a four-wheeled cab to the gaol and there met the prisoner, whom they conveyed to the chief hotel of the town. On the way thither they passed the shop of which Robert Wearman had lately been deprived and he made it his business to call there, professing that he had left a favorite pipe and an old penknife behind him. He cracked a joke or two with the new proprietor and amongst other things he said—parodying the burial service—that he had taken nothing with him into prison and it was very certain that he had taken nothing out. In illustration of this statement he turned his pockets inside out, an act at which the tradesman's assistant laughed heartily. The pipe and the knife claimed by Wearman were not found, but whilst they were being sought for the visiter walked round the counter and helped himself to some sweetmeats which stood in jars in the window. He picked up and laid down a number of small objects which were exposed for sale, and left the shop after a stay of three or four minutes only. He, his aunt and his cousin dined together at the chief hostelry of the town. Their object in meeting was to arrange for him some new start in life and in the course of the discussion it was settled that he should try his fortune in Canada.

Shortly after the close of the meal Miss Wearman became unwell. The landlady of the house who knew her intimately, persuaded her to leave the coffee room and rest in a private apartment adjoining it. The landlady prescribed a cup of tea and went away to prepare it. Hagett, the elder nephew, officiously followed, saying that he would carry the tea to his aunt with his own hands. A strange meaning was afterwards given to this solicitude when it transpired that William Hargett was seen to place the tray upon the landing whilst he stood on the stair, to lift the lid of the teapot, to take a paper from his pocket and to empty its contents in the form of a white powder into the tea. He returned the paper to the waistcoat pocket from which he had taken it, and carried the tray into the coffee room, where several visitors observed and remarked upon his pallid and disturbed appearance. He professed to be unwilling to disturb his aunt by appearing before her to so disordered a condition and he requested his cousin Wearman to carry the tea into the next room.

The events which immediately succeeded may be summarized with great brevity. Miss Wearman having drunk the tea developed alarming symptoms. The doctors who were called to her found her enduring intolerable agonies. The symptoms were of a most baffling character. The medical men were both of opinion that the unfortunate woman had—whether by accident or design—been poisoned, but they could decide upon no toxic agent which would produce all the symptoms they were called upon to diagnose. Miss Wearman died at 4 o'clock on the following morning. Hargett, who had already been prevented by force from leaving the house, was immediately arrested. The incriminating paper, with a powder still clinging to it, was found upon him. He had had countless opportunities of destroying it, but with that amazing fatuity which so often characterizes the criminal mind he had forgotten it. The man made a complete clean breast of it before his trial. His aunt had made a will dividing her property equally between her two nephews. He was being relentlessly pursued by one particular creditor, who seemed rather more anxious to ruin his debtor than to recover his loan. He determined to sacrifice the old lady to his own necessities.

The poison he had employed was homemade, and I do not specify or describe it, because it can easily be prepared by anybody who knows the simple secret. The confession of the murderer was so absolute that it could have left nothing to be desired, if it had not been for the extraordinary fact that whilst the poison Hargett confessed to using had been directed against the action of the heart, and whilst the action of such a drug was distinctly traceable, a post mortem revealed the most appalling irritation of the alimentary canal. That was not produced by any preparation from that simple wayside blossom of whose properties Hargett had availed himself.

Up to a point the case was clear. Enough of a certain deleterious drug had been administered to cause death. William Hargett on his own confession had administered it. The astonishingly diabolical nature of the truth occurred to nobody until it occurred to Arthur Raby almost on the eve of the trial. He went hopelessly on circuit, or almost hopelessly, a polished, quiet, sad-mannered, courteous gentleman, for whom nobody seemed to have any kind of value. On the night before the opening of this particular eventful assize he met the two doctors who were interested in the case and they talked the case over with some freedom. There was nothing to conceal and the whole story was related. He was interested rather in Robert Wearman than in William Hargett; and asked what the doctors thought were idle questions about him. He was an equal beneficiare under the aunt's will. Why did he escape suspicion? It was he who actually carried in the tea. Why did he escape suspicion? In answer to these suggestions and inquiries it turned out that he had not entirely escaped. He had, it appeared, been searched, and the noticeable fact revealed was that the man was literally destitute. He had nothing whatsoever but the clothes he stood in, save and except an acid drop, and a glass marble such as children play with. Wearman himself drew these from one of his pockets and held them out to show them for what they were and threw them into the fire with the remark that he had now no more property than a homeless dog.

The briefless barrister finished his whisky and soda and withdrew. He was absent perhaps an hour, and when he returned the medical gentlemen were still in the coffee room. Mr. Raby was very grave and rather pale, and his eyes were unusually bright. He made a request that the doctors would accompany him to his room, and in some wonderment they complied with his desire.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am about to complete your diagnosis of the case of Miss Sarah Wearman, who came to her death in this house less than three months ago. You sir," he continued, addressing the elder of his listeners, "I know to be a justice of the peace. It will be my duty in a very few minutes to lay before you a charge of murder against Robert Wearman."

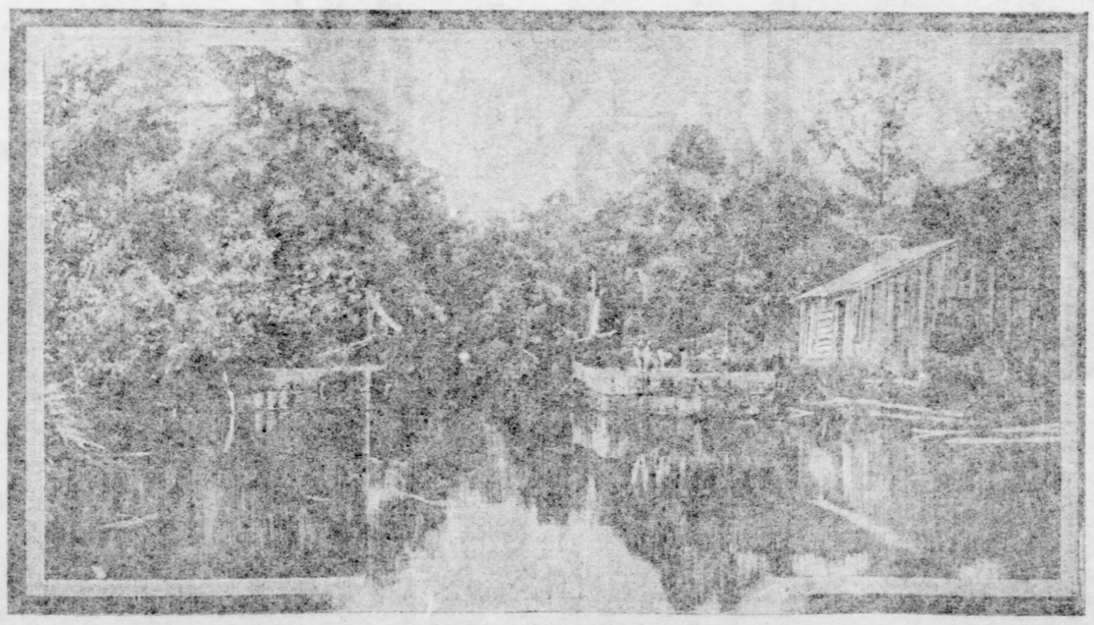
They both broke out upon him, assuring him in the most positive terms that Robert Wearman could not by any possibility have been implicated. He had come, so to speak, naked from his prison. He had had no opportunity of purchasing or procuring anything of a dangerous nature, and it had been proved that he was not absent from the coffee room more than two minutes at the outside when he had carried the tea tray to his aunt. The barister listened quietly, and whilst he listened he drew from his pocket a little cornet of twisted paper. This he opened, and set on the top of the scanty chest of drawers, revealing a number of misshapen globules of glass. He took one of these objects in his hand, and asked if its properties were known.

"Why," said one of the doctors, "it's what the children call a Rupert's drop, a little tear of glass, which if you pinch off the end of it flies into an impalpable powder."

"Glass, reduced to an impalpable powder would have a certain perceptible effect on the human system if introduced into it?" The doctors looked at each other as men look who are made dumb by an unexpected flash of light. "Mr. Wearman sold these trifling toys," said Raby. "I have bought my tobacco from the man, and have seen these things in the window. I purchased the whole stock tonight, and I should like an interview with Mr. Wearman in your presence, gentlemen. He is staying in the house, but is keeping his room out of delicacy for his cousin's predicament."

Mr. Wearman received his visitors with a chastened politeness. But when Raby with a glittering eye upon him, and without one spoken word, held out towards him a Rupert's drop, and with a pinch resolved it into seeming nothing, he made one inarticulate outcry, and sprang right at the barrister's throat. He was easily secured, for all his strength ebbed away from him. He was arrested, charged, tried and hanged on the same scaffold with his cousin, whose trial was postponed in order that both cases might be heard together. There was no collusion between the two villains. Each had determined separately upon the crime, and the peculiarity of Robert Wearman's case was that he had not committed an act of supererogation he would have had everything he wanted twice over, and a clear conscience into the bargain.

Raby admits it that it was not a great feat of intelligence either to remember that Wearman exhibited to foolish child's toy in his window, or to associate that toy with the symptoms of a baffling irritant poison. "But" he has been known to say to his one friend of late, "it was that and nothing else which brought me my practice. It was that which led me to raising silk; and it will be that which will give me the knighthood they tell me I am to get by and by."



The Lock of the Old Canal.

With eggs 50 per cent higher than usual, there is no telling where they will go when the barn-storming get on the road.

International Telephony.

Paris is the center of an international telephone wire net; its extreme ends are London, Hamburg, Berlin, and, in connection with the French-Italian line about to be opened, Turin and Milan. The Paris-Berlin line is the longest with 625 miles of wire. The Paris-Hamburg line is about the same. The distance from Paris to Turin, measured by an air line, is about 375 miles, and that between Paris and Milan about 470 miles.

But all these lines are eclipsed in length by that between Paris and Cologne, not by the direct line, but by indirect connection, often rendered necessary by breaks in the other service. In such cases a person in Paris desiring to speak to Cologne is connected via Berlin. This round-about way increases the wire distance about 375 miles, making the total about 1,000 miles.

The Cologne Gazette states that this does not impair the distinctness of the message, and no loss of time is noted in using this increased distance.

HOW THE WATER COMES DOWN AT LODORE.

Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Here smoking and frothing,
Its tumult and wrath in
It hastens along conflicting strong;
Now striking and raging,
As if a war waging,
Its caverns and rocks among;
Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Swelling and flinging,
Showering and springing,
Flying and whirling,
Spurting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around,
Collecting, dissecting,
With endless rebound.
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in,
Confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound
Bubbling and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And brightening and whitening,
And quivering and shivering,
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and grossing,
And flowing and growing,
And running and stunning,
And hurrying and scurrying,
And glittering and glittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And whirling and spinning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dinning and boring,
And working and jerking,
And gurgling and struggling,
And heaving and cleaving,
And thundering and foundering,
And falling and crawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
And clattering and battering and shattering,
And scraming and streaming and beaming,
And running and flushing and brushing and gushing
And dashing and rapping and clapping and slapping,
And curling and whirling and purling and whirling,
Retreating and meeting and beating and sheeting,
Delaying and staying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And thumping and plumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing,
And so never ending but always descending,
Sounds and motions forever and ever are blended
All at once, and all o'er, with a mighty uproar,
And, in this way the water comes down at Lodore.

—Robert Southey.

$1000 In Gold Free

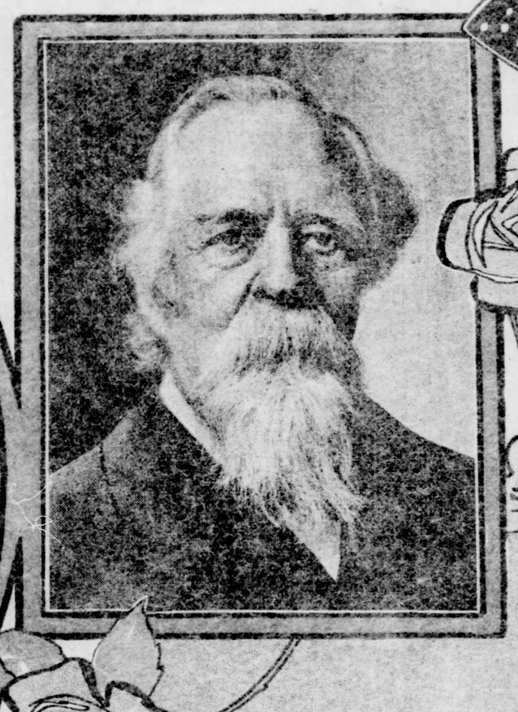
AAAADDEFGG
IIIILNNOORR

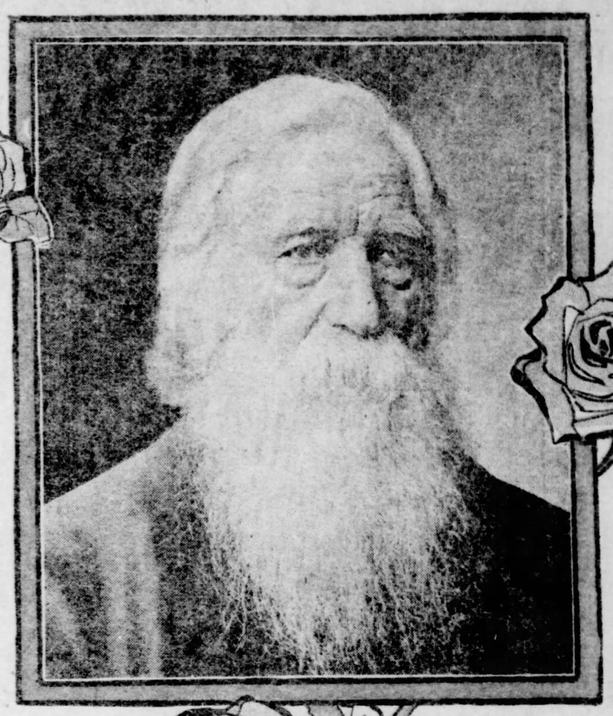
HISTORY PUZZLE

We will give $1000.00 in gold to any one who will arrange the twenty-one (21) letters printed above into the names of three well known states of the United States. This is an instructive and interesting problem of history. One of these three states was settled by the Spanish in 1554, first became a territory March 3, 1822, and then a state March 3, 1845. Another of these three states was settled by the French, 1750, became a territory May 7, 1800, and a state Dec. 11, 1816. The other one of these three states was settled by the English in 1733, and was one of the original states. Each one of these three states have the same number of letters in it, and each also ends with the letter "A." Remember, we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which should take less than one hour of your time. In making the three names the letters can only be used as many times as they appear. After you have found the three correct names, you will have used every letter in the twenty-one exactly as many times as it appears. We make this liberal offer in order to introduce one of the most charming and interesting family magazines, fully illustrated with art covers, into every family and home where it is now unknown. Try and win! If you will make the three correct names and send them to us at once, who knows but that you will win the prize? Anyway we do not want any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. As soon as we receive your solution, if it is correct, we will mail you at once full particulars. You will then know if your solution is correct. We sincerely hope you will try for the prize, as we shall surely give the $1000.00 every month. Do not delay. Write at once. ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 32 No. William St., New York City, N. Y.

TRIUMPHS of THE MEN BEHIND THE CAMERA

CHARACTERISTIC POSES





By Elizabeth Buettler.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

"This is her picture as she was:
It seems a thing to wonder on,
As though mine image in the glass
Should tarry when myself am gone.
I gaze until she seems to stir—
Until my eyes almost aver
That now, even now, the sweet lips part
To breath the words of the sweet heart;
And yet the earth is over her."

PHOTOGRAPHY today is not considered solely mechanical, as it was thought to be several years ago. Today it stands side by side with painting as a fine art, and the photographer, like the painter, is an artist.

In order that photography may be judged by the same standard as painting, two necessities are involved. First, the photographer must have as sound a knowledge of photography as the painter has of picture making; then he must know that he has power as well as the painter to put personal expression into his pictures.

Photography has two distinct roads, the utilitarian and the aesthetic. The first is a record of facts, the other an expression of beauty. In the first class we find photographs of sculpture, architecture, machinery, war scenes, views taken by tourists and illustrated papers. All are good as works of art, and some show much skill and feeling. To this class also belongs the portrait, which is a true record of personal characteristics. As a beautiful picture we enjoy it, even though the likeness may not be so good.

Striving for Beauty.

The photographer of the aesthetic class has beauty for his sole motive. He also records facts, but not as facts; he expresses the feeling the facts made upon him. While the first class has mechanical and scientific principles, the second must have sympathy, imagination, knowledge and power.

After a little study we find the only real difference between the painter and the photographer is their respective tools—that the camera is the most mechanical part of photography. As for its limitations, all art has limitations, and that it is the pride of the true artist to rise despite them.

The photographer is no longer at the mercy of his camera—obliged to stand back and wait the result of the box with the glass eye. He is free to fashion, create or reject. In his pictures we see his own feeling and the impression the picture made on his mind.

This individuality of feeling has induced many people to choose the photographer in preference to other mediums of art. "Let us always have men ready to give the loving pains of a life to the faithful representing of commonplace things—men who see beauty in the commonplace things and delight in showing how kindly the light of heaven falls on them."

In order to fully appreciate works of art it is necessary to know there is a great difference between the way the camera sees an object and how it appears to the eye of man. Each individual observer sees things differently; our vision is affected by the individual character of our eyes; by our power of observation; by our likes and dislikes in temperament which looks at certain things in preference to others.

The Human Camera.

Man's physical apparatus is an instrument delicately sensitive to conscious and unconscious change, not an insenate machine like the camera.

When we gaze on a landscape the eye readjusts its focus as the object recedes. The camera has a fixed focus; all it cannot reach our imagination must supply.

In order to reach and arouse the imagination the artist takes for his model nature, something known and loved by all.

For this reason we call pictures beautiful, and works of art that speak right home to us with a personal message; for the same reason we reject such pictures as convey a record of facts, but leave us cold and unsatisfied.

Many artists show such a knowledge of nature and fulness of sympathy that we scarcely need ask the author as we look at the picture.

The soul should be expressed in the picture, and it should have feeling that appeals. We sometime see looking down at us from the wall a face half sad, half stately, with grave, sweet eyes, that seems to read the language of our very soul.

A good proof of the improvement in the art of photography as "seeing is believing" is to compare the old family album with the pictures of today. We find difference in the character and quality of the prints, improvement in the camera and photographic materials and in the photographer, who has an advance in knowledge, taste and ideas.

Light and Shade.

Photography is a black and white process, but the photographer if he be an artist must represent color value in his pictures. With but two colors, black and white, to draw from, he must make a picture in which there are many colors. Hair, eyes, face and dress, each must be different. To be true the face must have the value of flesh; the garment the value of the material; thus, a gray velvet gown must look and feel gray velvet.

The artist studies this, and with the half-tones between black and white, light and shadow, he brings out his effects.

To produce the best results the photographer must be acquainted with his subject. Here is where the real artist finds his greatest difficulty, usually he has from 10 to 15 minutes to study his subject, and the customer expects too much.

Quite as many mistakes arise from the indiscretion of the subject as from lack of skill in the artist. If he tries to pose his subject they object. "They want to be natural."

The many points the photographer must rely on for his effects are overlooked. Many beautiful pictures are condemned for some slight cause, when the expression and pose is excellent.

Statesmen, orators, artists, poets and musicians are generally posed to represent their calling, artistic or professional.

Children are posed to represent simplicity; women subjects not displaying much character in their faces are made as beautiful as possible.

For best results people should be unaccompanied in the studio. If there is anyone present the subject you are trying to pose becomes self-conscious and unnatural.

Another point overlooked today is that people seek quantity not quality in photography; for the price of one good picture they want twelve; as a result the photographer cannot do himself justice for the money, and they are not pleased.

Amusing Experience.

A photographer has an excellent opportunity to study human nature, and many amusing stories are told.

Not long ago a Pittsburgh photographer conducted a studio at a summer resort. In one of his walks through the country he found a curious insect which he brought home and fastened to the wall of his studio. Later in the day an old lady came to have her picture taken. When all was ready and the artist was about to pull the slide, he remembered he had not told her where to look. "Madam," said he, "I am ready; now look at that fly." To his astonishment she walked across the room, readjusted her glasses and said: "What a strange critter it is!"

Another lady from the "Emerald Isle" brought back to the photographer a daguerreotype with which she was not pleased. In vain he tried to show her its good points. At last he exclaimed: "Madam, I cannot see why you do not like this picture, I think it is beautiful." "Well," she replied; "if you like it so well you had better keep it."

"As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive; no laconism can reach it; 'tis the shorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room."

Character in Bank Checks.

Man shows a deal of his individuality in his bank checks. A "flashy" man will have a "flashy" check, and a man who wears "loud" clothes and big rings will have a check engraved on tinted paper, with pictures and his name covering the ends of it, with ornamental characters.

A plain, quiet business man has a plain, quiet check. It does not follow because a man has his check made to order, instead of taking the ready-made kind that the banks furnish him, that he has a big bank account, any more than a cheap suit of clothes indicates that a man cannot afford to buy better. On the contrary, a man with a bank account who uses quiet checks usually has a bigger balance than the man who sends out specimens of engraving with his signature on them.

The Astors use checks with no engraving, being plainly printed. When an Astor draws a personal check the name is printed near the left edge, in the plainest manner. The numbers are not even printed on them, but when filled in at all are filled in with ink. The Astors use a good quality of pink colored paper.

The Vanderbilts' checks are more elaborate than those of the Astors, though not much more. They are not so elaborate now as they used to be.

One of the first things that some men do when they go into business is to have their checks made to order. They think that it gives them a certain distinction and it shows that they are of importance.

If there can be said to be a fashion in checks, small checks are the more fashionable checks. A big check is bad form. It is also bad form to carry a pocket checkbook. It has an air of display about it and shows the character of a man, just as the wearing of many diamonds does. The proper thing to do is to have a big book, three checks wide, and to tear out two or three to carry around loose in the pocket.

Tellers and cashiers prefer the plain printed to the elaborately engraved checks. They are easier to read, easier to keep tally of and rather hard to alter. An alteration or change shows easier on a plain check than on an elaborate one.

It is with banks as with men. A good deal about a bank can be told from the kind of checks it furnishes. Country banks furnish more elaborate checks than city banks. Big banks have plainer checks and better paper than smaller banks.

Egyptian Cotton.

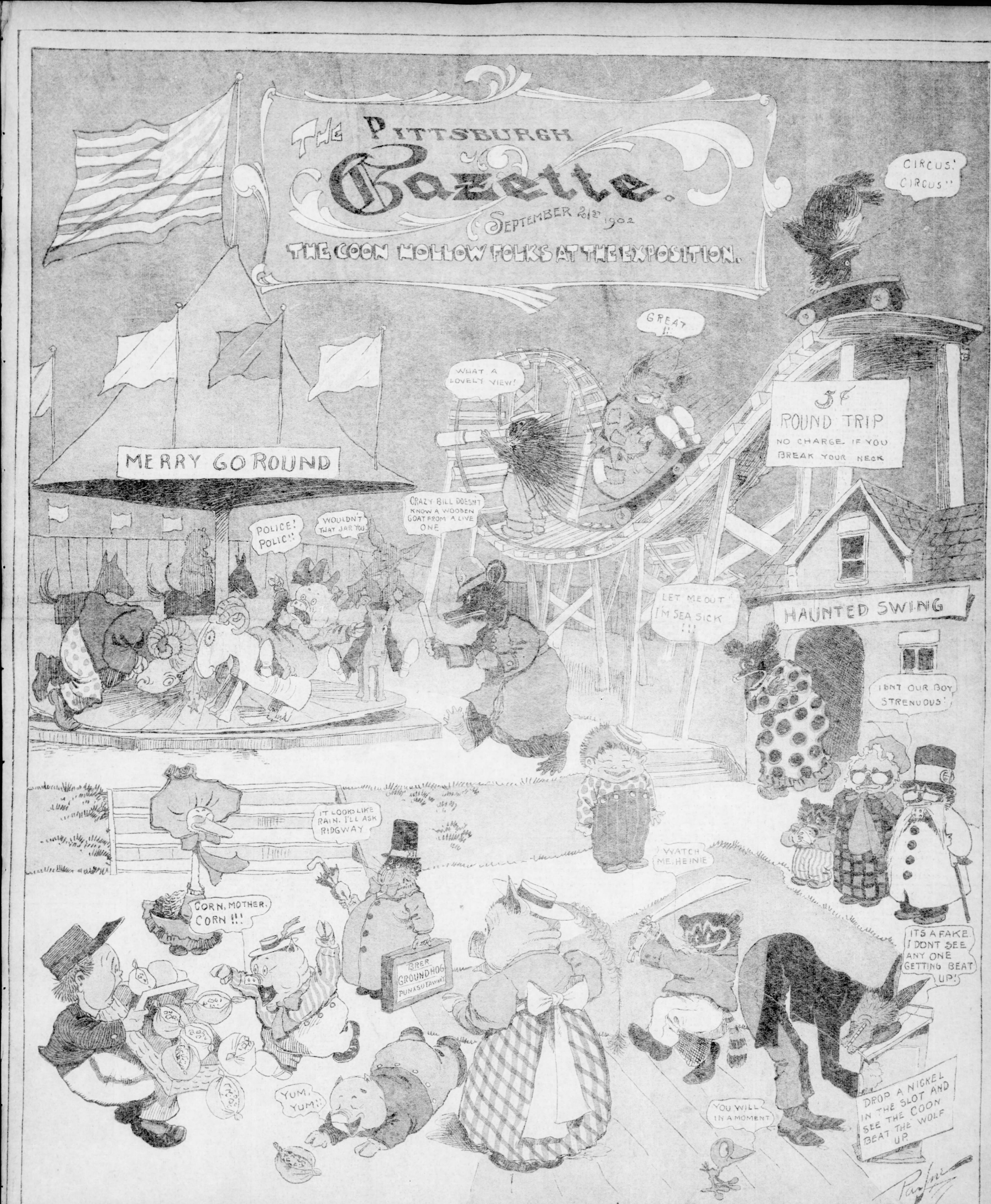
Egyptian cotton is being introduced in Texas and promises to revolutionize the cotton industry of the south. It is much more desirable than the cotton raised in the United States now, and is even better than the sea island cotton. The Egyptian cotton has much longer fiber than other cottons, and its seed can be removed so easily that it is not necessary to cut up the cotton in ginning it.

"Why did the evil spirits enter into the swine?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "'Cause hogs will eat any old thing," replied little Sammy.

THE PITTSBURGH Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 21st 1902

THE COON HOLLOW FOLKS AT THE EXPOSITION.



Entertaining Stories for The Sunday Gazette's Young Readers

EVICTION OF THE DELAWARES

A NARRATIVE FOR YOUNG FOLKS

By EDGAR W. HASSLER.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THERE is a second chapter to the story of the long walk, by which the Delawares were cheated out of their lands along the Delaware river. There are other chapters all blood stained, but the story of the second chapter will be told now, in order.

In the spring and summer after the walk was made white men in great number began to move to the Delaware lands. Thomas Penn, who still lived in Philadelphia, sold the lands rapidly and many Irishmen and Germans went up the river to the new country. It was a very beautiful and fertile region. Along the Delaware river and in the valleys of the smaller streams the soil was rich and brought forth heavy crops. The mountain woods were full of game, which gave food to the settlers for only the cost of powder and bullets. Among the wild animals were panthers, wildcats, bears and deer. There were great flocks of turkeys and pigeons. Fine fish were plentiful in all the waters. It is no wonder that the Delawares did not wish to leave this land of plenty.

Indians Loved Their Country.

For not less than 200 years the Indians of this tribe had lived along the Delaware. They were not roving Indians, like the tribes of the far west. They did not move, year by year, from one place to another. They built huts of poles and bark and their little villages remained in the same spot for many years. The valleys along the Delaware river were their homes and they loved the land where they had been born and had learned to hunt and fish. Their fathers and grandfathers were buried there and they believed that their gods dwelt on the tops of the high mountains and watched over them.

So it was that the Delawares were very angry when they saw the white men coming into their country with horses, axes and rifles. The forest trees began to fall; fires swept through the valleys to clear out the bushes; the game fled away to farther mountains. The Delawares refused to leave the land along the river. They said that the long walk was a fraud, that they had not sold the country and would not give it up. The white men who moved in had many quarrels with the Indians. Sometimes there were fights with fists or clubs, and, although nobody was badly hurt, the settlers began to fear that the Indians would make actual war.

Messengers and letters were sent to Philadelphia, asking for help. The colony had no soldiers to drive the Indians from their homes, so that Thomas Penn, Governor Thomas and the councilors were much troubled for a time what they should do in the case. At length they hit upon another cruel trick to play on their old friends, the Delawares.

Call to the Iroquois.

It was decided to call in the terrible Iroquois and have them frighten the Delawares from the coveted lands. After the plan was carefully arranged, Thomas Penn sailed away to England and left the work to Governor Thomas and his councilors.

The Iroquois claimed that they had conquered the Delawares many years before and that the Delawares were subject to the orders of the Iroquois league. In truth, the whole Delaware tribe had never been conquered, but it was a peaceable race and feared the power of the Iroquois. There were more than 2,000 warriors among the Iroquois and they were better armed than any other Indians in America. Governor Thomas sent a message to the Iroquois king, asking him to come down to Philadelphia, with his chiefs and captains, for a great feast and peace treaty, and the king agreed to come.

At this time the king of the Delawares was Olumapees, which means "Keeper of the Records." He was an old man and all his life had been the friend of the Quakers of Pennsylvania. He loved the memory of William Penn. During the lifetime of the founder, if the Indians complained of any wrongs done to them, Penn was always ready to make things right. Now, Olumapees and some of his chiefs found a white man to write a letter for them, complaining about the long walk and the efforts of the settlers to drive them from their homes. They sent this letter to the judges of the supreme court, and in it were said some harsh things about William Penn's sons.

The Letter of the Iroquois.

This letter made Gov. Thomas and his councilors angry. They sent the messenger back to the Delaware chiefs with this reply:

"We paid you for your lands long ago. We have also bought them from the Iroquois, who tell us they are the real owners. The chiefs of the Iroquois are coming to Philadelphia next summer. We will tell them about your conduct. If you please you may come at the same time, at your own expense, and hear what we and the Iroquois have to say." These were sharp words to the Delawares, who had for many years been the best friends of the white men.

It was in July, 1742, that more than 200 chiefs and warriors of the Iroquois visited Philadelphia. At their head was their king, Canassatego, a tall, splendid man, famous as a warrior and an orator. He and his chiefs were gay with dyed feathers, colored blankets, gold and silver jewelry, strings of wampum, beads and bells. The Iroquois were the richest of Indians and when they visited the white men they made a great show of finery. No Indians ever before received such grand treatment in Philadelphia. Canassatego and the high chiefs were received by the governor and councilors in one house after another, where they were served with the finest wines and other liquors. There were great dinners, where many healths were drunk. For five or six days there was continual feasting, with much parade and speechmaking.

The Victims at Hand.

At length, at a small meeting held in the house belonging to the Penns, Governor Thomas told the chiefs that the council had voted to give $1,500 to them, besides presents of goods of which the Indians already knew, and he then asked them to drive the Delawares away from the lands along the great river. Canassatego, overcome by the feasts, the wine and the kindness of the governor, agreed to everything and a meeting was arranged to crush the Delawares.

Meanwhile, Olumapees and a few of the Delaware chiefs had come to town. They were not admitted to the dinners and revels. In years past nothing had been too good for them, but now they were permitted to sleep in the open air and to find their own food.

The meeting with the poor Delawares was held in the big house belonging to William Penn's sons. At a large table sat Governor Thomas and his councillors, some of them wearing huge wigs and all looking very pompous. In front of them were seated King Canassatego and the high chiefs of the Iroquois, dressed in their finest. At one side were old Olumapees and a few chiefs of the Delawares, silent and subdued.

Canassatego stood up and spoke his piece in the Iroquois language. In his day he was the greatest of Indian orators. He looked very grand with his feather headdress, bands of colored beads, gold bracelets and crimson blanket. His face was stern and his voice loud. The Iroquois speaks with his mouth wide open. In his language there is no sound that closes the lips.

The Blow Delivered.

To the governor Canassatego said: "I see that the Delawares have been unruly and are altogether in the wrong. We will remove them from your lands and oblige them to quit all claim to the lands forever, since they have received pay for them."

He turned to the Delaware chiefs and thus addressed them:

"You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken severely till you recover your senses and become sober. How came you to take upon you to sell lands at all? We conquered you. We made women of you. You know you are women and can no more sell land than women. It is not fit that you should have the power to sell land, for you abuse it. This land that you claim is gone through your stomachs. You have been furnished with clothes, meat and drink by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again like children as you are.

"What makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us that you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even the value of a pipe shank, from you for it? For these reasons we charge you to remove instantly. We do not give you liberty to think about it. You are women. Take the advice of a wise man and remove instantly. We assign you two places to go, either to Wyoming or Shamokin. Do not deliberate, but move away."

The Delaware Migration.

Canassatego handed a belt of wampum to Olumapees and then said further:

"This belt of wampum serves to forbid you, your children and grandchildren, to the latest posterity, from ever meddling in land affairs. Neither you nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any land, for which you are to keep this belt as a memory. We have some other business to transact with our brethren, therefore, depart from the council and consider what has been said to you."

With these harsh and pitiless words, Canassatego sat down and there was silence for awhile. Then Olumapees and his little band arose, drew their blankets about them and went out. They mounted their horses and rode away to the north.

Meekly the Delawares obeyed the order of the Iroquois. They gathered their corn and beans into bags, packed up all their other goods and departed from their beloved lands. Their last act was to burn all their cabins. They knew they would not use them again, and they would not leave them for the white men. In the autumn all the Delawares went away from the great river whose name they bore, through the forest, over the wild mountains called the Shades of Death, to the valley of the upper Susquehanna. There they made new homes at Wyoming and Shamokin. Some went farther, even to the Allegheny river. All were very bitter in their hearts toward the white men. The Indian loves revenge, and the day of the Delaware's revenge was not far away.

Thomas Penn.

Son of the founder, who brought Woe upon Pennsylvania by departing from his father's example.

FRUITS OF DESERTION

By HELEN L. COFFIN.

Saturday was always Jimmie's busy day, and this was the busiest one of all. He had saved up everything he hadn't time to do before to do then. He had to see Bob Winters about swapping tops; he had to ask the rest of the gang what they thought of having a show out in his barn; Bill Smith had said once to Short Flanders, and Shorty had come at once and told him, that Jimmie didn't dast do anything unless his mother said he could; so among his other duties Jimmie felt that today he must make Bill eat his words. Jimmie was naturally in a tremendous hurry.

There were a few things which he had to do at home; he knew there was no manner of use in trying to shirk them, so he went to work with alacrity and carried wood and water, and ran to the store, and over to his grandmother's for a pattern, and to his Aunt Clarissa's for a receipt, and here, there and everywhere until almost 9 o'clock. Then he asked his mother if there was anything else she wanted him to do for her, and when she said no, he snatched a cookie or two and three apples and started off to see about the top. Before he reached the gate his mother called him. "Take Philip with you," she said. "Your Uncle John's folks are coming to dinner, and I can't watch the baby. You can wheel him along with you just as well as not."

Jimmie rebelled. He said he thought it was a mean shame; he never could go anywhere, or do anything, that he didn't have to take that kid along with him. And he didn't see what Uncle John's folks were always coming there to dinner, anyhow—he should think—

"James Robinson!" rebuked his mother. "I am ashamed of you!" And Jimmie dared say no more. When his mother brought Philip out in his carriage, he started away with poor grace; he shoved the carriage before him with little vindictive pushes; and his wrath was not even softened when Philip put out his little baby hands and called him by name. Always before Jimmie had thought that that was the very cunningest thing that anybody's baby brother had ever done, but today he didn't care. "It isn't any wonder the kids all think I'm a ninny, and call me a 'baby tender.' It's no use ever trying to do anything or be anybody, or nothing! I always have to play with Philip, or wheel him, or put him to sleep! It's not fair!" Then Jimmy had a thought. Why couldn't he just leave Philip in some nice quiet spot and then go on without him? There was a little clump of evergreens in the public square which enclosed a most cosy retreat. Philip would go to sleep in a few minutes—he always did when he was out doors, and then Jimmy would just wheel him into this snug place and leave him. Somewhat encouraged, Jimmy devoted himself to putting the baby asleep. Philip was contrary, he much preferred playing; but finally the warm sunshine and the motion of the carriage all together were too much for him, and he went to sleep. Then Jimmy rolled him softly into the corner by the evergreens and stole away gently on his tiptoes.

As he went down the street toward Bob Winters', Jimmie had a most peculiar feeling; he thought it was a new sort of stomach ache at first, and it grew worse and worse; before very long he was thoroughly uncomfortable. A red-breasted robin sat on the top rail of Mr. Duncan's fence and cocked one eye at Jimmie as he went by. "Where's Philip?" he asked. Mrs. Mayhew's gray tabby cat came out and rubbed up against Jimmie's legs. "P-P-Philip?" she purred, inquiringly. "Cut-cut-cut!" chattered Mrs. Fernley's bantam chicken, "Where's the baby?" And when finally Jimmie took to his heels and ran to the Winters' house, Bob called, "Where's the kid?"

Jimmie was so provoked. "None of your business!" he retorted with some heat.

"Wanter fight?" asked Bob, baring his arm.

"No, I don't," said Jimmie. "I came to trade tops with you."

Bob shook his head. "To late—I gave mine to Bill for his three-blade knife."

"Humph!" remarked Jimmie. "His knife wasn't any good—all the blades were softened down and broke into so they couldn't cut."

This was Bob's turn to be provoked. "If I was afraid to fight," he sneered, "I wouldn't say such mean things." Then he walked off away from Jimmie, calling back over his shoulder as a parting shot—"Where's the kid?"

Jimmie went on his way. Everything was asking for Philip. Right by the side of the road was a gay bunch of butter-and-eggs; if there was one thing in all the world that Philip loved better than another, it was these bonny yellow blossoms. Jimmie could see just how he would put out his hands for them, and make his fingers go until they were picked for him. Then he met Bill and Shorty Flanders. Jimmie was just on the point of asking them about the show when Shorty called out: "Hi there, baby tender! Lost yer job?" So Jimmie passed them by without speaking. There was another robin on the fence, and he asked about Philip; there were three or four more cats that came and rubbed up against his legs, and all they did was to purr "P-P-Philip!" Certain cunning little things which Philip had just learned to do kept coming into Jimmie's memory; and all the time that queer feeling in the pit of his stomach kept getting worse.

At last he could stand it no longer. He turned and ran back to the square as fast as ever he could. There was the little clump of evergreens all right—but Jimmie hardly dared to look within. What if—but he parted the branches with trembling fingers—and there, sound asleep, just as he had left him, he found the baby Philip. Jimmie gave a joyous whoop, and Philip opened his eyes. Jimmie—who was one of the kind of boys who never kissed anybody if he could possibly help it—showered innumerable pecks of affection on his brother's face. Philip hardly knew how to take it at first, but when the awkward Jimmie landed a kiss right on the top of his nose, Philip knew it was a joke, and he laughed right out.

They started off for home presently, and Jimmie discovered to his surprise that he had lost that queer feeling in the pit of his stomach and was really quite happy. "Why don't you ask me where Philip is now?" he asked the robin and the chicken and the cat. But they all went by him, and never said a word.

THE ROBBER ARTIST.

Old Jack Frost is a robber bold,
He frightens the Sun and steals his gold,
He scatters it over the autumn trees.
The Sunbeams try, but they cannot seize
The gold again for their Father Sun.
So well is Jack Frost's painting done.
He steals from the glowing sunset sky,
Radiant colors to mix in his dye,
He paints the world with such wondrous skill,
We do not arrest him. He's stealing still.

HIS SWEETHEART

By MABEL CRONISE JONES.

Truly, dearly, have I loved her, since the hour when first I saw her,
And she keeps my heart in thralldom with her face so wondrous fair,
Would that I could rightly paint her, would that I could truly draw her,
Draw her with her eyes so starry and her calm, imperious air.

Somewhat of a tyrant is she, and her subjects bow before her,
Though her reign is sure the dearest that this old world ever knew,
Kindly gleams the sun upon her, softly blow the breezes o'er her,
As I yield her humblest homage that is most sincere and true.

Skilled she is beyond all teaching, and her wisdom seems completest,
She can tell me wondrous stories found within no written lore;
She can talk the strangest language; language softest, purest, sweetest,
But I cannot learn it from her, though I've tried it o'er and o'er.

Very calm and very gracious—praises lightly rest upon her;
All her servants do her bidding with a loyal, cheerful heart;
All her subjects chant her virtues; all her courtiers do her honor,
And she bears herself serenely—acts a true patrician part.

She has been my faithful sweetheart since the hour I first beheld her,
She has ever smiled upon me and upon no other man;
Gold and smiles have not allured her; bribes and jeers have not compelled her,
She remaineth faithful to me, faithful as a maiden can.

And I do her instant bidding, though she puts me to strange uses,
And she sometimes glances on me with a frown that scarce is kind,
Yet I draw her regal carriage or I summon down the Muses,
At her service is my vigor, all my strength of brawn or mind.

At my meekness do you marvel? at my utter subjugation?
Let me whisper you a secret if the truth must now be told;
No mere thing of fancy is she, summoned from a blank negation,
But she is my dainty daughter who is barely one year old.

LESLIE'S TROUT SPRING

Every afternoon grandfather took a long nap, and this afternoon as soon as he was asleep, Leslie slipped into the woodshed and got the net he had for her to catch butterflies, and with this she went down to the brook and tried to dip out some of the tiny fish that were darting up and down and across from one bank to the other. But the meshes of the net were too large, and as often as she caught them they slipped through, so that at the end of an hour she returned empty-handed. The next afternoon she tried to think of some other plan. She was not going to give it up this way, not she. She was 11, and grandfather had been only nine. Grandfather shouldn't know a word about it until the fish were safe in the spring and the door shut so they couldn't get out.

But in spite of the thoughtful look on her face and her tightly shut lips, two whole days went by and she was no nearer solving the problem. Then a late spring freshet came tumbling down the valley and helped her.

It commenced to rain on Sunday, and poured down with scarcely a break until Friday morning; and in addition to this, there was the rumor of a dam giving way somewhere up the country. Anyhow, the water came rushing and roaring down the valley, the brook became a river; its water rose up to the very edge of the spring and the ledge of rocks where they had been accustomed to go after mosses and lichens was entirely submerged. It took three days for the water to go down and two more for the ground to become dry enough for Leslie to visit the spring. Grandfather had the rheumatism and said he guessed he wouldn't go along, but he had scarcely got his spectacles on to read when she came racing up the hill with glowing cheeks and snapping eyes.

A few minutes later he saw her hurrying back to the spring with what appeared to be a piece of wire netting and some bits of boards. At first he thought of following her, then something in the almanac he was reading engaged his attention and he forgot all about it.

The next day the sun came out bright and warm, and after breakfast grandfather proposed a walk. It was just the proposal that was trembling on Leslie's lips, and she caught up her hat and went racing down the slope. Grandfather had thought of the wood, but it did not matter, so he followed her as fast as his cane would help him.

Leslie was standing demurely at the spring when he caught up with her, and he was about to chide her for running away when his glance fell upon the water.

"Little trout!" he ejaculated wonderingly, "an' hundreds of them! Land sakes! child, where did they come from?"

"I s'pose the freshet brought 'em down." Leslie answered gleefully. "Anyway I found them here and shut them in. See, grandfather," pointing eagerly to a piece of wire netting placed clumsily in the outlet of the spring.

"Yes, I see; well I de-clare! You 're a keen one! Mebbe I can fix that nettin' a bit for ye, though. But what ye goin' to do with them, Leslie—raise them?"

"Yes, you and I—in partnership you know."

"So we be, so we be; in partnership," he assented. "I guess you an' me will make a pretty sound firm, eh Leslie? What I can't do in catchin' grasshoppers I'll make up in buyin' liver and givin' advice. But s'pose we fix this wire door first."

As the weeks went by fish-feeding became one of their regular occupations, and it was a question which one of them derived the most pleasure from the task. By the next spring many of the trout were four or five inches in length, and grandfather began to get in the habit of shaking his head as he looked at them.

"Too many of them, Leslie," he said, gravely, "when hot weather comes the spring will not be large enough as' lots of them will die. We'll likely be obleeged to let half of them out; but we won't just yet. Folks do say as trout fetch a big price nowadays, an' I'd like to fatten them up good, now we're partners."

Before the summer was over the story of Leslie's trout began to get about the neighborhood and there were many visitors who wished to see the spring. Not far away was a summer resort, and one day a gentleman drove in and asked to see the trout. It was near feeding time and as he stood by and watched them spring from the water to catch the bits of meat thrown them he explained that he had a small pond on his place which he wished to stock with trout.

"Your fish seem to be strong and healthy," he said briskly, as they walked towards the house. "I am anxious to get a good stock, and if you can spare me a few dozen I will be glad to pay you 50 cents each for them."

Fifty cents! Even grandfather's mild blue eyes opened wider than usual at the offer. But only for a moment; then he regained control of himself and gravely closed the bargain.

And what do you suppose they did with the money? Why, enlarged the spring and had a smaller one dug nearby, which was to be fed by the old one. Then they remodeled the outlet and caught more fish, and went into the business in earnest. "For I b'lieve there's money in it," said grandfather Brown, sagely. "Leastways, I hear trout's wuth a dollar a pound at the hotels now, an' in my day they wa n't scasely wuth givin' away." Then there came a "make-believe" far-off look into his eyes, and he said, just as though Leslie were not there to hear: "Some o' these days a little girl I know will want a sure 'nough good education and this money will come in handy."

More of Jack's Troubles

Now my nurse is going to write down some more of the things I do every day, so that you can see what a dreadful time I have to get along with my folks. Of course, you know who I am, John Allison Campbell, four going on five. Very soon I shall be a soldier, and then I shall never be called Jackie any more. The very next time I go to the country I am to have a cannon that will shoot a mile. Then I shall put it on a horse's back and go hunting for the rhinoceros.

Yesterday I broke my little rake and asked mother to buy me a new one. She said I would have to love her a great deal first. I gave her a lot of hugs and kisses. She said that was only five cents' worth, and then I had to love her five cents' worth more. My mother is a cruel mother to make me earn my own playthings.

Sometimes mother even compels me to ask her pardon for being naughty. I dislike to very much. She told me yesterday I must obey her as long as I was small and that I could go away and do as I liked when I am big. I told her she would be the one to go away instead of me if she was going to treat me cruelly. I told nurse that I had to speak so roughly to mother to scare her. My heart is full of love for nurse, but I do not know what to do with my cruel mother. The last time she told me to ask her pardon I told her afterward that I didn't mean it, and that I was sorry I had asked her pardon. Then I commanded her to leave the room.

Next week I am going to see Alice and Arthur. Alice is just as old as I am. She is my very best friend—she and nurse. Arthur is only a little fellow. He and I play soldier when I go there. Alice wants to play doll all the while. I see no fun in playing with dolls unless I can punish them. When Alice's dolls have been rude she brings them to me to be whipped. I would like a live doll, though, and would be very good to her.

My sister has had a party. They said I was not old enough to play with her friends. Nurse took me upstairs, locked the door and then tried to give me a lesson in my primer. That is a very rough way to treat folks. I told her no, and compelled her to sit by me while I told her wonderful stories about guns and cannons and swords and soldiers in the Spanish war.

This morning when I woke up I asked if today was tomorrow. She said yes, so I climbed in her bed over the highest part and told some stories about war and battles. Some day I shall have a magic sword with which I can dash at the enemy and cut off their heads and make them get all out of line. I told nurse that for her I wanted only a watergun that would frighten her dreadfully and make her all wet but could not hurt her. Whenever mother punishes me I tell her I am going off to the war. Then she feels sorry.

After dinner it was too rainy to go out, so I played war with my stone blocks. The white blocks were soldiers all dressed in white velvet. The red ones were the enemy. They had a fierce battle. The cannon belched and thundered just as they do in the army and navy books and in the stories nurse reads to me. I have a wooden cannon which shoots marbles, but when the battle rages fiercely I fill a box with stone blocks and hurl them at the enemy. In that way I always win the fight.

What I don't like is the picking up time. Nurse never forgets that. Today I would not consent until she promised to read me the story of Johnny Bear. When I have little sons I shall never, never make them pick up their playthings.

The Tarantula.

In California during the months of July, August and September the tarantulas are driven out of their underground houses by the heat and drought. The dusty hillsides covered with sage brush, cactus and wild grasses form a sort of gathering ground for these ugly, hairy, forbidding looking creatures that seem almost like animals as they rise up to full height or crouch in a defiant attitude beside a tuft of grass.

These great spiders seldom leave the barren fields or wander into the cities or towns, but are contented in their dreary homes and harmless if not molested.

Naturalists and scientists require a large number of tarantulas each year for their work, so during this season the barren hillsides are dotted with small boys in shirts and jumpers capturing these dangerous spiders while alive. Their outfit consists of tin cans and two long, slender sticks that can be used as pinchers, with which to handle the spiders.

Some of the boys are better equipped for the business, being supplied with long steel pinchers and a box especially made for the purpose, containing small partitions and tightly fitting cover.

Two tarantulas are never put into the same receptacle, for when in captivity they seem to have an antipathy for each other and fight with most ferocious abandon, biting, scratching and mutilating each other until both contestants dies in the fray.

When one tarantula bites another, the one bitten acts like a human being under the influence of liquor, a thing absolutely drunk. This is the first result.

Then comes a numbness or paralytic condition, which often lasts for a week, during which the spider lives, but is unable to move. At the end of that time he usually dies.

Though the tarantulas are fierce among themselves, they can be tamed, and when in captivity will take flies from the hand, or drink water from a leaf. Though they may be amiable, they never thrive under such treatment and soon die.

In India these spiders are regarded with the greatest reverence and consideration, and become so tamed that when children tie a string about them they will follow their leader as readily as a dog will follow an American child.

At least 5,000 tarantulas are taken alive each year and are thrown into a bath of where they die instantly and it is supposed painlessly.

The Sumpitan Blow Gun.

The fierce and savage head hunters of Borneo go to war armed with the same implements with which the school boys shoot peas or pellets of clay at unsuspecting citizens as they pass the ambuscade of tree or fence. The blow guns used by the Dyaks of Borneo are called sumpitans, and instead of clay balls they carry poisoned arrows. A spear is also attached to one side of one end of the sumpitan, after the manner of a bayonet on a modern rifle. This curious weapon is about eight feet in length and not quite an inch in diameter, and is bored with the greatest accuracy, a task that occupies a long time, the wood being very hard and the interior of the sumpitan smooth and even polished. It is not always made of the same wood. The surface is of equal thickness from end to end.

Among the South American Indians the sumpitan is represented by the long delicate "pucuna," or the heavy and unweildy "zarabatana." All savages use poisoned arrows in their blow guns instead of harmless pellets of clay or putty. Taking a few hints from the primitive warriors and hunters of Borneo and South America, any boy, with a little care and small expense, can construct for himself a blow gun which will be handy to carry around and will shoot with great accuracy. Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson, the well-known artist, acquired such skill with the blow gun that he seldom missed the mark, and often brought home birds and other creatures brought down by a clay pellet blown from a glass sumpitan.

To make a blow gun get a piece of glass tubing three or four feet long—such a piece can be bought for a quarter—and wrap it in flannel or any soft cloth and then insert it in a case made by boring out an old piece of cane or bamboo fishing pole with a red hot wire. You will then have a blow gun that will be perfectly accurate and one that with care will last a long time as the case will keep the glass from being broken by anything short of a severe blow.

Philip's Premeditated Murder.

Aunt Lillie had always lived with Philip's parents and that young man made no secret of his infatuation for his pretty aunt, says the New York Evening Sun. Presently an overbearing person with a big black mustache began to come to the house, and one day Aunt Lillie came down to the drawing room all dressed in white and "spoke a piece" with the stranger. Philip could not help noticing how badly they knew their piece, for the clergyman, who sometimes came to take dinner at the house, had to tell them everything. No wonder Aunt Lillie blushed as she repeated the words after him. She was doubtless ashamed of being so stupid.

After the piece was over everybody kissed Aunt Lillie and shook hands with the man. Philip knew they didn't deserve this ovation after their bungling effort, but Aunt Lillie seemed pleased, so he was glad. By and by waiters began to pass things around. The things were exceptionally good and filled Philip with a sleepy joy, for it was long past his bedtime. Some one carried him upstairs and his last memory was of Aunt Lillie, in another dress, now stooping over his crib to kiss him good-bye. She was crying, and Philip woke up long enough to tell her not to cry. He'd teach her a piece about "Ten Little Niggers" so good she'd never forget it. But in spite of all its defects the man with the black mustache must have liked the way Aunt Lillie spoke up. At any rate, he took her away to his house and Philip's heart was full to bursting.

Some two weeks after Aunt Lillie had so basely deserted him Philip's mother heard a piercing shriek from his play room. He had broken his gun and his grief was unexplainable. Other losses in the toy line had been met with philosophic calm. "But, Philip," said his mother, "you must not cry so; papa will buy you another gun tomorrow." "Don't want no gun a'morrow," sobbed Philip. "The man what tooked Aunt Lillie is coming tonight, an' I wuz goin' to shoot him an' get her back, but now my gun is broked! my gun is broked!"

State Flowers.

The following are the "state flowers" as adopted by the several states. In Maine, Michigan and Oklahoma territory the decision was made by the legislature, in the other cases by the votes of the scholars in the public schools:

Alabama, goldenrod; Arkansas, aster; California, California poppy; Colorado, columbine; Delaware, peach blossom; Idaho, syringa; Iowa, wild rose; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Michigan, apple blossom; Minnesota, moccasin flower; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitterroot; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Jersey (state tree, maple); New York, rose (state tree, maple); North Dakota, goldenrod; Oklahoma territory, mistletoe; Oregon, Oregon grape; Rhode Island, violet; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron. In Kansas, the sunflower is usually known as the state flower.

A New Disease.

Little Alice was in the parlor entertaining a caller until mamma should be ready to come down. Alice was 3 years old. The caller was an old friend, and she now appeared in glasses for the first time. Alice surveyed her critically but kindly.

"You look awful homely with glasses on," she remarked with winsome frankness, "but you has to wear them, doesn't you. You are so unsighted!"

THE TIRED UNTIRING MOTHER.

There comes no rest to her,
Though brain be dizzy;
Her hands in work they seem to stir—
She is so busy.

Though gentlest angels come to keep
Guard o'er her seeming
Sound slumb'rous rest, her fingers leap
To toil in dreaming.

There's work to do again
When she'll be waking;
A frock a-rent, a frock a-stain,
Nothing forsaking.

Some tangled locks of hair to comb;
She never misses
In dreams the babies tumbling home
For food—and kisses.

The sun shines through the glass,
The leaves are whirring;
She's up before the shadows pass,
And at her stirring.

Cakes must be baked and babies fed,
And fixed for study;
She grows more pale, while they instead
Grow stout and ruddy.

Whence comes the strength, the will
That keeps her busy?
Ofttimes she'd faint a-droop, be ill,
She is so dizzy.

Not from the muscles so distort
Of hands unweary—
But from the mothers heart's resort
That beats for "dearie."

—Horace Seymour Keller.

THE OLD MELODEON

By HOWARD MARKLE HOKE.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

BEAUTY, wit, frivolity, seriousness, almost every temperament, had its representative among the members of the house-party that assembled a few winters ago at the old Bayne homestead in Pennsylvania. As may be supposed, there were all sorts of merry-making, but I am sure that our pleasantest memory will be of the evening that it began to snow at dusk and Grandfather Bayne—as engaging a remnant of the old school as one can know nowadays—standing by a frosted window, declared that we were likely to have a snowstorm such as was common in the Cumberland valley when he was a boy. As he made this encouraging prediction he turned quickly from the panes, and gave Grandmother Bayne, sitting cosily by the blazing hearth, an affectionate glance, which she returned with a half-humorous, half-tearful light in her eyes. Then both looked over into the corner where an old melodeon stood, and there was a silence of a few moments, all of us young folks having observed the loving pantomime. Anne Jordon broke in characteristically by asking:

"Will the old-time instrument sound any more, grandmother?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but it must be dreadfully wheezy."

"Do play an old tune on it," cried Belle Taylor, "and we will like it all the more if it is wheezy; and won't you, please, sing us one of the old, old-time songs—you and grandfather together?"

"And have you all poking fun at our quavers," the old lady laughed.

But she got up, nevertheless, full of the spirit of the suggestion, and we were all soon gathered around the ancient instrument as she sang "Joe Anderson, my Joe." While we were applauding she struck a few chords, and Grandfather Bayne, stepping apart from us, gave her a fine, early-day bow, and sang:

"Good morning, my dear Polly Hopkins,
Howdy do—oo, howdy do—ooo?"

to which she responded, with a delightful reminiscence of her girlhood sprightliness,

"None the better, Tommy Topkins,
For seeing you—ooo, for seeing you."

While we were all clapping in a determination to have this repeated, the dear old lady struck a few mournful chords, and the two together sang,

"Where are the friends whom we loved long ago,
Long, long ago, long, long ago?"

I shall never forget that tremulous duet, or the thoughts that it brought to me, seemingly caught from their own—of the many light-hearted groups, like ours then, of which they had been beloved members in the "long, long ago," and of those friends who had "vanished, alas, like the lines of a dream." By the time they had sung through the many stanzas of the good old folk-song, every ripple of laughter had grown still, and when the last dusty note of the melodeon had died away, we stood perfectly silent, the soughing of the wind past the ancient gables and the tapping of the snow upon the panes seeming to invite our youthful minds back into the past that was then but a sweet memory to the aged couple.

Grandfather Bayne, during the silence, placed his hand upon his wife's shoulder, and she looked mistily up into his eyes. We did not need any words to tell us that the song had drawn them back to some faraway incident that had had a critical bearing upon their lives.

"I know there is a story, grandfather," Mary Brill said, slipping her hand within his bent arm, "and we would like to hear it so much."

"Why, bless you, child," he said, half-dreamily returning to the present. "There is a story, and I don't mind telling it if you really wish to hear it."

We were soon seated around the great hearth, excepting Grandmother Bayne, who simply turned upon the old pivot stool and sat with her back against the keys of the melodeon.

"I was about 23 at the time," the old gentleman began, "and was making a rather poor living in Lufton, on the other side of the mountain, eight miles from here. About 18 months before the night I am going to tell about I had fallen in love with a young woman at first sight. Her name was Catharine, and by looking around you may see what a delightful old lady she grew to be. But for many months after I met her, like many another youth, I suffered with the impression that I was the most objectionable person that greeted her eyes. How the dear creatures like to keep us in suspense. It gives them such a pleasing consciousness of their power over us, so much stronger physically.

"I had to foot the eight miles across the mountain whenever I wished to see her, and I learned to know every foot of the road. It often seemed to me that my willingness to walk all that way, up hill and down again, ought to be a plain enough avowal of my regard, but if the same inference ever occurred to the young woman in question she never gave me the satisfaction of letting me know it. From all I could judge, she considered a walk of eight miles a very ordinary matter, indeed, particularly for a young man who was to see so pretty a girl at the end of them.

"One afternoon as I set out to make my regular weekly call snow had been falling for two hours. There was every indication of a heavy fall, for the sky had been smooth and hazy at daylight and the wind was from the northeast. I was a sturdy chap, though, and thought little of difficulties of this sort. But if I had looked upon the storm as an obstacle it would not have been sufficient to keep me at home, for I had made up my mind to learn exactly how I was regarded on the other side of the mountain and my mind was not then easily changed. I looked upon the storm, too, in a favorable light, for, surely, if there was the slightest doubt in the young woman's mind as to the state of my heart, a walk across a mountain in such a storm ought surely to be convincing.

"On former walks I had often secured a lift from a considerate teamster, but that afternoon the horses' heads were all pointed the wrong way. I trudged bravely on, but before I reached the top of the mountain I saw the true nature of the storm. I stopped under a spreading cedar to debate the question whether I should not go back, rather than force my way against the gale that was then blowing, but the smile of welcome at Donlou beckoned me on, and the hope of a happy termination of my suspense pointed directly forward.

"I started on, and with every step of the descending road the snow seemed to grow denser and the gale more vicious. Long before I reached the foot of the mountain I could scarcely see, and when I saw the first light of Donlou it was absolutely dark, and the snow was falling so thickly that the village windows as I passed ran against the low parapet, I sank upon it from sheer exhaustion. The house was within a stone's throw, but I felt that I could not go another step. The snow was about to my knees by this time. As I sat there it seemed to fall more thickly than before, and the wind appeared to be trying to show me that what it had done before was a trifle to its real intentions. It caught up the light flakes and blew them in such clouds about me that I could scarcely breathe. I knew that close to me the windows were gleaming, but not a ray came to me. I sat in absolute darkness.

"Finally, with a desperate effort, I got up and pressed on. I kept to the left of the road and pulled myself along slowly by clutching the fence, and in this way I came to the gate. A drift had formed around it, and it was some time before I got it open. At that time, as now, the cedars stood before the house, and they shut off the light from the living room windows. I pressed on to the trees, but as I gained their shelter I lost the guidance of the wind. I turned around and around, and knew only too well that the perilous bewilderment I had so often heard the mountaineers tell of had come upon me. I groped about with my hands, but to no purpose. I was as utterly lost as if I had been miles from the house. I sank upon my knees in the deep snow, shouting; but my voice was weakened. Even if it had had its natural strength I could not have been heard above the roaring of the wind.

"It was bitterly cold, even in the lea of the cedars, and I was quickly becoming benumbed. I felt a despairing sense of the light and warmth so near me, yet so inaccessible. I was giving myself up for lost, thinking miserably of how I should be found next day, so near a safe haven, when I heard the strains of music. For a few moments I thought it but a fancy of my waning senses, but with a last access of effort I sprang up and began struggling in the direction from which it seemed to be urging me on. Within a few feet I knew that Catharine was sitting at the melodian in this very room, with Bessie, her sister, standing beside her, singing as they often did for their father.

"I shall never forget the effort I put forth to make my way to the door. In my ears was a confusion of the whistling of the wind, of the drone of the melodian and of the two clear voices singing. I faintly made out the words—then all was blank."

We had been looking intently into the aged face, wrought up by the narrative, paying no heed to the old lady at the melodian. The old gentleman paused here, and the silence was broken by the notes of the old-fashioned instrument. Presently, in a low, quavering voice, Grandmother Bayne sang:

"Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are?
Traveler, o'er yon mountain's height,
See the glory-beaming star.
Watchman, doth its beauteous ray,
Aught of hope or joy fore—"

The gentle voice faltered, and we all sat spell-bound, while the wind howled outside and the snow rattled upon the panes.

"The next thing I knew," the old gentleman went on, "I was lying on a couch near the blazing hearth, and there was a face bending anxiously over me. It seems that after singing the hymn, which, you may fancy from the words, was suggested to Catharine by the stormy night and fearing that I was on my way through it, Bessie had gone to the window and saw me lying in the snow directly in the light."

"And what did grandmother answer when you asked her?" Belle Torrence inquired.

"Bless you, child," was the smiling reply, "I never asked her. I simply reached out a feeble hand and Catherine caught it in her own. I knew then that my determination to get to her on such a night was all the proposal that was necessary, and I can assure you that the look on her face and the pressure of her hand were sweeter answers than I could have expected."

THE PUFFOLO'S TRIP.

A Puffolo made him a boat of a pillow
And went out to sail on the boundering billow;
His sail was a sheet
Exceedingly neat,
And his mast was a withering, wavering willow.

The Puffolo sailed till the ocen grew bubbly,
And the sea was becoming quite hilly and hubbly;
The waves rolling high,
Would make anyone cry,
And the Puffolo looked very timid and troubly.

Till he saw coming toward him a whale who was draggin'
A very magnificent red and green wagon;
The whale was quite fat,
And wore a straw hat,
And in his left fin he was holding a flagon.

"Hello!" said the whale with a jocular chirrup,
"To your rescue I'll fly in the shake of a stirrup,
On condition, dear sir,
That this boon you'll confer;
Pray, fill this small flagon with kerosene syrup."

The Puffolo turned very pale and then paler;
And his boat seemed to grow rather small and frailer
He had never heard
Of the syrup preferred,
And things looked quite dark for the poor little sailor.

But he said, "Would you just as soon have, my dear whaley,
Petroleum treacle? I lunch on it daily."
The whale said, "Why, yes,
I'd like it I guess."
So the Puffolo rode home serenely and gaily.

—By Caroline Wells.

HER FIRST UMBRELLA.

I told the rain the other day, to go away and stay away,
I guess it did, for ever since the sun is shining bright and gay,
But now I wish the rain would come for I've a new umbrella,
And not a chance to show it off to Imogene or Bella.

LORD OSSULTON.

Lord Ossulton, the pretty little son of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, is one of the English Peers' older sons who have Americans for mothers. Lady Tankerville was, before her marriage, Miss Leonora Van Marter, the descendant of an ancient and honored Knickerbocker family, and she is one of the most beautiful of Transatlantic Countesses. Chillingham Castle, Lord Ossulton's historic home, is one of the finest of the stately homes of Northumberland.

Farmer Corncob—What did you do with the old hemlock?
Squire Wayback—Ground it up and served it to the city boarders as a new breakfast food and they were all stuck on it.

Maud—She treated him like a dog.
Ethel—If that's so, then she's sure to marry him.

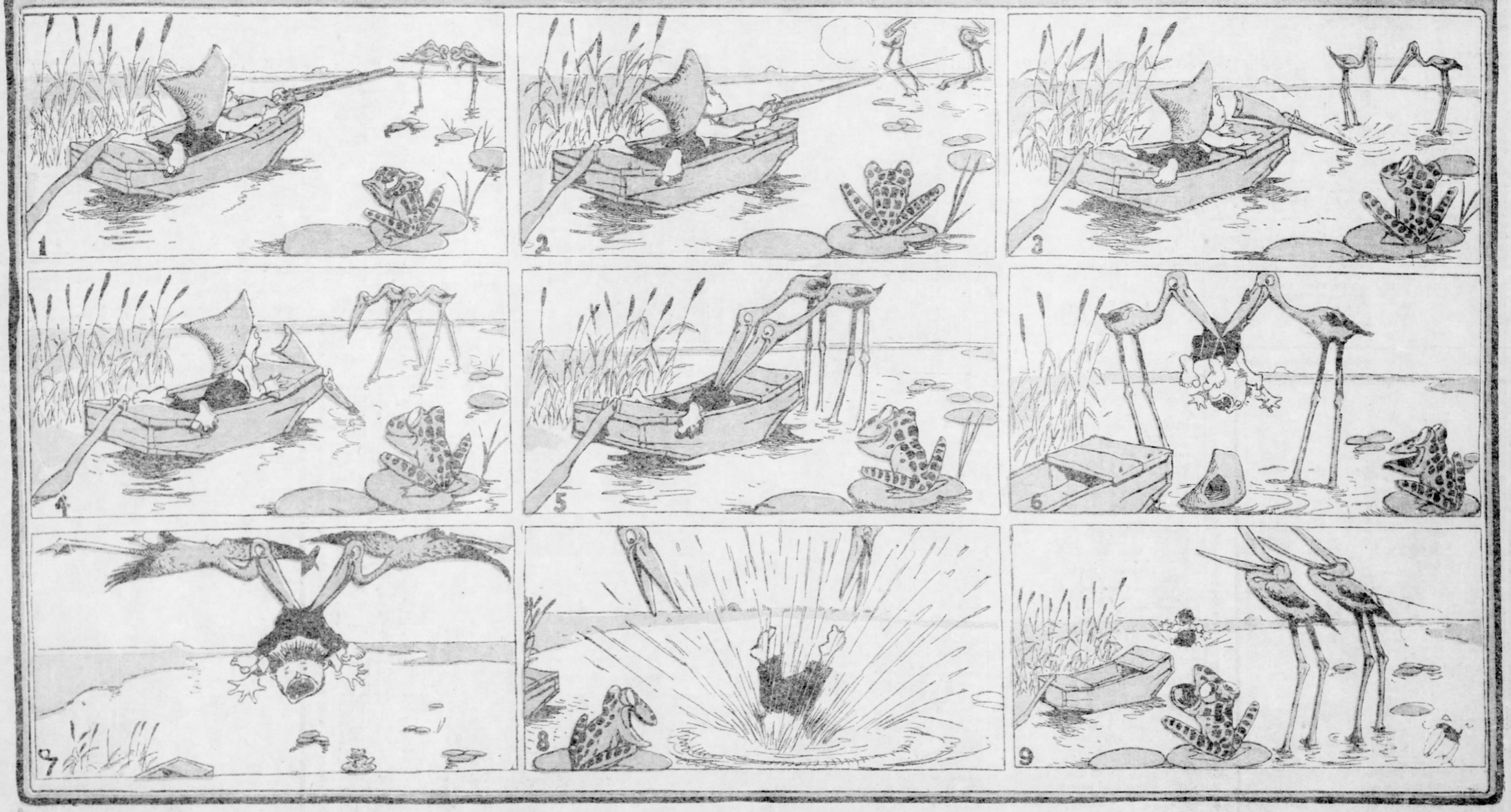
Sam—The teacher says that everything in nature tells a story.
Ham—Gee, I guess he's been down in the swamps listening to the cat-tails

Aun Here, Johnny, you can have a handfull of peanuts.
Johnny—All right, Aunty let Uncle take a handfull for me.

The Frog—Waiter, send the manager here. There isn't a fly in this soup.

Pat—If that slob of an engineer runs over me, Oi'll break every bone in his body.

A WARNING TO SMALL BOYS



HOW TO DRESS WELL FOR LITTLE MONEY

A Handsome Evening and Dinner Gown Is in Shell Pink, Trimmed With Renaissance. The Trimming Extends Broadly Up the Front.

Our New York Cousin Letter

A Talk With Mrs. John Jacob Astor's Modiste—How She Manages the Gowns of Her Wealthy Patrons So That Their Life and Respectability Are Preserved Unto the Third and Fourth Seasons—Little Hints on Linings and Big Hints on Boas. How to Make a Mighty Show in Dress on Little Money.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Dear Gracia: In the fall a young woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of coats.

They say that coats are made this season in two ways, wise and otherwise. The wise coat is the long coat of serviceable cloth, rather heavy, but not heavily trimmed. It is long enough to cover the skirt, except for a foot around the bottom of the gown, and it has tapels that turn back and are embroidered in the new Russian designs.

This coat has the flaring sleeves lined with white. On the outside there are lace cuffs and these, too, are embroidered in Russian patterns.

This coat can be made of cloth, broadcloth, ladies' cloth, satin face, and smooth serge. It can also be in a rain cloth and some of the new rain cloths are very dressy, indeed.

A cloak of this description, say in reddish brown, trimmed with ecru colored lace, goes well with almost any skirt. You can get one in the rain grays, of the color associated with dark gray mackintosh cloth. Or you can get such a cloak in decided Russian reds and in the greens of the season.

The long cloaks are not quite so useful as are the taffeta cloaks. But, oh dear, they are pretty. They come sweetly trimmed—that is the only way to describe them—and they are decorated, not only with lace, but with lovely little squares of fancy silk, and with the dearest little motifs in jeweled lace.

What a Modiste Says.

A fashionable dressmaker, the one who makes gowns for beautiful young Mrs. Astor, says:

"A woman who will buy a plain black taffeta cloak, and will take the trouble to trim it, will find that she has made an excellent investment, so far as securing an elegant little calling cloak is concerned.

"The long cloak covers the gown and gives an air of elegance to the costume. But it is neither warm nor durable, though to help out in both directions the long cloak is lined with albatross cloth and with nun's veiling, black or white or blue.

"For winter there are to be some very nice lining schemes, and these will be seen in cloaks and petticoats. Albatross, soft wool and cashmere will be used much for lining purposes, and where the warmth only is desired, silk flannel will be employed.

"For the little, short, tight-fitting coat there is no lining except satin or taffeta, for the coat being tight, must be slipped on easily.

"And speaking of linings, one must tell of the way in which the taffeta petticoats are now strengthened. The finest of black lining cambric is used to line the flounce of the new silk petticoats. This muslin lining, which is glossy and fine, is almost as deep as the knees. It is, of course, invisible, and it makes the silk petticoat very little heavier. It strengthens the hem greatly and also stiffens and strengthens the flounce, and it certainly adds 200 per cent to the life and durability of the taffeta petticoat.

"They take pale blue lining muslin and use it to face pale blue silk petticoats, and they do the same with white taffeta skirts, and with red, and all the other colors are trated in the same way.

"It may be that the question of durability is settled for the taffeta skirt by this device. Certainly the world of women will be more than delighted, for the taffeta skirt is as perishable as it is pretty.

"A skirt of this kind lasts a fashionable woman three or four seasons, and my patrons are grateful for the invention."

The Cut of the Cloak.

It is settled that whether coats are long or short they will be low in the neck. This invites pneumonia, but it is pretty. There is now no longer to be found the coat which buttons up squarely at the front, and which possesses a high stand-up collar. Such a coat, were it to be unearthed from the camphor chest, would be speedily slashed in front and provided with a nonsensical collar which was either too tall and too flaring for warmth or which lay down like a sailor collar and warmed the shoulders instead of the throat.

The fact that the coats are cut low in the neck brings into prominence the stock, and the variety of stocks that are shown this year quite beggars any previous exhibition of these articles.

The stock which will be worn with the first fall coat is the handkerchief stock. This may have a colored border or a lace border and handkerchiefs with embroidered edges make neat and pretty stocks to wear with tailored coats.

The handkerchief stock is made up in various ways, the simplest being the method of arranging two points in front, with two points meeting in the back.

There must be a wired foundation and the whole must be finished in a neat manner, not as though one had tied one's handkerchief around one's neck.

In making a handkerchief stock you can begin by cutting off the four points; you make your stock upon a stiff lining, and, finally, you sew the points one at each side so that they will match and be perfectly precise.

The point is rather coming in as far as matters of trimming are concerned. The semi-skirts or overskirts and tunic skirts are cut in points, and all flounces are pointed.

A prominent actress, one who wears beautiful gowns, walked down Fifth avenue the other day, dressed in a black satin costume. The underskirt was devoid of the flounce which has now gone out a little, but was cut plain and with a flare. The overskirt was divided in the middle of the front, with the two sides pulled away; the back hung down in a point and the two fronts were also pointed. The entire semi-skirt was bordered with wide white lace.

Black and White Combinations.

Black and white have a mature look, but the combination is somewhat novel, and you see a great many black taffeta dresses trimmed with white lace and worn by young girls.

Women who have never thought themselves old enough to wear black satin with white insertion trimmings, are now getting up at least one dress after this fashion, and quite pretty they look in it.

The collars of the long coats are very conspicuous, but no more so than the collars of the Eton. The collar of every gown is made a special feature and you would do well to study its peculiarities. It is a fact that you can take the cape of last winter and make it into a collar very nicely and this is the way one fashionable dressmaker is doing it.

She takes a little cloth or silk shoulder cape and curves it so that it is long on the shoulders but short in front, with stole ends hanging down to the waist. The back is cut either square or round in sailor fashion; she then cuts away the front of the cape and trims the outside with big circles of black taffeta, larger than a silver dollar; in the middle of each circle she places a little artificial flower, which she appliques in place; she then cross-stitches each circle to fasten it to the cloth. This makes a very good collar for any coat in your wardrobe.

The ingenious woman will not be limited by the size and shape of collars which she sees, but will invent others for herself, and, when she is actually at work upon these articles, she will see many new ways for getting up pretty designs.

One of the best dressed women in society, who is noted not for the amount she spends, but for the taste she displays, had in her piece drawer a number of odds and ends of lace. They were of filet lace, Brussels, Italian, Bruges and Renaissance. What to do with so many little odds and ends she did not know but she took them to her French dressmaker and the two women, the ingenious American lady and the clever French designer invented a collar which had attracted a great deal of attention.

An Ingenious Collar.

Taking the strips of lace they cut them all to the same length, which was about four fingers, then they sewed them together alternating the thin delicate lace with the heavy lace. Under the alternate strips they placed a lining of turquois silk and one of peach so that the pink and the blue alternated; the whole was then lined with black satin making a very substantial cape collar. A large imitation clasp of turquoise secured the front.

This collar is pretty to wear to the theater over an old waist. It is good as a dress up to a faded winter coat. It absolutely glorifies a seedy tailor-made dress, and what is better, it is becoming to the complexion day or night.

It is a delightful season for the woman with a great deal of taste and not much money, for if she is handy with her fingers, she can get up collars and cuffs, stocks and belts, hip yokes and neck yokes, and with these she is complete. If she can make her own renaissance then she is absolutely secure of preserving her self-esteem during the coming winter.

It is a peculiar season when you must learn what not to buy. Novelties so flood the market that the woman with $5 to spare is prone to rush off and lay it out upon something which she will not want a month from now. This is particularly true of the odd little coat cut off under the arms, box plaited and lace trimmed, satin lined and oh, so pretty.

The question must be: "Can you wear it all winter, and how will it look in the spring?" If you want to get such a coat take the advice again of the modiste who designs for Mrs. John Jacob Astor and whose duty it is to get up garments which will wear and look fashionable for at least a season.

A Full French Costume.

Says this worthy: "I make it a rule to select articles that can be worn all the fall, all the winter and next spring; a year from now the garment will be out of style, but it can be made over.

"To secure this I use a great deal of ingenuity as well as taste. In buying a little short Eton only shoulder depth, for my best patron the other day, I selected one of oak leaf green serge. The coat has three box plaits in the front and three in the back, and the sleeves are box-plaitned at the shoulder and are cut like flowing sleeves. I do not think the coat at its longest point is much deeper than the shoulder blades.

"To wear with this I selected a leaf-green silk flannel shirtwaist, and my patron will now have a full French costume, for she owns a leaf-green satin cloth skirt. Should the little coat go out of style the plaits can be stitched down and used as a trimming for the shirtwaist, so that the whole is in one garment instead of two.

"It takes ingenuity to plan a woman's wardrobe, and here the woman with time on her hands excels, for she can study out effects and get up very pretty cloths for herself.

"Moire effects are to be seen a great deal, and the most beautiful moire silk is made up into lively afternoon dresses. Corded silk, black flowered silks and black brocades are all enjoying a revival.

"If you want to get a dress with the finger of elegance upon it buy a black brocade and select one with flowers or fruit in it. Let it be heavy in weight if you can afford it, otherwise select one of the thin, cheap black brocades which now come looking exactly like the old-fashioned stiff heavy grades.

The Finger of Elegance.

In making up the dress let the skirt be close around the hips and let it flare until it sweeps in the back, but do not have it very long.

Skirts are now cut in three lengths; there is the walking skirt which escapes all the way around and quite shows the ankles; then there is a calling skirt which touches all the way around and sweeps in the back; then there is the dinner and evening skirt which is cut in very long train, so long that the temptation to kick it is very strong.

Let your new brocade skirt be cut in the medium length, and if you are slender you can lay it in plaits around the waist. They also take these brocades and box-plait them in the middle of the back and on each hip; the box-plaits are stitched so flat that they do not add to the size of the figure at all; the skirt has no other trimming and the flare around the foot is very decided.

The old-fashioned flounce is still worn, but it is trimmed. If you have such a flounce take it and cut it in points around the bottom and let the points be very large ones, so that it takes only six to go around the skirt.

Now, under these points, set another flounce and for this flounce select a color. If you have a green hat let your under flounce be a green taffeta or peau de soie and let it be bordered with a vegetable silk passmenterie. This will give a very elegant touch to the skirt and one which will fully repay you if you are intending to wear it on nice occasions.

The theater skirt is of medium length and is cut as plainly as possible. It has no trimmings around the foot and may or may not be flounced. But the theater bodice is extremely elaborate. For this you can scarcely select too much trimming.

Miss Neilson's Newest.

They are taking the old-fashioned brocades and embroidering the figures with thread of gold; they go around each design using the Kensington over and over stitch, or a fancy embroidery stitch is used; but the running design is much better and it goes faster. A taffeta gown belonging to Miss Neilson, who will soon be Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, is a black figured silk with rose buds scattered over it in outline. The gown, which was not enormously expensive, bears an elegant touch and is to be worn by Miss Neilson during her farewell calls.

The revival of the brocade is a very noticeable feature of the season's fashions and the dearest little embroidered brocaded vests are set in coats.

The hanging pocket is perhaps more decorative than the stationary pocket, and for the theater the woman of taste carries a little brocaded silk bag into which she puts her handkerchief, her cachous and a tiny pair of opera glasses. Often her bag is too small to contain the glasses and has only the lorgnette, the handkerchief and the bit of peppermint lozenge which it is now so fashionable to carry.

The fashionable shape for the brocaded bag is now about four inches in depth and about eight inches wide. One of these bags, which was a perfect little love, was carried by Miss Neilson the other day. It was not over three inches deep, while it was fully seven inches wide. One side was covered with cloud gray watered silk, the other was a mass of gray beads with a monogram in blue and gold beads in the middle, the mounting was gold and there was a little gold wrist chain.

They take silk now and make it into belts to match the wrist bag. When the belt is completed you take it to a harness-

White Silk Reception Gown, Trimmed With Bands of Velvet and Applique Lace, Baby Frills of Chiffon Around the Bottom of Skirt.

(Posed by Mrs. Reginald Dume, Newport.)

The New Fall Boas Are Very Heavy and as Thick as a Girl's Waist.

The Coming Boa.

Boas are undergoing a change in style and in cut and in material as well. They are as yet all made boas in that it is too early for fur and too late for the delicate lace creations of summer. The new boas show a combination of taffeta and chiffon with an edging of some sort of fancy trimming and plenty of detail to make the whole very dressy.

It is not surprising that many of the new boas cost upward of $25, and if you were to go into the manufacture of them you would think the price too small.

If made by hand, in the most approved fashion, the getting up of a boa is the work of two weeks' time. The cost of the materials is not so heavy, but the handwork is awful.

Now here is one worn by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, the young society woman whose exclusive circles reach right to the throne of England, and who can hobnob with any nabob, male or female, living.

This boa, which began with a ruching of black silk muslin, was embroidered upon the edge throughout. At the border of the embroidery there was the tiniest edging of fine lace. At each side of this silk muslin ruching there was a single ruching of peau de soie with the peau de soie embroidered with a Persian design. Then came a ruching of chiffon with the edge of the chiffon bound with baby width black velvet ribbon with a cross-stitch in blue trimming the ribbon.

The petals of roses were scattered over the whole and embroidered, apparently, where they fell. The whole was tied with ribbon of blue and black, and the ribbons were embroidered with rose petals.

Dame Fashion's Fad.

The fashionable boa will keep the neck warm and the shoulders comfortable. It will protect the chest and take the place of the heavy winter coat, for it will permit a woman to wear her Eton all the year. She can, if she be of fashionable mould, wear her house bodice without any winter coat at all, and the thick, heavy boa will sufficiently protect her against the winds of winter. In making your new boa see that you get it very thick, almost as large around as your waist. Let it be very soft in texture, very fluffy and very elaborate, and let it show at least two colors, or three, with black predominating.

In wearing it do not try to crush it under the chin. Let it be fastened with a jeweled clasp upon the bust and wear it as though it were a sort of shoulder cape, as indeed it is.

For calling, worn with a dark gown, it is a delicious fashion to have a white boa, all in chiffon and peau de soie with a little velvet thrown in for a trimming. The ruching pattern is the best of all. But, if you prefer, you can make a narrow cape of crinoline as a foundation. Let the cape be four inches wide, shaped to the shoulder with stole ends. With this to work upon you can make your boa of the large fat kind which will be worn this winter everywhere.

Long capes, except for hunting, golfing and the like, will be out of date. But the little shoulder ornament will be more popular than ever. You must have as many of these as you can afford. They are sure to be becoming, especially if well cut so that they do not hang over the shoulders at all. A little neck cape, or collaret, of this kind makes the waist look tiny, and it is just the thing for wear with the tailor-made dress of fall.

Many Neck Trimmings.

There is very little distinction between the collaret, the boa, the shoulder cape and the neck cape. But such as there is you can easily detect from a study of these articles.

The French are putting sachet powder into everything. This is an extravagant notion, for you can spend $5 very readily upon the scented dust. But it is very effective, and a very ordinary and partly out-of-date gown will take on an air of great distinction if from it there exhales an odor as of natural flowers.

There is a stocking chapter yet to be written. One thinks of the new stockings with a hush, for they are so elaborate that you hesitate to describe their wonders. Inlays of lace, yellow as gold, are set from the knee down to the calf. Below this there is embroidery in yellow down to the instep. Designs are seen instead of plain stockings and the black stocking except for street wear is going out.

If you want to make your own house stockings you can begin upon a pair in white silk or thin white lisle. Set lace figures on the instep and up the front of the leg.

Secure the lace insets with a cat-stitching in pink silk. Around this work a delicate little vine in green with the tiniest of pink blossoms. Scatter blue French knots up the front, around the lace insets, and half way up to the knee.

A pair of stockings of this kind, carried out in white, make a very pretty gift for a bride. Bride's stockings are extremely elaborate and the slippers are done to match. THE NEW YORK COUSIN.

A Bride's Flowers.

The flowers a bride should carry is a question to be decided by her own individuality, for every girl has her favorite, and her wedding day is a welcome opportunity to make her choice a public one. The bride's bouquet is not invariably of pure white, though the paler colors are more effective and much more acceptable than the deeper ones of red or pink. Lilies-of-the-valley made up into one of the beautiful shower bouquets are about as appropriate for the fair maiden as anything, though there are innumerable combinations possible in the way of orchids and violets.

White orchids combined with the delicate green of the Farleyencis fern make a stunning bouquet, especially when the whole is tied lavishly with broad, soft velvet ribbon that matches exactly in shade the delicate petals of the rare exotic. This flower and fern put together in the form called "Princess Plume" bouquet, is a most beautiful and effective accessory to the bride's attire.

A Useful Veil.

A veil that will go far toward protecting the eyes from dust and cinders has what is called the protector, of fine transparent mica, attached to the inner side of the veil. Fine silk bag veils are useful for very dusty days, since they completely envelope the face and hair.

Fashion Hints for Autumn.

From the Delineator.

The new drop yokes produce the effect of very drooping shoulders and are shown in many of the newest models with the yoke of all-over lace extending over the sleeves.

Seams in slot effect remain the distinguishing note in many of the new skirts and jackets and also in the smart shirtwaists.

There is nothing daintier than the well-made and exquisitely decorated lingerie and since the vogue of faggoting gowns, separate yokes, collars, etc., is at its height, this dainty needlework is likewise applied to underwear. The stitch employed is usually the plain faggoting or herringbone.

There is a wide assortment of heavy-textured or "mannish" goods as they are termed, any one of which is appropriate for jacket-and-skirt suits.

Boulevard velvet cords are shown in a wide assortment of colors, and there is no more fashionable material for walking or street costumes.

Embroidery and fancy stitches are the inevitable mark of distinction on everything from the dainty stock-collar to the even daintier hose.

Fashion has decreed the extensive use of pendant and ball trimmings this season, and a great variety is exhibited. Both black and colored samples are procurable, as well as bits of metal and enamel from which iridescent beads and spangles are suspended.

The possibilities of velvet ribbon as an ornamental feature have won for it the highest popularity in trimming net, chiffon and light woolens.

A gray suede leather bag has for ornamentation on the outside an empire basket of flowers, in colors, and set into it can be seen the face of a very small watch.

Bits of Femininity.

The newest and smartest walking suits are made with Norfolk jacket.

Shirt waists of fancy velvet are promised considerable vogue for late fall and winter wear.

The new belts are not over an inch in width. The cuffs of negligee shirts are also narrow.

The latest idea is the embroidered turnover with the tab running down in front or with two tabs. The tabs are embroidered and are sometimes two or even three inches long.

Next to the sumptuous yellow satins, moires and brocades that rank promnefitly among the evening textiles to be worn for two seasons to come, the beautiful rose tints stand supreme.

Rough felt and beaver hats are evidently to be popular this fall, and long, sweeping ostrich plumes, crests, tips, quills and smartly set wings appear upon hats designed for various autumn wear.

Richness, both of color and material marks the new fall fabrics. Velvets will set the pace. Velvets plain and fancy, velvets with metal printed effects, velvets with a dark pattern against a silvery background, velvets all powdered over with glittering pin points—these will be among the novelties.

Something unique which may be added to the list of wedding presents is a white enameled box large enough to hold the wedding gown. It is lined with tufted white satin, delicately perfumed and decorated on the outside with the bride's initials in silver, a silver lock and white leather straps.

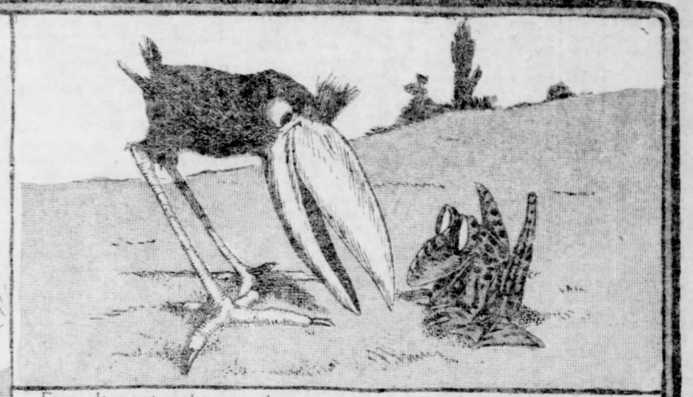
How Try to Describe the Girl of September in Her Dotted Flannel and Her Hat Trimmed With Autumn Flowers — She Wears a Boa and Plain Dark Skirt.

We Shall See This Winter Some of the Most Marvelous Combinations, in Which Transparent Yoke and Sleeves Will Be Worn With Boas and Muffs of Fur.

HUMOR FROM EVERYWHERE

Silas—Coal's going to be pretty high this Winter, ain't it?
Ike—Ye'r right. It 'pears ter me that only them with money ter burn will get any of it.

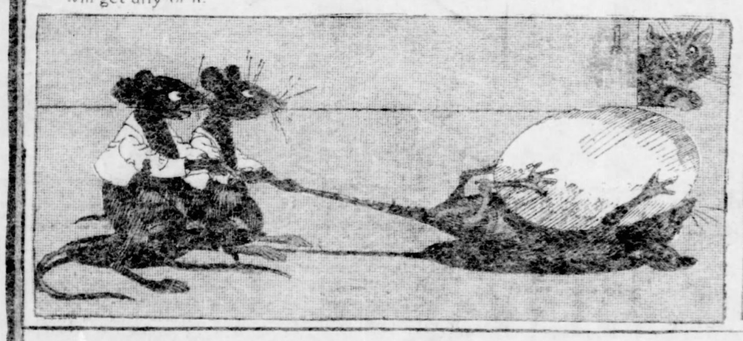
Miss It—You know animals interest me.
Miss Spite—Oh! now I understand why you allow that young Mr. Bullion to be so attentive.



Frog—It must make your throat sore to caw the way you do?
Crow—Yes, it does, but after I've had a frog in my throat it gets better.

Ethel—That horrid girl, Alice, says I paint.
Maud—Never mind, dear, if she had your complexion she'd paint, too.

TABBY GOT THE EGG.



Tabby—Well, I'll interrupt that procession, all right.

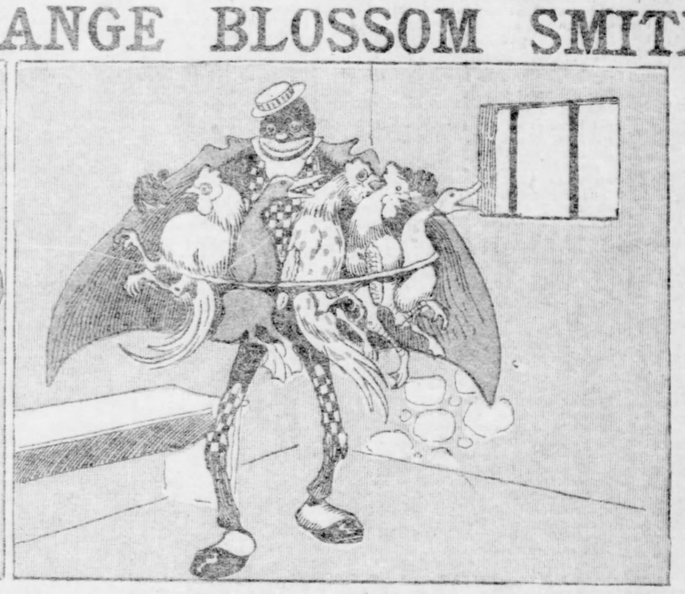
"Now for a spring."

"It's bad enough to miss three rats, but to be smeared up like this is the limit."

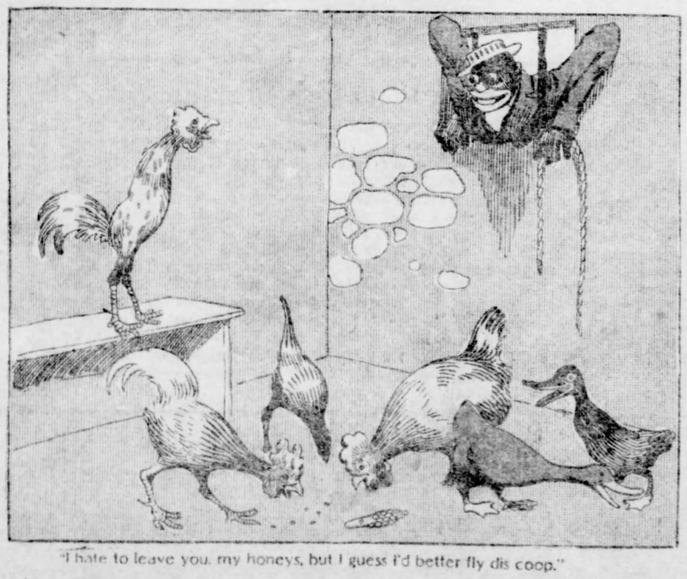
THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM SMITH

Sheriff—Get in there, now, you're the most suspicious lookin' coon we've run across lately.

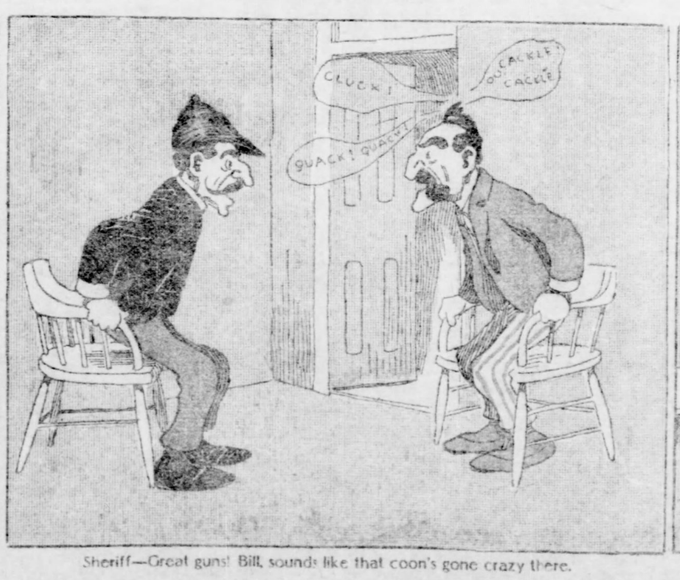
"He'll never get through them bars, Bill."



"I guess dis nigger won't have much difficulties gettin' out of dat window when I relieves myself of dis here roost."



"I hate to leave you, my honeys, but I guess I'd better fly dis coop."



Sheriff—Great guns! Bill, sounds like that coon's gone crazy there.

"It must have been the devil himself!"

IMPERIALISM AS VIEWED FROM THE ORIENT

Senator Hoar and Edward Atkinson Would Speedily Be Converted If They Visited the Far East.

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY MADE BIG DIFFERENCE

Lessons We Might Learn From the Colonial Administration of the Dutch—Can't Make an American Citizen of the Indolent Filipinos.

By R. VAN BERGEN.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Aug. 16.—I see that the fate of the Philippines is still under discussion in the press. I firmly believe that, as the United States was pitchforked into taking possession of those islands, so all the discussion in the world will not drive her out. One gentleman suggests the plan of selling them to our Japanese friends on the instalment plan. Aside from the international rumpus which such a policy would cause, the selling at wholesale of some millions of people appears scarcely consistent with republican theories.

I only wish that the editors of the opposition papers had traveled in the far east, accompanied by their wives, prior to Dewey's victory over the Spaniards. At that time there was a great deal of spread-eagleism in the press at home. We were often reminded that an American citizen was the equal of any sovereign. Well, those of our sovereigns who visited or dwelt here had to be very careful to hide all outward signs of their distinguished rank, for we were held exceedingly cheap at the time. There was no redress whenever an American citizen was gratuitously insulted, assaulted or mutilated; in case of death a few ounces of silver paid the fine. Complaints were answered by a strong hint to stay at home.

Where would American commerce be now if that narrow-minded and silly policy had been followed? What of the present prosperity of the United States? It was impossible that the fast growing nation should feed upon its own entrails; home trade could not forever maintain the workman's wage; export was an absolute necessity. American citizens must live abroad, and life is not pleasant in this part of the world. It is a sacrifice to leave God's own country for a number of years; and the separation is made tolerable only by the firm belief in the protection of that flag which from childhood we have been taught to honor and trust. It is hard to have that belief shaken, in addition to feeling one's self an alien on an alien soil.

Americans Respected Now.

The change in the conditions of an American citizen here in the Orient, since Old Glory waves over the Philippines, is little short of marvelous. No need now of hiding one's nationality and humbly craving protection under the British flag. That did happen, though, and I am able to mention many instances that came under my personal observation. I may add that the British authorities uniformly and courteously granted the requested protection, but it remained very humiliating.

More than 30 years ago the Hon. William Seward published the prediction that the Pacific was the coming great highway of commerce. His foresight is rapidly being realized. Every civilized nation on earth, regardless of extent and means, is scrambling for the trade in what must prove the greatest commercial center. England is moving heaven and earth to keep the Yang-tse valley open. Germany has the most magnificent mercantile fleet out here, owing to the very heavy subsidy which she grants. Even little Holland has recently granted a heavy subsidy toward a steamship line from Batavia to Yokohama. With all that, American commerce holds its own, owing first to the innate energy of the American citizen who comes here, and second to his love of country, as evinced in the patronizing a line of steamers whose officers have for years past made the interests of our merchants subservient to a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

Every American out here, without a single exception so far as I know, is an expansionist, and so would every American at home be, Senator Hoar and Edward Atkinson not excepted, if they had witnessed a few of the many slights and insults to Old Glory before Admiral Dewey proved its power and strength. But, as said before, I am satisfied that all the discussion in the world will not drive that flag from the Philippines, and hence shall continue my account of the administration of the Dutch possessions, in so far as they may be applied successfully to the American possessions in Asia.

Harder Than the Philippines.

The difficulties of ruling over Netherlands India are incomparably greater than those of governing the Philippines can ever be. Much has been said about the existence of polygamy and head-hunting in Mindanao. The slavery question has been brought up. I admit that these conditions are very shocking to us living in this 20th century, but what are we going to do about it? Shirk the responsibility and drop them? Plead the baby act and denounce our republican institutions by proclaiming aloud that they deteriorate when we hold our own in the world by ruling a subject race? Or are we going to stand by the good old rule, to face the music and to go at our new task as we have done with other no less difficult and serious tasks, conquer them? What little Holland has done can not the huge commonwealth do the same, and better?

Netherlands India is no more of a homogeneous unit than are the Philippines. It consists of

A. Government domain, as it is called; that is, territory acquired by conquest or by purchase from native princes.

B. States with their own government, and these are again subdivided into

1. Principalities with illimited autonomy.
2. Vassal states, or tributary states; and
3. Native principalities, compelled to admit government officers into their territory.

C. Territories of such tribes as obey no native prince and are designated as Indian tribes.

This shows that, although the first governor-general of Dutch India took office nearly 300 years ago—to be perfectly accurate, it was in 1609—the Dutch rule is not extended over all its possessions, yet makes itself felt to this degree that internal peace is maintained.

How Dutch Colonies Are Ruled.

Dutch India, to a great extent, is autonomous. It provides, dispenses and accounts for its own income, which is administered by the governor according to the annual budget, and controlled by a very select body of responsible accountants. In former times, the surplus of this income, after paying all expenses, was remitted to the mother country; but since this led to abuses at the expense of the colonies a certain percentage of the net revenue is remitted to Holland. Where no net revenue can be shown the contribution naturally ceases.

Dutch India pays the salaries and pensions of the officers. As to the former, they are high compared to what is paid in Holland for the performance of similar duties, but the pensions, far from being an expense, must be a source of considerable profit to the public exchequer. It is really nothing but a very one-sided system of life insurance, to which every office holder is compelled to submit, since a percentage of his income is subtracted to provide for the various pension funds to which he or his family may become entitled. One prominent official, whose room in the hotel was close to mine, told me that his contributions amounted to nearly 12½ per cent of his income. While this heavy percentage does not cover his entire Indian career, a few years of it go far to produce a sufficient capital to furnish the pension by way of interest, whereas the principal sum returns to the exchequer upon death.

It was, I fancy, at first a precautionary measure to provide against the lack of providence of young officials, suddenly placed in possession of what to many of them seemed an inexhaustible income. Our republican government does not furnish pensions, except to soldiers disabled in service, or in exceptional cases, but the question is frequently brought up under discussion, and scouted as flavoring of paternalism.

But, facing the fact that we have now possessions, which must be governed or anarchy will be followed by savagery, it is well to give serious consideration to the Dutch system.

Good Men Must Get Good Pay.

Proceeding from the axiom that every American not belonging to the delinquent classes is after making money, and that none of us is apt to undervalue his services, we shall very soon acquire the same experience as the Dutch, that a good man must receive good pay. Placing the salaries at, say five times the amount paid in the United States, the incumbents could afford to have, say 10 per cent of it deducted for pension, to be paid after 10 years' service with honorable discharge, and granting in addition leave of absence of one year on half pay. This would attract talent as well as character, and, since loss of pension must inevitably follow a dishonorable discharge, we would very soon possess a very efficient and honorable corps of officials.

As to the amount stated, it is not too much. The public must pay its servants sufficient to place them beyond the temptation of supplementing their inadequate pay. What makes China's reform such an herculean task, next to an impossibility? Inadequate salaries, succeeded by corruption which has become ingrained. I have read in the papers here of corruption existing in some parts of the United States. Look for the cause of it, gentlemen, if you would root out the disgrace. But whatever you do at home, take it for granted that you have, and are bound to have, for a good many years to come, Asiatic possessions, and I give you warning that they will prove an expensive luxury, unless you tackle the question in a whole-hearted way. As you are going on now, you are sowing the wind, and if you continue, willy-nilly you shall reap the whirlwind.

Malay Won't Americanize.

It is of no use to try to make American citizens out of the Malays. Look at it in this way: The tropics, with their luxurious fertility, are only fit for the residence of men who are perfectly satisfied to live on what nature provides. We have necessities which are absurdities to the natives of those climes. There is no winter, and consequently no need to lay in stores for a time when nature recuperates. Our more rigorous temperate climate demands food which is well-nigh indigestible under a tropical sun. The impetus to make money, to provide comforts for the time when our working days are over, does not and cannot exist. The Malay won't work, unless he is compelled. Compel him, by all means. That is what the Dutch do, and the great fault of the Dutch rule is that it does not pay correspondingly.

I thoroughly believe in the American principle that the wealth and prosperity of the nation consists chiefly in the paying of bountiful wages to the laboring classes. I have proclaimed that belief pretty loudly in Batavia, but how such payment would work with the Malay is a question well worth considering. At all events, it does not yet work in the Philippines.

If anybody had told one of the natives, prior to the 1st of May, 1898, that he would within four years' time receive the wages which are now being paid, he would have thought that the speaker was not in his right mind. The Tagalog and such of his brethren as can be made to work without using forcible compulsion, will go at his task in a leisurely manner, as if half apologetic for the unusual exertion. And when he receives the pay which he certainly has not earned if his wages are paid by the day, he will gladly absent himself until his money is spent on finery, or what is more likely, in betting at a cock fight. That is the Malay's natural impulse, which neither Sunday-school nor any other school will destroy, unless the climate changes.

Even Americans Grow Lazy.

Why, we ourselves grow indolent in that climate; nature forbids exertion. Let the greatest American hustler live three months in the tropics, and, while he may imagine that he is still doing what he did at home, the results of his day's work will demonstrate his error. I myself am a very different man when I am in the United States; when in the tropics, I quietly submit to the inevitable, and perspire and languish, and take it easy, as well as the best of them. But I have this great advantage: Every year or two years I come home; and when not, I can go up north to Japan, China, Manchuria or Korea, and there recuperate. But wherever I am, I submit at once to climatic conditions, with the gratifying result that I have not known a day's illness in 20 years.

The Dutch, by their system grown out of intimate knowledge of the Malay character, have made of Java a garden spot. I have heard their rule criticised, by their own officials, in a practical and fair way, by alien residents in an antagonistic, and consequently unjust manner. The truth is, that to rule over tropical races is not an easy thing. You can't change their nature, unless you change the climate first. Now, with all their seeming harshness, originating in the fact that they make the natives work, there is a distinct consciousness that the soil belongs to the natives, and that it must be preserved for them. There is where the criticism by foreigners comes in. They want to own the land, make out of it as much as can be made out of it, and retire within a few years with a snug fortune, and the Dutch government puts its veto upon all similar demands. Otherwise, it is by no means illiberal. It places no obstruction in the way of aliens coming to visit or to reside for the purpose of engaging in lawful enterprises. But as soon as those enterprises conflict with the rights of the natives, it orders a decided halt.

Holland in the Tropics.

Java is a garden spot. Batavia is only five degrees distant from the equator, and has a naturally unhealthy location. Three miles further up is New Batavia, a collection of villages, with their canals reminding of far-away home. Here white residents dwell in appropriate residences, each one in its own garden. John Chinaman, too, has own quarters, but is not permitted to defile the habitation of white men.

Manila, too, can be made an attractive residence. Once let the inhabitants of Luzon know that the Americans have come to stay, and will deal justly with them, and there is no reason why that island, as well as the others of the group, should not be self-sustaining, prosperous, and its people as happy as nature permits them to be, in their own way. If the attempt is made to make American citizens out of them, we simply repeat our experience with the red man, we condemn the race to extermination, after first metamorphosing them into new beings, viz., of semi-human monkeys.

I have lost sight of the request of my Batavian friends, not to write any commendation upon their own rule, but to criticise if freely, because praise begets conceit. Well, I have not been there long enough to see the shadow side, and the good effected by them obtrudes everywhere.

TREASURES IN TROPICAL FORESTS

How the Precious Woods Are Cut in the Wilderness and Prepared for the World's Use.

By JOHN L. CASPAR.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, Sept. 12.—The wealth of tropical America is in its forests. While a few have uncovered the secret treasures of the mountains and amassed fortunes in the gold, silver, copper and opal mines, their number is insignificant in comparison with those that have met with nothing but disappointment and loss. The woods are less niggardly than the hills. Their wealth is openly displayed to the gaze of the traveler, and may be had for the taking.

It must not be inferred from this that the "taking" is devoid of difficulties, perils and discouragements. No matter whether it is the resplendent orchid, the gap of the rubber tree, the root of the sarsaparilla, the twisted trunk of the logwood, or the lofty bole of the mahogany, rosewood or cedar that is desired, the seeker after the wealth of the forests will find both labor and danger in his way.

The time will probably never come when the great forests of the equatorial regions will lose their mystery. There are depths that the most hardy woodsman can never penetrate. Cut off by lofty mountains, intersected by sluggish rivers, and filled with impassable swamps and quagmires, they must ever remain the retreat of savage beasts and hideous serpents.

For untold ages they have thus passed through alternate seasons of growth and decay, and spent their glories unseen of man. For ages to come they will be the wonder and delight of the explorer and the despair of the utilitarian.

Difficulty of Transportation.

The world's supply of mahogany has thus far been derived from narrow belts along the rivers. In a country devoid of roads, and so marshy and boggy that road construction is almost impossible, the item of transportation becomes of first importance. The rivers are the sole reliance of the woodsmen and their operations are of necessity confined to a narrow strip on each side of the water.

The result is that the great body of the tropical forests is still untouched. Millions of acres of virgin timber have never yet echoed to the sound of the ax, and contain a sufficient quantity to stock the hardwood markets of the world for many decades to come. Much of this is in places so difficult of access that it can never be profitably worked; but vast tracts only await the regenerating influence of the railroad builder.

Central American mahogany is the standard the world over, that of the limestone regions of Yucatan, Guatemala and Honduras, being the finest grained and most beautifully marked. It is shipped to every civilized country on the globe; and its beauty and durability have won for it a place second to none of the highly prized cabinet woods of India and the orient. An inferior species is found in the Philippine islands, where it is much used for building purposes. Many of the palaces and houses constructed by the Spanish governors and minor officials are built of this wood, which we consider too precious and costly for any but the finest work of the cabinet maker.

Ants, borers and other tiny creatures in these latitudes attack and destroy anything made of wood, unless it happens to be rosewood, in an astonishingly short space of time. Furniture is often riddled, without the slightest suspicion being aroused on the part of the owner, until a sudden collapse shows the extent of the damage.

Havoc of the Ax.

Naturally enough, but little large timber can now be found near the coast. For 350 years the axe has been at work; and even though the methods of the tropical lumbermen are less destructive than those of the north, it is inevitable that the limit be reached some time.

More than 200 years are required for a mahogany tree to reach maturity, although it reaches a merchantable size in 30 or 40 years. As the largest trees are the most desirable for the purposes of the cabinet maker, the woodsman that caters to his wants must push far back into the primeval forest.

For this reason the mahogany camps are located in remote and rarely visited spots far in the interior, often hundreds of miles distant from the nearest outposts of civilization. Provisions and other supplies are carried from the coast up the rivers in small boats, and are sold at exorbitant prices to the timber cutters.

The most important personage in a mahogany camp is the "montero," or hunter. He is made a necessity by the nature of the tropical forest. In the higher lands of the mountains, forests of oaks, pines and firs are found, but in the lowlands there is no predominant species. Palms, mangroves, rubber trees, mahogany, rosewood, cedar, sapodilla, siracote and a host of others are mingled together, concealed from the view by the dense jungle of reeds, ferns and tall grasses. Into this pathless wilderness the montero plunges, to search out and mark suitable trees that can be taken to the river's bank without expense disproportioned to their size and value.

After he is gone for weeks, many miles from any other human being, and exposed to innumerable dangers and hardships. The fierce hurricanes of the torrid zone, the wild beasts and venomous reptiles, the savage tribes that infest the interior, the gaping quagmires and bottomless swamps, these and many other dangers beset him. Sometimes he never returns, and what fate has overtaken him remains forever a mystery.

Every Road Must Be Made.

When the montero has located a sufficient number of trees, he returns to the camp and directs the opening of the road. This has to be cut with ax and machete from the river's edge through the heart of the territory to be operated, with the branches leading off right and left to each tree that is to be felled.

The labors of the timber cutters are easily doubled by the innumerable vines that climb up the tree trunks and hang from every branch; and by enormous buttresses or natural props that grow out from the trunk to furnish support in the lose spongy soil. But for this wise provision of nature it would be impossible for these towering monarchs of the forest to stand against the fury of the hurricane. In order to avoid cutting through the buttresses, slender platforms are built of poles and on these the dusky chopper stand to wield the ax.

After the tree has been felled, the branches are trimmed off, the vines, orchids and other growth removed, and the trunk cut into suitable lengths, generally from 10 to 16 feet. During the dry season the logs are conveyed to the river on ponderous trucks the whole of which are made of the transverse sections of the Santa Maria tree. During the rainy season the ground is too wet to permit the use of the trunks, and the logs are loaded on rude sleds, similar to those used in the hemlock forests of Pennsylvania and the pine woods of Michigan. Oxen are used exclusively for hauling timber, and logs are often conveyed for 10 or 12 miles.

The logs are always hauled at night, it being impossible for the oxen to perform this heavy work in the heat of the tropic day. The sight of the laboring cattle plunging trough the black depths of the forest, in a circle of light formed by the blazing pine knot torches, with the like figures of the ducky drivers, is one worthy the pen of Dante or the pencil of gnome-like figures of the dusky drivers, is one worthy of pen of Dante or the pencil of Dori.

At the mahogany bank the logs are carefully squared, the ends trimmed, and then branded with the name, initials or private mark of the owner. They are then ready to be thrown into the water to be floated to the nearest port for shipment to any quarter of the globe.

At some point down the course of the river a boom is formed by stretching a huge chain from bank to bank. This chain stops the progress of the logs, which collect in thousands. It is necessary that the boom be cleared before the high water of the rainy season; and on an appointed day all the timber owners meet, with their men, to separate their logs. Each man's logs are sorted out and separated and then started down to the coast, where they are caught and landed.

Bad as Cattle Thieves.

Disputes leading to bloodshed over indistinct or altered brandings are of frequent occurrence. Altering a brand or stealing another's logs is the worst crime known among the timber cutters, being regarded in the same light as was horse stealing in the days of the vigilantes of the west.

No trees are ever cut until logs can be cut that will square at least 18 inches. The young trees and saplings are therefore allowed to reach this size before falling victims to the ax. In making roads and felling trees the greatest care is used to avoid injury to immature trees. From the stumps of trees that have been cut, young shoots quickly spring up, and in 30 to 40 years these can be profitably cut. To this careful husbanding of natural resources is due the fact that a comparatively small area has supplied the world's market for centuries. It has been cut over again and again, and even yet its productiveness has not been wholly destroyed.

The completion of the Northern railway of Guatemala and of the Honduras railway in Honduras will render accessible many thousands of acres of virgin forest. That other railroads will be built through other sections equally rich is inevitable. The lovers of the beautiful in their homes may therefore look forward to a material cheapening of this most beautiful, useful and durable of cabinet woods.

It is pleasant to know that Americans are taking a leading part in the development of this far-off land, and that a company known as the Pittsburg & Honduras Company is one of the most active and successful in the exploitation of its timber resources.

Mahogany Logging Camp.

Does the Business Man Make the Best Husband?

Actors, Artists, Doctors, Lawyers, Clergymen, Musicians, Politicians, Students, Authors and Journalists Have a Few Faults.

By DOROTHY DIX.
(Copyright, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.)
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

IN AMERICA where all trade is eminently respectable, and the only leisure class is composed of hobos, it would seem that a man's occupation, provided it was honest, cuts little figure in his matrimonial prospects. Nevertheless, I am in receipt of a letter from a young woman who writes that her future lord's business is distasteful to her, and asks whether she is justified, on that account, in breaking the engagement.

Personally, I should only ask if the business in question was sufficiently profitable to stand my raids on the bargain counter. This may be, however, a superficial view of a serious qestion, and inasmuch as the average man is merely a reflex of his business without doubt a woman does well to take a man's occupation into consideration before she marries him.

A woman who is marrying a clergyman, for instance, should ask herself before she takes the fatal step whether she is meek and lowly enough in spirit to wear made over dresses and last year's bird's nest for bonnets, because the congregation hold that good clothes are sinful in the minister's wife. She should also reflect that a preacher is saturated with adoration, and that it will be up to her to give her husband a double distilled brand of flattery if she keeps in the running. No jealous woman who cannot distinguish between a spiritual interest in a sister soul and a bodily interest in her heart should marry a preacher unless she is starting out to hunt for trouble.

If a doctor proposes—a real doctor, who does his duty—a woman should take into consideration whether she would rather have a homoepathic dose of his society than an allopathic dose of a business man's. She would know that he will have no time for society and little for his family. His hours, when not office hours, are spent in study or visiting patients. He never keeps engagements with his wife, and life with him is a waiting game, where she is always on the ragged edge of uncertainty. For the methodical woman, matrimony with a doctor is a bad risk.

The curious woman should never marry a lawyer. If he is sucessful divorcing couples who have gone astray or shielding the guilty who ought to be punished, he is bound to have secrets from his little tootsie wootsie wife that she is dying to find out, and a husband who knows the warm facts in a scandal and won't tell them is an aggravation that is enough to drive any woman into the divorce court.

The woman who contemplates marrying an author must ask herself if she can bear the inevitable comparison with the inimitable perfections of the heroines her husband creates. It must be a little trying to a sawed-off woman, with a dumpy figure and hay colored hair, to read the description of a gorgeous creature seven feet high, with a rose-leaf skin and golden locks, and know that she is the ideal of feminine pulchritude her husband cherishes in his secret soul.

The woman who marries an actor must consider if she can stand to see the man she loves make love to another woman, and throw enough ginger in the scene to make it go, without wanting to tear the stage heroine's hair, and read the riot act to Romeo when he gets home. Many women have tried this. Few have succeeded. Hence the brevity of stage marriages.

A politician's wife is either his hoodoo or his mascot. Men may overlook his grabs and grafts, and forget his past record, but the barkeeper, whose wife his wife snubbed, knifes him in the primaries. No woman should marry a politician unless nature has gifted her with the glad hand, and who is not willing to put up the red plush offering of the 'Steenth ward in the front parlor. Furthermore, she must reflect that her husband must give the best of himself to the public, and that his smiles and diplomacy are too valuable for home consumption.

Musicians are almost always nervous and irritable, and the woman who marries one may look out for discord. Any woman who undertakes to be a high C affinity to a musical artist should examine herself closely and ascertain if she has the temper of an angel and is thoroughly inoculated against the tendency to talk back. Thus may she save herself the expense of a divorce suit.

The journalist's wife must smash the clock and burn up the time table; the student's wife must be prepared to run things for her unworldly spouse, while the artist's wife must subscribe to the theory that her husband's admiration of a pretty model is a case of art for art's sake.

On the whole, though, the business man is about the safest matrimonial chance. He is used to charging things up to "profit and loss," and he not only generally strikes a good average of domesticity, but makes the best of his wife's faults and foibles.

CONCORD GRAPES AND THEIR ORIGIN

By A. D. CHARLES.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 19.—The Concord grape, of which Boston consumes nearly 20,000 tons every season, was first raised 60 years ago in the town of Concord by a Bostonian. It had its birth on the place of Ephraim Bull and the vine trailed along the wall that separated his place from that of the "Old Manse" of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Horace Greeley gave the grape its name.

In spite of the fact that more than half a century has passed since its discovery the old reliable Concord has maintained the lead in the market. Many other excellent varieties have been put on the market, but the old Concord is still the choice.

Few perhaps know that this dark blue, luscious grape is the product of a chance wild vine. About 70 years ago Ephraim W. Bull, an invalid, removed from Boston to Concord for the benefit of his health. His brother lived in the Hawthorne house, and Ephraim bought the cottage and grounds near by. He had some knowledge of grapes and grape growing, and planted a number of Chasselas and Black Hamburg vines—both foreign varieties—and the native Isabella, but the season was so short that it was only with the greatest care and attention that he succeeded in getting ripe grapes from them. He tried other varieties in his experiments in raising a table grape successfully, but none could withstand the late spring and early autumn frosts of that locality. He then conceived the idea of producing a grape from seed.

A neighbor of Bull, who was a great lover of the woods and constantly roaming in them, came home one fall along in the early forties with a quantity of wild grapes. He told Bull that they grew on a vine in a piece of woods near the Concord river and showed him the place. But the grapes upon this wild vine were not in a condition for experiments and he had to wait until the next fall. Bull then secured some grapes in the right condition and planted them in the early part of October. The grapes planted were a large, sweet grape, tawny in color and with a delicious aftertaste. They were unlike any grapes that Bull had ever seen before, and there were no others to be found in that vicinity.

The seedling vines that came up from the grapes were transplanted and cared for until 1849 without results, but in that year, on September 10, Mr. Bull picked a large bunch of black grapes from one of them—the first bunch of Concords that ever grew.

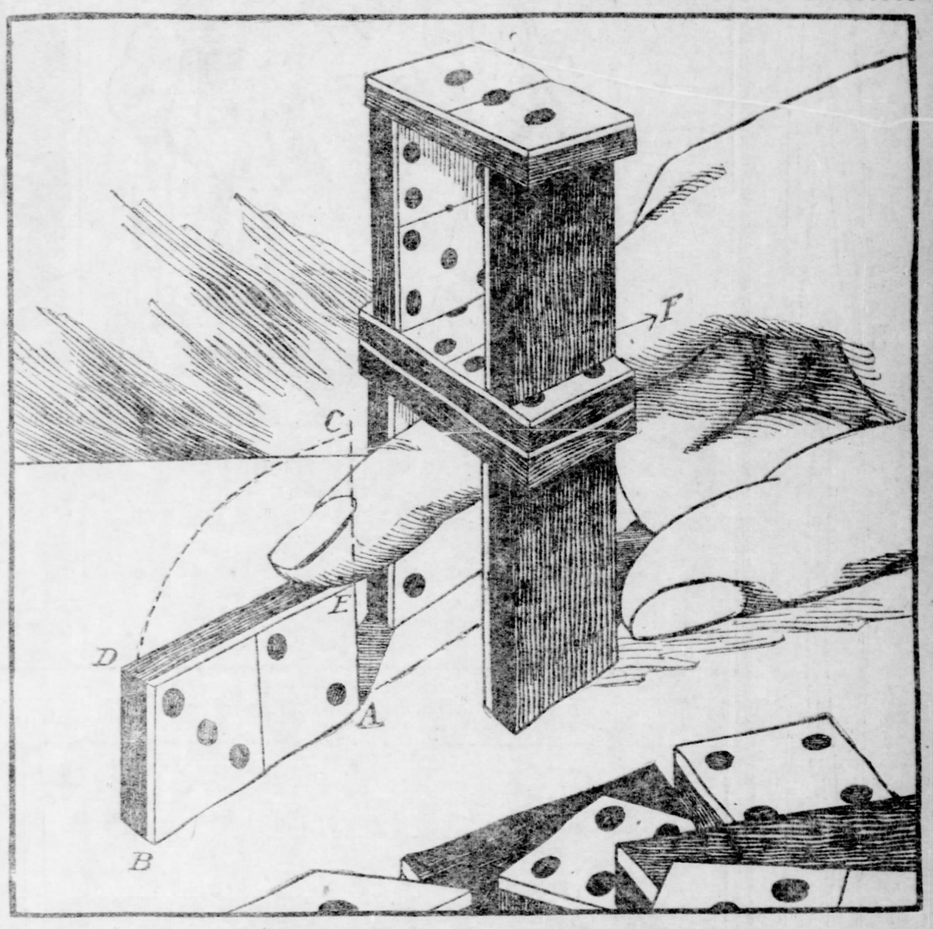
Delicious as the grapes were, however, he continued the cultivation of the vines until 1852 before he considered that the fruit had come to a state of perfection, and in that year he placed a basket of them on exhibition with the Masachusetts Horticultural society, with the result that an instant demand for cuttings from his vines arose.

The creating of the Concord was the first successful use of the seed of the wild grape in obtaining a new variety of table grapes. The grape was first put on the market in 1854. It has been there ever since with a constantly increasing demand for it. Millions of dollars have been made from its sale and the sale of vines. Ephraim Bull, its discoverer, died but a few years ago at the age of 90, and a poor man. The patriarch vine is still growing and producing grapes.

She—Will you take part in our theatricals?
He—Aw—weally—I—aw—should so like to. What shall I take?
She—Tickets.

HOME MAGIC for EVERYBODY

THE NECESSARY MATERIALS FOR THE TRICKS IN THESE COLUMNS ARE FOUND IN EVERY FUN-LOVING HOME, OR MAY EASILY BE PROCURED AT THE EXPENSE OF A FEW CENTS.



AN EXPERIMENT WITH DOMINOES

Take two pieces and stand them upright, the two white sides facing one another; place another one horizontally over them, and a fourth one, eyes upward, on top of it. On this fourth one stand two pieces upright, and a last one horizontally on top of them, as the illustration shows. The task is to knock out the lower horizontal piece and yet not disturb the balance of the rest. It is done in the following way: Place a piece in the direction A-B at a certain distance before the structure and put your index finger on the edge of it (see illustration). By pressing down with the finger, drive the piece in the direction D-C. If you have succeeded in measuring the distance correctly the horizontal piece will be hit and driven to F, while the upper pieces drop on the two upright pieces and form the same figure without being disarranged.

An Experiment With Crystallization.

Make a saturated solution of common soda in water. When the crystals stop dissolving, although the water is stirred repeatedly, the fluid is ready for use. Pour the clear fluid in another glass in which you are going to try the experiment. Fasten a lima bean to a piece of cord and the other end of it to a match or small piece of wood. Tie a non-porous object (for instance, a glass ball) to the same stick and immerse both bean and glass ball in the solution. Let the solution stand, and in a little while a peculiar crystallization will form. Needle-like sticks of soda appear on the bean and cover it completely, giving it the appearance of a porcupine. The bean has completely disappeared, while the other object, the glass ball, has not changed at all. The cause of the crystallization is in the porousness of the bean; that is, it absorbs the water and the soda contained in the solution, not being able to soak into the bean, settles on the outside of it, forming the crystal needles described above, while the glass ball, not being porous, does not take up any water and therefore causes no crystallization.

THE DEVIL ON THE WALL.

Draw the silhouette of a small devil or any other figure on a piece of white paper. Leave a white square in the center of the drawing, as shown in the illustration. Place the drawing before you and look at it for a few seconds until your eyes get tired. As soon as you feel that your eyes are getting tired look at another white sheet of paper, and after a few seconds the figure just seen will appear sharply defined.

OVER THE BRINK.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

I shuddered when but now, again, I thought
(As oft before, till I no more could think)
Of all the myriads passed beyond Time's brink,
No longer to be found—scarce longer sought—
Since they who for their loss with grief were fraught
So soon, themselves of Lethe's wave did drink,
And out of mortal ken forever sink—
Vanished alike in the abysmal nought!

Why did I shudder? 'Tis an ancient tale.
They mused on this in Tyre, in Nineveh,
And the Pelasic cities longer gone.
'Tis no strange theme. Why did I shudder?—Ah!
Methought I felt the ground beneath us fail—
As towards the Gulf of Silence we were drawn!

JIMMY JONES

The Autobiography of an Office Boy

Written for The Sunday Gazette by ROY L. McCARDELL.

CHAPTER II.

An Excursion Into Arcadia.

WELL, say! Me mudder died in Febuairy. Gee! didn't I cry! All I cud remember wuz hard luck since de time I wuz a little kid, an' de hard work me mudder had done to keep tings agoin'. I always wisht to be a man, an' I used to say to her: "You bet, when I grow up, mudder, you shall have it all to do good. I'll work dat hard fer you dat you shall be able to live in a double-breasted mansion on Fift' avenoo, where you kin sit all day eatin' ice cream an' wearin silk dresses. Den we'll go out drivin' in a swell automobeel, an' you'll have a pair of spectackels on a stick an' you'll hold 'em up to your eyes an' say, wen you see anybody lookin' at you: "Who is dem vulgar people?" Mrs. Benton, who wuz de richest woman 'round where we lived, sent a wreath, an' her boy Awther, who wuz me chum, cum to de funeral in de carriage wid me an' me Uncle John. All de neighbors were dere; de Haggertys, whose fadder wuz a panhandler, hired four carridges. Me Uncle John called me into his room a few days after de funeral an' he says to me: "Jimmie, me boy, de way I live an' de way I cud keep house is no way fer you. Some time ago I rote to yer Uncle James, who is me brudder, an' yer mudder's brudder. He is a rich farmer at a place called Bradford. He had rote to me first, an' when I anaird his letter an' told him about you, he rote me dat if ennyting ever happind yer mudder to send you to him. I've lost his letter, but we'll go up to de Grand Central an' I'll get you a ticket to Bradford." So me Uncle John fitted me out wid some more new close an' packed me grip fer me, an' we went to de Grand Central. "Wot Bradford? says de man. "Bradford, Pa., or Bradford, Ohigh-o, or Bradford, Firginia?" Me Uncle John scratched his head. "I fink it's Bradford, Pa.," he says. "You'll get a ticket dere at de Pennsilvania depo," says de man. So we went to de Pennsilvania depo, an' me Uncle John bought me de ticket an' gimme seven dollars, wich wuz all he had. Awther Benton cum down to de train to see me off. He wuz a pard threw tick and tin. "Rite me if dere is eany Indiuns," he whispered, "an' I will join you wid ampunishin." He handid me a packidge an' he turned away. Only I knew Awther Benton wuz too spunky to cry. I wud have thawt dere wuz tears in his eyes. Wen I got on de train I opened de packidge. Dere wuz a piece of pie, a knife wid four blades, three cartridges, a book called "A Matter of Millions; or, Frank Fairweather's Fight fer Fame an' Fortune." I copied de name down. Dere wus also a dollar an' forty cents. On de book wuz ritten in led pensil, "I swiped de money from me ant. You kin repay it wen you make your forchen. If you always remain pore but proud, I will repay it wen I cum of aig. No more at present. From your friend, Arthur," wich is de rite way to spell his name.

It wuz lonesum riding all alone. And I tink I cried, although I told de conductker dat it wuz a cinder in me eye. Wen it got nite I tried to sleep, but gee! dem car seats is sumting fierce! You lay one way an' yer arm gits asleep an' feels full of needuls. Den you lay another way an' you gets a cramp in yer neck. Finally you gits to sleep a little, an' den an engine goes by an' it sounds jest as if it wuz goin' ramity bang! lickity split! rite down de ile past where you are layin'. You almost jump out of yer boos an' you find yerself sittin' up strate on de red plush seats wid your back akin' like as if it wuz goin' to brake. Your tung is tick an' swelled, an' your hed is stopt up wid a cold. You go to git a drink an' yer legs dubble up under you an' de car shakes so dat it trows you from side to side. You cum back to yer seat after findin dat all de drinkin' water is gone, an' dere you sit, sumtimes dozin' a little an' wakin' up wid a shiver an' dem after wot seems about tree months of dis sort a ting you see it gitten a lighter gray outside, an' by an' by you kin see de land by de side of de track. Sumtimes it is woods an' de leaves all look damp an' black, an' you tinks you kin hear de wet droppin' off dem like rain. Sumtimes it's fields layin' on de side of de track, an' a fog layin' on de fields. Everyting seems damp an' chilly, an' you shiver till you see de sun, an' den de train runs into sum dinky town wid ugly little houses beside de track. You kin see wimmen come to de dores wid shawls on dare heds an' men goin' to work wid tin buckets, an' de town seems de dirtiest an' smokiest an' most lonesum place you ever saw. Den de train runs into a black shed an' you hear a lot of people hollerin' an' a man goes round hittin' de car wheels, chunk, klung, chunk! klun! an' tings smells of damp an' grease. Well, dats de way it wuz de nole trip. I had to change cars twice. An' at last I gits to Bradford, Pa., wich is short fer Pensilvainia. Say, dat Bradford, Pa., is de limit fer a jay town. I went to a pleeceman an' axed him about me uncle, James Wilson. He sent me to all de Wilsons in Bradford; say, dey wuz all farmers, if dey did live in a town, but dey wasn't my Uncle James. Finally an old feller sed he knew a reel farmer who lived aiteen miles from Bradford, an' his name wuz James Wilson. I gits a ride out a piece on a trolley, but has to walk de rest of de way. Say, dat aiteen miles seemed about six t'ousand. I lost me way twice an' me feet got sore an' de heat wuz awful. A farmer gimme a ride in his wagon, an' I stopt at his place all night. He an' his wife wuz bully to me. I had apple pie an' milk. Gee, it wuz good! I slept in a room so clean dat it made me eyes ake after dey took away de lamp. De bed wuz feathers, an' I sunk inter it about five feet deep. I wuz tired, but it wuz so quiet out dere dat I cudn't git to sleep for a long time. Once in a while sumting hollered out in de woods, I guess it was a panther, but I don't know. Den sum other ting wud holler, an' den sumting went clock! clock! clock! rite in de head of me bed. My hare stood rite up an' I sits up an' listens. By an' by I hears de old farmer snorin' downstairs. Den de moon comes out an' light comes acrcss me bed trew de winder. I herd a chain rattle an' a big yeller dog I had seen wen I cum home wid de farmer set up a yowl. "Ber hooo—oco—ooo!" I got up an' looked out of a winder, tinkin' he had treed de pancher dat wuz goin' on out in de woods like sumboddy windin' up a waterberry watch, but you won't bleeve me wen I tell you dat de fool pup wus barkin' "Berhoo-hooo-ooo" at de moon. Den I slipt back inter bed an' sunk down into de sawft feathers an' dats de last I remember until de sun wuz shinnin' in me face, an' it wuz day, light.

I found me Uncle James' place. It was de cheesiest farm yer ever saw. Dare wuz a house dat had once bin painted red standin' back from de road. Around it wuz some old log houses half covered wid old rotten boards. One wuz a pig-pen, one wuz a corn-crib, and one wuz a barn, I afterward found out; but when I foist saw dem dey all looked alike to me. A big gate hung half open. De road dat ran up to de house wuz all full of mud holes, but de biggist mud hole wuz right at de gate. Six dogs came runnin' down to de gate when dey saw me stop. Four of dem wuz little fices, an' one of de fices only had tree good legs. It wuz funny to see dat mut skippin' along at de head of de procession an' him wid a flat wheel! I neerly died laffin' at him. He wuz a little black runt, sort o' tan around de mout' but he wuz so old dat he wuz all sprinkled wid gray hairs. He looked like a funny old man, and de way he hopped along on his tree good legs an' de one dat wuz on de bum somehow minded me of old man Haggerty when he wuz panhandlin' and pertendin' to be a woondid vetern. I named dat dog "Haggerty" on de spot, but his right name was Jack. De odder dogs wuz a scraggy lookin' lot an' dey came at me so wicked dat I picked up a couple of rocks. Dey wuz all cowards an' when dey saw me pick up de rocks dey run back. All except de one I called Haggerty. He looked me over a minit an' den came to me hop-an'-scotch-it wid his flat wheel, an' he wagged his tail an' I pattid him on de head, an' he wuz me friend from dat on, de only friend I ever had in dat place. A couple of ugly kids wid red hair an' freckles on dare mugs as big as two-cent pieces came runnin' down from de house an' cummence to rubber at me. One of dem wuz suckin' his tumb. Dare wuz about a dozen of dem, mostly boys. Dey made me sick to look at dem an' wisht me chum Awther wuz dare an' we would have done de whole gang of dem up. Dey didn't say a word, except one little girl who wuz crosseyed made snoots at me. An' I didn't say ennyting, but I pattid de old dog again. Den de biggist boy hollered out: "Gash dash yer! don't yer tech that dog again er my pap will have the law on yer!" I lit a cigarette and sed. "Gwan wid yer, er I'll knock yer block off!" Den de cross-eyed little girl hollered, "Pap! Mam! cum yere!" After a while a ragged-lookin' man wid spinach all over his sneaky face cum down to de gate. Behind him wuz a fat woman who wuz barefooted. She had on de dirtiest apron I ever saw, an' I've seed a good many. "Who air you, boy, an' wot do you want?" sed the man. "Is yore name James Wilson?" I ast. "I calk'late it be," he ansird. "Well," I sed, "I'm yore sister Em'ly's little boy frum Twenty-ait street, New York. "I hain't got no sister Em'ly," sed the man. An' den de woman wispered to him. "Did yer maw have enny money?" he sed. Den I knew I wuz up against it. I wuz so sick of de country already, sick of de lonesomeness, an' more den all sick of sich kind of yaps. But I got wise, an' I thought I'd see wot wuz in dis game; so I sed: "Sure. Me mudder left a whole lot of money in de bank, but me Uncle John sed it can't be teched till de estate is settled." At dat de woman ran out an' kissed me, an' so did de man. Den de woman turns to all de kids an' nocks 'em down one after anudder, an' says: "Why don't you kiss yer little cousin what's his name?" De kids all commenced to holler an' de woman hit 'em again, but when de cum close to me I put up me fist an' sed, "I don't want to kiss enny of you; if you tries it, I'll hand yer a hot one in de smelter." De man pattid me on de back an' says: "Wot a manly little feler!" Den dey took me inter de house an' give me de bummest dinner I ever had. Dey treated me good for a week, but I could see dey were cheap guys an' dat dey weren't on de square. De man pumped me an' den he must have ritten me Uncle John, fer later in de week he cum up de yard wid a letter in his hand which a naybur had brought up. He wuz mad an' wuz cussin', den he tore de letter up an' kicked de doga an' de children which wuz nearest. I wuz up an apple tree doin' stunts hangin' by me knees and swingin' an' den droppin' on me feet. Say, dem yaps of cousins of mine lived in de country but dey didn't know no stunts like we city boys get teetched in de school gimnasiums. Mr. Jim Wilson seen me and he hollered: "Come down out of dat tree, you young tramp and theef!" Dat wuz me, an' I drops down. He cum up to me an' I saw he wuz goin' to do me up, an' I pulled out de knife Awther gimme. Now, I never made a knife play; dats wot dagoes do, but I wuz afraid of Mr. Jim Wilson and I knew I could bluff him, mebbe, wid de knife. He stops when he seed de knife an' den he looks over me hed an' hollers: "Oh, don't hit him from behind wid dat club!" I turned around expectin' dat the oldest boy was goin' to paste me one from behind wid a stick, an' de next minit I got a t'ump in de jaw an' down I went. Mr. Jim Wilson had played a cute jay trick on me an' I wuz down an' out. He put his bobnail shoes onto me hands an' called to his boy to cum take de knife out of me fingers. De boy did it an' den Mr. James Wilson ground his hobnails into me hands, an' only the dirt under dem was sawft I guess he would have crunched de bones. Den he told de oldest boy to kick me, an' say, didn't dat oldest boy trow de shoes into me. I gritted me teet' an' stood it, but, you bet, I made up me mind I'd square it some day. De Mr. Jim Wilson sed: "Git up, you little murderer; only you are me nefew, but I'd send you to jail fer dat. You shall be punisht. Get up to de house an' take off dem good clothes, I bet I'll make you work fer yer board!" Well, dey didn't do a ting to me frum dat on. Dey took me money, dey took me clothes, an' dey made me work frum sun up to sun down. And hully gee! de lickin's I got. I guess dey'd a-killed me if it wasn't dat Mrs. Jim Wilson's brudder, de village drunkard, happened around one time when dey wuz poundin' me, an' he ups an' says: "Wake you snakes, if I'll see dat pore boy walluped dat way!" So while Mrs. Jim's brudder-in-law wuz around I had it better. Dey used to tie me in bed at night an' durin' de day one of de kids watched me. I got a cupple of pieces of de letter an' made out dat me Uncle John in New York had wrote Mr. Jim Wilson dat he wuz the wrong party; dat me mudder had no money in de bank, an' to send me back to New York. "Only I am in de hospital" was the end of de writin' on de scrap of paper. An' frum dat I guessed me Uncle John couldn't help me fer some time yet. I wuz never cut out fer a farmer. But I wants to tell you all me rooral experiences, as dey say in de teavater, fer I got back to de perils of a great city as soon as I could, you bet. I guess dey'd a-killed me, dogh, if it hadn't bin dat Mr. Jim fergot ter put me to work, an' even fergot to lick me, when oil wuz found some ten miles frum his farm an' de whole country got oil crazy. Now, don't yer tink dat Mr. Jim had no money jest becawss dey lived like rats. He had a a couple of tousand dollars to de godd dat he got by hook or crook, an' so wot does he do but git de oil fever himself an' have an' oil well put down on his farm. Say, he wuz so excited dat he even spoke kind words to me sometimes. As fer me, it wuz so interestin' dat I made up me mind I wouldn't run away till I saw how an oil well worked. Some men cum an' built a big derrick as tall as a church steeple. Den dey had a engine wid a walkin' beam somethin' like de Hoboken ferry boats has, only dis walkin' beam wuz tied to a big rope. On de end of de rope, which went up to de top of de derrick an' down to de ground again, wuz a great big bar of iron dat weighed about a ton. Dis wuz called de drill. Foist dey dug a hole down about six feet wid shovels an' han' drills, an' den dey started de engine. De engine would pull down de walkin' beam, de walkin' beam would pull de rope up an' down, an de wate of de drill would drive it down frew de ground. A man stood over de hole twistin' de rope, an' as de drill wuz pulled up an' dropped down, it went in deeper an' deeper, an' de rope got longer an' longer. Well, Mr. Jim drilled down two t'ousand feet, but thare wuz no oil, an' he wuz nearly crazy an' say, wuzn't I kicked around. But one day he got an idea. He sed to his brudder-in-law, who wuz de village drunkard, "Bill, I'll git de money I sunk in dat hole, out of it, ennyway." So he sent de drillers away after havin' ap iron pipe put down in de well. Den every nite he'd drive to Bradford an' bring back six barrels of krude oil. He'd dump dis down de well wid de help of me an' his brudder-in-law. He watched me so close he knew I wudn't git enny chance to tell ennybody, an' he thot he cud trust his brudder-in-law if he cud keep him sober tell he had put de job through. It nearly busted him, an' he had to put a mortgage on everyting he had, before he wuz through, but after puttin' down fifty-seven barrels of oil de well wuz full to de top. Den he got a lot of flags an' trimmed de derrick wid dem, an' bought a lot of stuff to drink, an' in de mornin' he an' his brudder-in-law an' me an' his wife, an' his kids, wuz all put to beatin' tin pans an' hollerin', "We've struck oil!" "We've struck oil!" Den all de jays flocked around an' helped him celebrate. Meanwhile he had put his brudder-in-law up to de scheme of goin' around to some neighbors dat had money, an' sayin' to dem, "See here, Jim Wilson don't know de value of an oil well. Let's form a company an' offer him five t'ousand dollars fer his old well, an' his old farm to boot. You folks raise de money, give me a tenth interest, an' I'll coax him to do it." De old farm wuzn't worth five hundred dollars, but de jays tought of de oil well an' de got de money togeter. De papers wuz drawn up an' de Jim Wilson farm wuz sold to de company, wid de drunken brudder-in-law havin' a tenth interest fer his having' made de good bargain. Jim Wilson wuz nearly wild wid delight wen he got de money. How he laughed at de jays who had paid him five t'ousand dollars! But he didn't laugh so dey cud hear him. But wen his brudder-in-law ast him fer twenty dollars he refused it, an' sed, "Haint you got your tenth intrust in de oil well an' de oil lands formerly known as de Jim Wilson farm?" De brudder-in-law wuz afraid to say ennyting, an' he saw Jim Wilson had cheeted him too. De jays wot bought de well pumped it, but dey only got forty barrels of oil, seventeen havin' leaked out inter de ground. Den dey sed, "Well, dere's oil here, an' dey raised some more money an' sunk another well a quarter of a mile away on de Jim Wilson farm, an' hully gee! if dey didn't strike a gusher dat made de village drunkard's tenth intrust worth a million dollars! "Let's have a drink on it, Bill," sed one of de jays, handin' a flask to Jim Wilson brudder-in-law. But de village drunkard smashed it to de ground an' sed, "I'll never touch another drop of de cursed stuff, so help me Heaven, as long as I live!" An' he turned around just in time to grab Jim Wilson, who had an old gun wid him an' who wuz frothin' at de mouth. "You cheats! You swindlers!" Mr. Jim wuz screamin', "You have swindled me out of a fortune. You have given a pore, ignerent man five t'ousand dollars fer land werth now a milyun dollers an acre!"

But Mr. Jim's brudder-in-law spoke up an' told just how de cheater had cheated himself, an' takin' de crowd ovir to de barn, he showed dem de pieces of de fifty-seven oil barrels which had bin emptied down de old dry well.

Wen I looked back from de top of de hill, dem jays wuz ridin' Mr. Jim Wilson on a rail. But I had only stopped long enough to punch me oldest cousin, nit, gud an' hard, an' as de shouts from de oil well in de valley cum less an' less, I hurried faster an' faster away from de place where I had me troubles good an' plenty. De last sound had died away in de distance wen suddenly I heard a pantin' sound behind me. I turned, thinkin' it wuz Mr. Jim Wilson on me trail, but it wuz Haggerty, de pore old friendly dog, hustlin' to ketch up wid me, put down tree an' carry one wid his bum leg.

(To be continued next week. Copyrighted, 1902, by Roy L. McCardell.)

Jimmie Jones.

Plantation Bird Legends

By MARTHA YOUNG.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

FOLKS tell a heap er tales 'bout Brer Buzzard's bal' head. Some say one thing, some say y'o'her. Dey say after he done met up wid s'many losses he skeered all de time he gwine git missed of somein' else good gwine.

Happen one spring day de news git round de settlemant dat all de hats was set out at Mis' Susan's house fer de birds' choosin', de hats was all dar, de ton-knot, de red-cape, de yeller-tips'n all.

Time Brer Buzzard git de word he was dar. He gwine choose dis time; he ain't gwine loose dis time.

He done part his hair in de middle and hit was in a pretty a brush on each side as you wish to see. Mis' Susan, she 'bout ter line up all de birds fer ter give de words fer set 'em choosin'. Dem birds dey was all heppin' and creepin' and peepin', when back come ole Brer Buzzard. He ain't wait ter be ax ter choose. He so feared he gwine loose.

He jist break right in de line, bresh and push throo all lak one er dese greedy niggers won't wait fer nothin', but elbow dey way thro to the pit whar de barbecue smell sweet and strong—dat way Brer Buzzard done. No sooner he bust thro de line, don't say whar he gwine don he see somethin' bright and high-peaked-topped settin' on de fire board. He jerk hit up and smash it on 's head.

Hey-yeh! Hit went clean over his head, eyes 'n' all. Des lif' his mouf out—and didn't he holler den:

Off, off!
Off, off!
Take 't off——

Den de birds, dey tuck up de words, all holler:

You! You! You!
Greedy chooser,
Blessed fer be a loser!—
True! True! True!

Brer Buzzard he kept up des a great 'lamment and a hoppin' and a floppin', hollerin':

Off, off!
Tak't off!

D'rectly Brer Hawk, he take a holt er dat high bright, peaked topped string on Brer Buzzard's head. He heaved to, he did. He got a good purchase. He pulled—and off came de high topped bright peaked thing.

But off, too, come Brer Buzzard's hair and de tip-top of his head. Lef his head raggety, like hit is now. Dat wasn't no hat dat he done jam on his head. Dat was Mis' Susan's silver candle-stinsher. All folks uster have dem candle-stinshers ter set on dey candles fer ter put 'em out. Buzzard sho' is a onlucky critter.

(Copyright Robert Howard Russell, 1902.)

Souvenir.

Back from Europe come the tourists
With a weary, haunted look,
And the universal trophy
Is an empty pocketbook.

Angry Woman—If you were a man you'd help me to carry the parcels.

Lazy Man—How can I, wi' both 'ands i' me pockets?

SPEARMAN'S RAILROAD STORIES

THE KID ENGINEER

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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WHEN the big strike caught us at Zanesville we had one hundred and eighty engineers and firemen on the pay roll. One hundred and seventy-nine of these men walked out. One fireman—just one—stayed with the company; that was Dad Hamilton.

"Yes," growled Dad, combating the protests of the strikers' committee. "I know it. I belong to your lodge. But I'll tell you now—an' I've told you afore—I ain't goin' to strike on the company so long as Neighbor is master mechanic on this division. Ain't a-goin' to do it, an' you might as well quit. 'F you jaw here from now till Christmas 'twon't change my mind nar a bit."

And they didn't change it. Through the calm and through the storm—and it stormed hard for awhile—Dad Hamilton, whenever we could supply him with an engineer, fired religiously.

No other man in the service could have done it without getting killed; but Dad was old enough to father any man among the strikers. Moreover, he was a giant physically and eccentric enough to move along through the heat of the crisis indifferent to

FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

the abuse of the other men. His gray hairs and his tremendous physical strength saved him from personal violence.

Our master mechanic, "Neighbor," was another big man—six feet an inch in his stockings, and strong as a draw-bar. Between Neighbor and the old fireman there existed some sort of a bond—a liking, an affinity. Dad Hamilton had fired on our division ten years. There was no promotion for Dad; he could never be an engineer, though only Neighbor knew why. But his job of firing on the river division was sure as long as Neighbor signed the pay roll at the round house.

Hence there was no surprise when the superintendent offered him an engine, just after the strike, that Dad refused to take it.

"I'm a fireman, and Neighbor knows it. I ain't no engineer. I'll make steam for any man you put in the cab with me, but I won't touch a throttle for no man. I laid it down, and I'll never pinch it again—an' no offense t' you, Neighbor, neither."

Thus ended negotiations with Dad on that subject; threats and entreaties were useless. Then, too, in spite of his professed willingness to throw coal for any man we put on his engine, he was continually rowing about the green runners we gave him. From the standpoint of a railroad man they were a tough assortment; for a fellow may be a good painter, or a handy man with a jackplane, or an expert machinist, even, and yet a failure as an engine runner.

After we got hold of Foley, Neighbor put him on awhile with Dad, and the grizzled fireman quickly declared that Foley was the only man on the pay roll who knew how to move a train.

The little chap proved such a remarkable find that I tried hard to get some of his eastern chums to come and join him. After a good bit of hustling we did get half a dozen more Reading boys for our new corps of engine men, but the east end officials kept all but one of them on their own divisions. That one we got because nobody on the east end wanted him.

"They've crimped the whole bunch, Foley," said I, answering his inquiries.

"There's just one reported here—he came in on 5 this morning. Neighbor's had a little talk with him; but he doesn't think much of him. I guess we're out the transportation on that fellow."

"What's his name?" asked Foley. "Is he off the Reading?"

"Claims he is; his name is McNeal—"

"McNeal?" echoed Foley, surprised. "Not Georgie McNeal?"

"I don't know what his first name is; he's nothing but a boy."

"Dark complexioned fellow?"

"Perhaps you'd call him that; sort of soft-spoken."

"Georgie McNeal, sure's you're born. If you've got him you've got a bird. He ran opposite me between New York and Philadelphia on the limited. I want to see him right off. It it's Georgie, you're all right."

Foley's talk went a good way with me any time. When I told Neighbor about it he pricked up his ears. While we were debating in rushed Foley with the young fellow—the kid—as we called him. Neighbor made another survey of the ground in short order; run a new line, as Foley would have said. The upshot of it was that McNeal was assigned to an engine straightway.

As luck would have it, Neighbor put the boy on the 244 with Dad Hamilton, and Dad proceeded at once to make what Foley termed "a great roar."

"What's the matter?" demanded Neighbor, roughly, when the old fireman complained.

"If you're goin' to pull these trains with boys I guess it's time for me to quit: I'm gettin' pretty old, anyhow."

"What's the matter?" growled Neighbor, still surlier, knowing full well that it the old fellow had a good me, and he'll get his time."

It was a favorite trick of Neighbor's. Whenever the old fireman got to "bucking" about his engineer, the master mechanic threatened to discharge the engineer. That settled it; Dad Hamilton wouldn't for the world be the cause of throwing another man out of a job, no matter how little he liked him.

The old fellow went back to work mollified; but it was evident that he and McNeal didn't half get on together. The boy was not much of a talker, yet he did his work well, and Neighbor said, next to Foley, he was the best man we had.

"What's the reason Hamilton and McNeal can't hit it off, Foley?" I asked one night.

reason he would have blurted it out at the start.

"Nothin's the matter, only I'd like my time."

"You won't get it," said Neighbor, roughly. "Go back on your turn. If McNeal don't behave, report him to

"They'll get along all right after awhile," predicted Foley. "You know the old man's stubborn as a dun mule, ain't he? The injectors bother Georgie some; they did me. He'll get used to things. But Dad thinks he's green—that's what's the matter. The kid is high-spirited, and seeing the old man's kind of got it in for him, he won't ask him anything. Dad's sore about that, too. Georgie won't knuckle to anybody that don't treat him right."

"You'd better tell McNeal to humor the old crank," I suggested, and I believe Foley did so, but it didn't do any good. Sometimes those things have to work themselves out without outside help. In the end this thing did, but in a way none of us looked for.

About a week later Foley came into the office one morning very much excited.

"Did you hear about the boy's getting pounded last night?—Georgie McNeal? It's a shame the way these fellows act. Three of the strikers piled on him while he was going into the postoffice and thumped the life out of him. The cowardly hounds, to jump on a man's back that way!"

"Foley," said I, "that's the first time they've tackled one of Dad Hamilton's engineers."

"They'd never have done it if they thought there was any danger of Dad's getting after them. They know he doesn't like the boy."

"It's an outrage; but we can't do anything. You know that. Tell McNeal to keep away from the postoffice. We'll get his mail for him."

"I told him that this morning. He's in bed and looks pretty hard. But he won't dodge those fellows. He claims it's a free country," grinned Foley. "But I told him he'd get over that idea if he stuck out this trouble."

It was three days before McNeal was able to report for work, though he received full time just the same. Even then he wasn't fit for duty, but he begged Neighbor for his run until he got it. The strikers were jubilant while the boy was laid up, but just what Dad thought no one could find out. I wanted to tell the old growler what I thought of him, but Foley said it wouldn't do any good, and might do harm, so I held my peace.

One might have thought that the injustice and brutality of the thing would have roused him; but men who have repressed themselves till they are gray-headed don't rise in a hurry to resent a wrong. Dad kept as mute as the Sphinx. When McNeal was ready to go out the old fireman had the 244 shining; but if the pale face of his engineer had any effect on him, he kept it to himself.

As they rattled down the line with a long stock train that night neither of them referred to the break in their run. Coming back next night the same silence hung over the cab. The only words that passed over the boiler head were "strickly business," as Dad would say.

At Oxford they were laid out by a Pullman special. It was 3 o'clock in the morning and raining hard. At last Dad himself broke the unsupportable silence.

"He'd have waited a good bit longer if he had waited for me to talk," said the boy, telling Foley afterward.

"Heard you got licked," growled Dad, after tinkering with the fire for the twentieth time.

"I didn't get licked," retorted Georgie; "I got clubbed. I never had a chance to fight."

"Those fellows hate to see a boy come out and take a man's job. Can't blame 'em much, neither."

"Whose job did I take?" demanded Georgie, angrily. "Was any one of those cowards that jumped on me in the dark looking for work on this engine?"

There was nothing to say to that. Dad kept still.

"You talk about men," continued the young fellow. "If I am not more of a man than to slug a fellow from behind, the way they slugged me, I'll get off this engine and stay off. If that's what you call men out here I don't want to be a man. I'll go back to Pennsylvania."

"Why didn't you stay there?" growled Dad.

"Why didn't you?"

Without attempting to return the shot, Dad pulled nervously at the chain.

"If I hadn't been fool enough to go out on a strike I might have been running there yet," continued Georgie.

"Ought to have kept away from the postoffice," grumbled Dad, after a pause.

"I get a letter twice a week that I think more of than I do of this whole road, and I propose to go to the postoffice and get it without asking anybody's permission."

"They'll pound you again."

Georgie looked out into the storm.

"Well, why shouldn't they? I've got no friends."

"Got a girl back in Pennsylvania?"

"Yes, I've got a girl there," replied the boy, as the rain tore at the cab window. "I've had a girl there a good while. She's gray-headed and 60 years old—that's my girl—and if she can write letters to me I can get them out of the postoffice without a guardian."

"There she comes," said Dad, as the headlight of the Pullman special shone faint ahead through the mist.

"I'm mighty glad of it," said Georgie, looking at his watch. "Give me steam, Dad, and I'll get you home in time for a nap before breakfast."

A minute later the special shot over the switch, and the young runner, crowding the pistons a bit, started off the siding. When Dad, looking back for the hind-end brakeman to lock the switch and swing on, called all clear, Georgie pulled her out another notch, and the long train slowly gathered headway up the slippery track.

In a few minutes they were pounding along up through the Narrows. The track there follows the high bench between the bluffs, which sheer up on one side, and the river bed, 30 feet below the grade, on the other.

It is not an inviting stretch at any time with a big string of gondolas behind. But on a wet night it is the last place on the division where an engineer would want a side rod to go wrong; and just there and then Georgie's rod went very wrong, indeed.

Half way between centers the big steel bar on his side, dipping then so fast you couldn't have seen it even in daylight, snapped like a stick of licorice. The hind end ripped up into the cab like the nose of a swordfish, tearing and smashing with appalling force and fury.

Georgie McNeal's seat burst under him as if a stick of giant powder had exploded. He was jammed against the cab roof like a limp pin, and fell sprawling, while the monster steel flail threshed and tore through the cab with every lightning revolution of the great driver from which it swung.

It was a frightful moment. Anything thought or done must be thought or done at once. It was either to stop that train—and quickly—or to pound along until the 244 jumped the track and lit in the river, with 30 cars of coal to cover it.

As the speed increased the young man and the old relapsed into their usual silence. The 244 was always a free steamer, but Georgie put her through her paces without any apology, and it took lots of coal to square the account.

Instantly—so Dad Hamilton afterward told me—instantly the boy, scrambling to his feet, reached for his throttle—reached for it through a rain of iron blows and staggered back with his right arm hanging like a broken wing from his shoulder. And back again after it—after the throttle with his left; slipping and creeping carefully this time up the throttle lever until, straining and twisting and dodging, he caught the latch and pushed it tightly home. Dad whistling vigorously the while for brakes.

Relieved of the tremendous head on the cylinder the old engine calmed down enough to let the two men collect themselves. Rapidly as the brakes could do it, the long train was brought up standing, and Georgie, helped by his fireman, dropped out of the cab, and they set about disconnecting—the engineer with his one arm—the formidable ends of the broken rod.

It was a slow, difficult piece of work to do. In spite of their most active efforts the rain chilled them to the marrow. The train crew gave them as much help as willing hands could, which wasn't much; but by every man doing something they got things fixed, called in their flagmen just before daybreak, and started home. When the sun rose, Georgie, grim and silent, the throttle in his left hand, was urging the old engine along on a dog trot across the Blackwood flats; and so, limping in on one side, the kid brought his train into the Zanesville yards, with Dad Hamilton unable to make himself helpful enough, unable to show his appreciation of the skill and the grit that the night had disclosed in the kid engineer.

The hostler waiting in the yard sprang into the cab with amazement on his face, and was just in time to lift a limp boy out of the old fireman's arms and help Dad get him to the ground—for Georgie had fainted.

When the 244 reached the shops a few minutes later they photographed that cab. It was the worst case of rod smashing we had ever seen, and the west end shops have caught some pretty tough looking cabs in their day.

The boy who stopped the cyclone and saved his train and crew lay stretched on the lounge in my office waiting for the company surgeon. And old Dad Hamilton—crabbed, irascible old Dad Hamilton—flew around that boy exactly like an excited old rooster; first bringing ice, and then water, and then hot coffee, and then fanning him with a time table. It was worth a smash-up to see it.

The one sweep of the rod which caught Georgie's arm had broken it in two places, and he was off duty three months. But it was a novelty to see that boy walk down to the postoffice and hear the strikers step up and ask how his arm was, and to see old Dad Hamilton tag around Zanesville after him was refreshing. The kid engineer had won his spurs.

LOCHINVAR

By SIR WALTER SCOTT.

O, Young Lochinvar is come out of the West,
Through all the wide border his steed was the best.
And, save his good broadsword, he weapons had none.
He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.

He stayed not for brake, and he stopped not for stone;
He swam the Esk river where ford there was none;
But ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
For a laggard in love and a dastard in war
Was to wed the fair Ellen of young Lochinvar.

So boldly he entered the Netherby hall,
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and brothers, and all;
Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword
(For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word):
"O, come ye in peace, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"

"I long wooed your daughter, my suit you denied;
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide;
And now I am come, with this best love of mine,
To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far,
That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar."

The bride kissed the goblet; the knight took it up,
He quaffed off the wine, and he threw down the cup.
She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,
With a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar;
"Now tread we a measure!" said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace;
While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,
And the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume;
And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better by far
To have matched our young cousin with young Lochinvar."

One touch of her hand, and one word in her ear,
When they reached the hall door, and the charger stood near;
So light to the croup the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
"She is won! We are gone, over bank, bush and scaur;
They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Grasmes of the Netherby clan;
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran;
There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee,
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see.
So daring in love and so dauntless in war,
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar?

VANQUISHING A SINGER

"Oh, Miss Canari, do sing for us—we're all so anxious to hear you since your return from studying."

This was the joyous exclamation that greeted a Pittsburgh girl who had just arrived in Chicago to visit friends.

Miss Canari allowed herself to be drawn to the piano and ran her fingers over the keys. "What shall I sing?" she ruminated.

"Something low and sad," suggested the sentimental young person.

"No, something high and operatic that will show off your voice well," said the hostess, eager that her lioness should roar at her loudest.

"I'll do an aria first," acceded the singer graciously; "then a ballad afterward," with a sweet glance toward the sentimentalist.

She thundered into a prelude, during which all eyes were on a pair of twins, sitting on their mother's knee. They seemed transfixed. Then "Pace, mio Dio," whooped the first big notes of the recitative. The twins also whooped in chorus.

"I am afraid I'll scare the babies," deprecated the operatic performer during the interlude, which was punctuated with howls.

"Oh, no, they always do that at first—they love it," assured the mother—and this is what would have registered itself on a phonograph, had there been one in the room:

"Pace, pace"—"Aren't they cunnin'?" from one corner of the room. "Pace, mio"—"Just see that boy!"—"Dio! Pace"—"Go, go!"—"Ha! ha!" "How sweet they act!" "See the babies' hands go!" "Mio Dio!" "Willie wants to ting, too, see 'im do!" "O-oh, watch his tootsies wiggle—isn't he too sweet for anything?" from the auntie of the twins.

By this time Miss Canari had become dimly aware that no one knew she was singing, so she modulated into a ragtime medley, finishing with a hymn. The babies continued their duet amid the admiration of the company. When the lady arose from the piano they were all crowded around the proud mother of those wonderful twins, exclaiming over their many infantile charms—except the bachelor, who stood in the background and grinned sardonically when that fond parent, who could afford to be gracious, threw this appreciative remark over her shoulder:

"Thank you, so much, Miss Canari, for your lovely music. I always did so love those German operas, and then it's such a treat to the twins."

Hobson and the Barber.

When Capt. Hobson was at the Chautauqua assembly he entered a barber shop where he was not known, says the Ottawa Herald. He got into a chair and the barber commenced to discourse.

"Of course, it was a nervy thing to do, and Hobson did it well enough, but that little trick at Santiago bay turned out to be boy's play. And then that kissing business—say, if that wouldn't make a man sick. Any time I pay good money to see a man it'll have to be somebody 'at ain't made such a ring-streaked and striped fool of—"

Just then a man came in and asked: "Is Hobson here?"

"Not so you can notice it," said the barber.

"Over at the Marsh house they told me he had come over here to get shaved," persisted the man. Then a great light broke into the mind of the barber. His knees felt wobbly, and he looked a trifle pale; but, screwing up his courage, he grasped the hair of the man in the chair end, turning his head, looked into his perfectly demure countenance.

"Are you Hobson?" he asked.

"Yes," came the reply in that deep, full voice that belongs to the hero of the Merrimac. "I'm Hobson."

The shave was finished in a silence so intense that the waving of the midday heat made a strange whistling roar outside.

A Fair Critic.

Fair Stranger—Have you been to the

SIMON'S FATHER CALLS ON THE SCHOOLMASTER

Schoolmaster—Now, sir, I've had enough of your nonsense. You go home and don't you dare come back here without your father.

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Simple. That boy Simon has taught my children to be so unruly—One minute, sir, until I stop that noise."

"Children, haven't I taught you not to interrupt when I'm speaking to a gentleman"——Bing!

"You see, sir, Paul would not have dared throw a thing like this until Simon"——Ping!

Simon—I won't allow you to insult my Simon. Splash!

Gee! I guess the kids will get a holiday to-day all right!"

THE TEASERS—Bobby Plays Bear

Bobby—This time I won't do a thing but have fun! I'll put on this bear skin of pop's and frighten the life out of those kids.

"There they are! I'll get even with them this time."

Marjorie—Run for your life! It's coming after us!' Help! Mamma!!

Bobby—Lay down, Sport! It's only me.

Nora—Well, I never! Won't you get it though, when your papa sees that bear's all torn to pieces!

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